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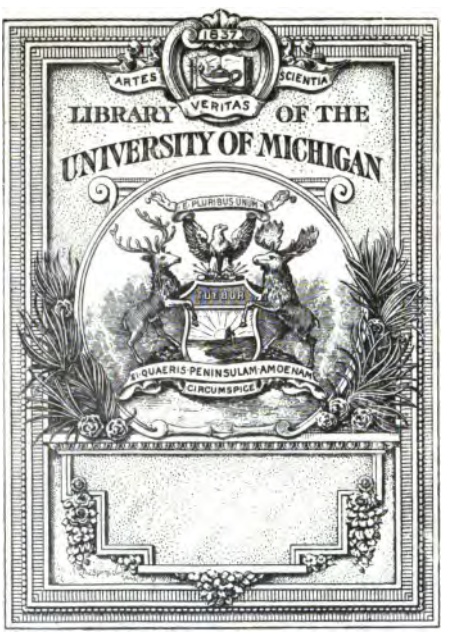
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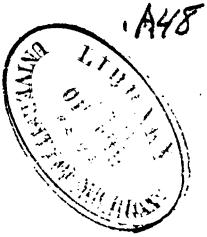
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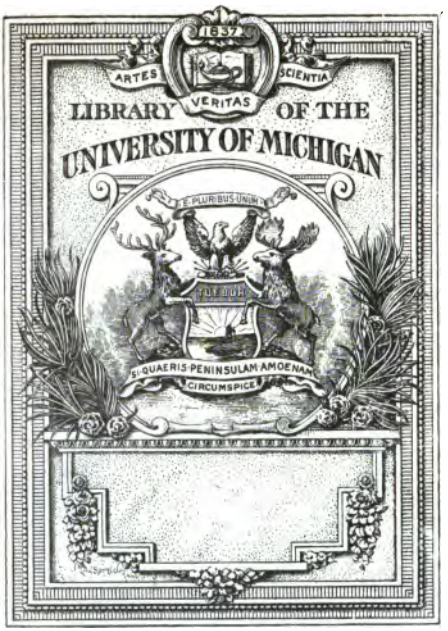
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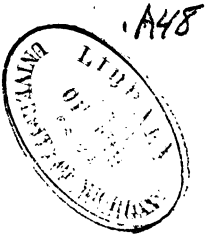

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THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1856.

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PREFACE.

THE twenty-seventh volume of the American Almanac, being the seventh volume of the third series, is now offered to the public. Unwearied pains has been taken to collect full, authentic, and varied information concerning the complex affairs of the general and State governments; and a mass of official documents and private correspondence has been digested relating to the government, finances, legislation, public institutions, internal improvements, and resources of the United States, and of the several States. It is hoped that the present volume will be found equal to its predecessors in fulness and accuracy, and that it will sustain the high character of the American Almanac as a trustworthy manual for reference and a full repository of useful knowledge.

The Astronomical Department has been prepared by Mr. George P. Bond, Assistant Observer at the Cambridge Observatory. The article upon "Atmospheric Electricity," with its full details, is a continuation of the popular article in the Almanac of last year.

In the Second Part of the volume will be found full lists of the Executive and Judiciary of the General Government, including the chief officers and clerks of the several Departments, and of the Court of Claims; of Collectors of Customs, of Postmasters in the principal cities, of Army and Navy Pension Agents, and of the Indian Superintendents and Agents; of the Inspectors of Steamboats and their Districts; of the Army, and the various Military Departments and Posts under the new organization; of the Navy, the public vessels, and the Marine Corps; of our Ministers and Consuls in Foreign Countries, and of Foreign Consuls in the United States. Under the Navy and Army Lists, respectively, will be found the Navy Officers dropped or retired, and the Officers of the new Infantry and Cavalry Regiments. These have all been corrected from official sources to the latest dates possible for publication. Later changes are noted in the "Additions and Corrections," at the end of the volume. The titles Commerce and Navigation, and Revenue and Expenditure, published each year in the Almanac, are full and complete abstracts of the public documents of the same name, and the tables connected therewith, and, with the Post-Office, Mint, and Public Lands, show the receipts and expenditures of the Government under their several heads, the public debt, the imports, exports, tonnage, coinage, sales of land, and the operations of the Post-Office Department, for each year since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The Quantity and Value of the Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, and Breadstuffs, exported each year, since 1820, are given in one of the Tables. The exports for the last four years are given in detail. The rates of postage are under the new law,—and these, with the inland and foreign mail service, are believed to be complete and correct. The Titles and Abstracts of the Pub-

lic Laws and Joint Resolutions have been carefully prepared, and are sufficiently full, except for professional use. Among those this year of special interest are the acts relative to the circulation of small notes as Currency in the District of Columbia; the Court of Claims; the Reform and Discipline of the Navy; the Payment of the Creditors of the Republic of Texas; the remodelling of the Diplomatic and Consular System; the new Postage Rates, and the Registration of Letters; the carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels; the provisions for the Insane of the Army and Navy; the Codifying the Laws of the District of Columbia; the carrying into effect the Reciprocity Treaty; the Salaries of the District Judges; the additional Bounty Lands; the conferring of the Title of Lieutenant-General by Brevet; the children of citizens born out of the United States; the Telegraph to the Pacific; and the Purchasers and Locators of Swamp Lands. The tabular view of the railroads in the country is continued from the last volume. There are also given a list of the Railroads in Canada, and a Table comparing the surveys of the different proposed routes to the Pacific. The comparative view of the debts, property, and general financial condition of all the States, has been corrected with great care from the latest official returns. The Life Annuity and other Tables will be found convenient and valuable for reference. The information concerning the Individual States is as full as in former years. It is believed that nowhere else can be found such full details respecting the Executive and Judiciary, the finances, schools, charitable institutions, and pauperism and crime, of the several States. Should any one note inaccuracies or deficiencies therein, he is urgently requested to correct them. The European part of the work, revised from the best authority to late dates, gives the several States of Europe, with their form of government, the name, title, and date of accession of the reigning sovereigns, the area and population of the several countries. It also gives the Royal Family, the Ministry, and the Judiciary of England. Fuller details in regard to the other States of Europe were prepared, but are necessarily postponed until another year. A Foreign Obituary for 1854 and 1855 is given. The Obituary Notices and Chronicle of Events have been prepared with care. The space is so limited, that many names and events which otherwise would be given are necessarily omitted.

The thanks of the Editor are particularly due to the Heads of Department at Washington, and to his many contributors and correspondents, to whom the work is indebted for a great part of its value. A continuance of their favors is respectfully solicited. A work embracing such a multitude of facts must necessarily contain errors; persons who may detect any are earnestly requested to communicate them to the Editor. It is particularly desirable that these communications should not be anonymous. It is frequently a source of regret to the Editor, that he cannot suitably acknowledge the valuable hints and assistance of anonymous correspondents. It is a matter of some public interest, that a periodical which circulates so widely, both in Europe and America, and which is so universally trusted as a manual for reference, should be rendered as accurate as possible; and this end can be obtained only by the co-operation of many individuals. Communications should be addressed to the "Editor of the American Almanac," Boston.

Boston, Mass., December, 1855.

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THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR

1856.

PART I.

THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1856,

Being the latter part of the 80th, and the beginning of the 81st year of the Independence of the United States of America;

" the 6569th year of the Julian Period;

" the latter part of the 5616th, and the beginning of the 5617th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews;

" the 2609th year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome;

" the 2603d year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;

" the 2632d year of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 658th Olympiad, which begins in July, 1853, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;

" the latter part of the 1272d and the beginning of the 1273d year (of twelve lunations) since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which, as is generally supposed, took place on the 16th of July, in the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.
⊕ The Earth.	⚶ Vesta.	♄ Saturn.
● ☽ ○ ☾ The Moon.	⚵ Juno.	♅ Herschel or Uranus.
☿ Mercury.	⚴ Pallas.	♆ Neptune.
♀ Venus.	⚳ Ceres.	✳ A fixed star.

☌ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
□ Quadrature, or differing 90° in " " "
☍ Opposition, or differing 180° in " " "
☊ The ascending, ☋ the descending node.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south;* but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters, . .	F, E	Solar Cycle, ...	17
Epact, ...	23	Roman Indiction, . . .	14
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number,	14	Julian Period, . . .	6569

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	7. ♎ Libra.
	2. ♉ Taurus.		8. ♏ Scorpio.
	3. ♊ Gemini.		9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus.
	5. ♌ Leo.		11. ♒ Aquarius.
	6. ♍ Virgo.		12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

			h.	m.	
Sun enters ♑	(Winter begins)	1855, Dec. 22d,	3	40 M.	Mean Time at Washington Observatory.
" " ♈	(Spring ")	1856, March 20th,	4	41 M.	
" " ♋	(Summer ")	" June 21st,	1	30 M.	
" " ♎	(Autumn ")	" Sept. 22d,	3	45 A.	
" " ♑	(Winter ")	" Dec. 21st,	9	31 M.	

	d.	h.	m.
Sun in the Winter signs, ...	89	1	1
" " Spring "	92	20	49
" " Summer "	93	14	15
" " Autumn "	89	17	46
" north of Equator, (Spring and Summer,)	186	11	4
" south of " (Winter and Autumn,)	178	18	47
Length of the tropical year, commencing at the winter solstice, 1855, and terminating at the winter solstice, 1856, . . .	365	5	51
Mean or average length of the tropical year,	365	5	49

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1856.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Jan. 20th	Rogation Sunday,	Apr. 27th
Quinq. or Shrove Sunday,	Feb. 3d	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.,	May 1st
Ash Wed., Lent begins,	Feb. 6th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost,	May 11th
Mid-Lent Sunday,	Mar. 2d	Trinity Sunday,	May 18th
Palm Sunday,	Mar. 16th	Corpus Christi Day, }	May 22d
EASTER SUNDAY,	Mar. 23d	Fête Dieu, }	
Low Sunday,	Mar. 30th	1st Sunday in Advent,	Nov. 30th

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.]

Year.	Names of the Months.	
5616	Thebet begins,	Dec. 10, 1855
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Dec. 19, "
"	Sebat begins,	Jan. 8, 1856
"	Adar begins,	Feb. 7, "
"	Little Purim,	Feb. 20, "
"	Veader begins,	Mar. 8, "
"	" 13th, Fast of Esther,	Mar. 20, "
"	" 14th, *Purim,	Mar. 21, "
"	" 15th, Schuscan Purim,	Mar. 22, "
"	Nisan begins,	Apr. 6, "
"	" 15th, *Beginning of the Passover,	Apr. 20, "
"	" 16th, *Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover,	Apr. 21, "
"	" 21st, *Seventh Feast,	Apr. 26, "
"	" 22d, *End of the Passover,	Apr. 27, "
"	Ijar begins,	May 6, "
"	" 18th, Lag Beomer,	May 23, "
"	Sivan begins,	June 4, "
"	" 6th, *Feast of Weeks or Pentecost,	June 9, "
"	" 7th, *Second Feast,	June 10, "
"	Thammuz begins,	July 4, "
"	" 17th, Fast for the taking of the Temple,	July 20, "
"	Ab begins,	Aug. 2, "
"	" 9th, *Fast for the burning of the Temple,	Aug. 10, "
"	" Elul begins,	Sept. 1, "
5617	Tisri begins, *Feast for the New Year,	Sept. 30, "
"	" 2d, *Second Feast for the New Year,	Oct. 1, "
"	" 3d, Fast of Gedaljah,	Oct. 2, "
"	" 10th, *Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement,	Oct. 9, "

Year.	Names of the Months.	
5617	Tisri 15th, *Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles, . .	Oct. 14, 1856
"	" 16th, *Second Feast of the Huts, . . .	Oct. 15, "
"	" 21st, Feast of Palms or Branches, . . .	Oct. 20, "
"	" 22d, *End of the Hut or Congregation Feast,	Oct. 21, "
"	" 23d, *Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law,	Oct. 22, "
"	Marchesvan begins, ...	Oct. 30, "
"	Chisleu begins, ...	Nov. 28, "
"	" 25th, Consecration of the Temple, . .	Dec. 22, "
"	Thebet begins, ...	Dec. 28, "
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem, .	Jan. 6, 1857

The Jewish year generally contains 354 days, or 12 lunations of the Moon; but in a cycle of 19 years, an intercalary month (Veader) is 7 times introduced, for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly or quite correct.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year.	Names of the Months.	
1272	Rabia II. begins, ...	Dec. 11, 1855
"	Jomadhi I. "	Jan. 9, 1856
"	Jomadhi II. "	Feb. 8, "
"	Redjeb "	Mar. 8, "
"	Chaban "	Apr. 7, "
"	Ramadan " (Month of Fasting,) . . .	May 6, "
"	Schewall " (Bairam,)	June 5, "
"	Dsu'l-kadah "	July 4, "
"	Dsu'l-hejjah "	Aug. 3, "
1273	Muharrem "	Sept. 1, "
"	Saphar "	Oct. 1, "
"	Rabia I. "	Oct. 30, "
"	Rabia II. "	Nov. 29, "
"	Jomadhi I. "	Dec. 28, "

The Mahometan Era dates from the flight of Mahomet to Medina, July 16th, A. D. 622.

The Mahometan year is purely lunar; it consists of 12 synodical periods of the Moon, or of 354 days 19 times in a cycle of 30 years, and of 355 days 11 times. The average length of this year is therefore $354\frac{11}{30}$ days, which differs only *thirty-three seconds* from the truth; a degree of exactness that could only have been attained by a long series of observations. But as no allowance is made for the excess of 11 days in the length of a tropical year over the time of 12 revolutions of the Moon, it is obvious that once in about 33 years the above months will correspond to every season and every part of the Gregorian year.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1856.

Computed by the Formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. pp. 289, *Paris ed., and* [2858] *Bowd. ed.*).

Washington Mean Time of New or Full Moon.					Height of the Tide.	Washington Mean Time of New or Full Moon.					Height of the Tide.
			d.	h.					d.	h.	
New	Moon,	Jan.	7,	6 A.	0.89	Full	Moon,	July	17,	4 A.	0.86
Full	"		21,	10 A.	0.77	New	"		31,	4 A.	0.79
New	"	Feb.	6,	5 M.	1.02	Full	"	Aug.	16,	1 M.	1.01
Full	"		20,	5 A.	0.83	New	"		30,	6 M.	0.85
New	"	Mar.	6,	4 A.	1.15	Full	"	Sept.	14,	9 M.	1.14
Full	"		21,	11 M.	0.87	New	"		28,	11 A.	0.87
New	"	April	5,	1 M.	1.14	Full	"	Oct.	13,	6 A.	1.14
Full	"		20,	4 M.	0.85	New	"		28,	5 A.	0.82
New	"	May	4,	10 M.	1.00	Full	"	Nov.	12,	4 M.	1.01
Full	"		19,	7 A.	0.79	New	"		27,	11 M.	0.76
New	"	June	2,	7 A.	0.85	Full	"	Dec.	11,	3 A.	0.88
Full	"		18,	7 M.	0.78	New	"		27,	4 M.	0.58
New	"	July	2,	4 M.	0.77						

The unit of altitude at any place is the height at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, when the Sun and Moon, at the moment of conjunction or opposition, are at their mean distance from the Earth, and in the plane of the celestial equator.

This unit of altitude, which must be derived from observation for each place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, gives the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

By the above table it appears that the highest tides of 1856 will be those of Feb. 6, March 6, April 5, Aug. 16, Sept. 14, Oct. 13, and Nov. 12.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great; sufficient, perhaps, to cause damage.

The formula from which these tides were computed is, however, strictly true only for Brest and its vicinity, and must be regarded as a very uncertain approximation for the coast of the United States.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48m	6 20a	5 48m	6 24a	5 48m	6 29a	5 47m	6 35a	5 44m	6 42a
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash'n,	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.,	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's,	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54
S. Fran.,	5 42	6 26	5 43	6 30	5 43	6 35	5 42	6 40	5 40	6 46

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 7th day, 6h. 8.9m. A. | Full Moon, 21st day, 10h. 20.8m. A.
First Quarter, 14th " 10 34.5 M. | Last Quarter, 30th " 3 26.6 M.
Perigee, 10th day, 3h. M. | Apogee, 26th day, 3h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.														Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.				
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*			
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	Tu.	7 30	4 39	7 25	4 43	7 19	4 48	7 3	5 5	6 56	5 11	7 16	4 51			
2	W.	30	39	25	44	19	49	3	6	56	12	16	52	7 20m		
3	Th.	30	40	25	45	19	50	3	6	56	13	16	53	8 6		
4	F.	30	41	25	46	19	51	3	7	57	14	16	54	8 56		
5	S.	30	42	25	47	19	52	3	8	57	14	16	55	9 51		
6	*Su.*	7 30	4 43	7 25	4 48	7 19	4 53	7 4	5 9	6 57	5 15	7 16	4 56	10 51m		
7	M.	30	44	25	49	19	54	4	10	57	15	16	57	11 53		
8	Tu.	29	45	25	50	19	55	4	10	57	17	16	58	☾		
9	W.	29	46	24	51	19	56	4	11	57	17	16	59	0 56a		
10	Th.	29	47	24	52	19	57	4	12	57	18	16	5 0	1 56		
11	F.	29	48	24	53	19	58	4	13	57	19	16	1	2 53		
12	S.	28	49	24	54	18	59	3	14	57	20	15	2	3 45		
13	*Su.*	7 28	4 50	7 23	4 55	7 18	5 0	7 3	5 15	6 57	5 21	7 15	5 3	4 34a		
14	M.	28	51	23	56	18	1	3	16	57	22	15	4	5 22		
15	Tu.	27	53	23	57	18	2	3	16	57	23	15	5	6 10		
16	W.	27	54	22	58	17	3	3	17	57	23	14	6	6 59		
17	Th.	26	55	22	59	17	4	3	18	57	24	14	7	7 50		
18	F.	26	56	21	5 1	16	5	2	19	57	25	13	8	8 43		
19	S.	25	57	21	2	16	6	2	20	56	26	13	9	9 38		
20	*Su.*	7 25	4 59	7 20	5 3	7 15	5 7	7 2	5 21	6 56	5 27	7 12	5 10	10 34a		
21	M.	24	5 0	20	4	15	8	1	22	56	28	12	11	11 29		
22	Tu.	23	1	19	5	14	10	1	23	55	28	11	13	0 20m		
23	W.	23	2	18	6	14	11	1	24	55	29	11	14	1 9		
24	Th.	22	3	17	8	13	12	0	25	55	30	10	15	1 54		
25	F.	21	5	17	9	13	13	0	26	54	31	10	16	2 36		
26	S.	21	6	16	10	12	14	6 59	27	54	32	9	17	3 16		
27	*Su.*	7 20	5 7	7 15	5 11	7 11	5 15	6 59	5 28	6 53	5 33	7 8	5 18	3 55m		
28	M.	19	8	14	12	10	16	58	29	53	34	7	19	4 34		
29	Tu.	18	10	14	14	10	17	58	30	52	35	7	20	5 14		
30	W.	17	11	13	15	9	19	57	31	52	36	6	22	5 57		
31	Th.	16	13	12	16	8	20	56	32	52	36	5	23	6 44		

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′
☌	0 6a	—24 49	0 25a	—23 53	0 45a	—22 0	1 3a	—19 11	1 18a	—15 38
☿	8 51m	—16 10	8 55m	—17 46	9 0m	—19 9	9 6m	—20 18	9 11m	—21 8
☉	5 53	— 1 22	5 39	— 2 14	5 21	— 2 62	5 8	— 3 44	4 51	— 4 21
♃	3 31a	—12 11	3 12a	—11 41	2 53a	—11 14	2 34a	—10 45	2 15a	—10 16
♄	10 56	+22 11	10 31	+22 11	10 5	+22 11	9 40	+22 11	9 15	+22 11
♅	8 15	+16 38	7 51	+16 37	7 27	+16 35	7 4	+16 35	6 40	+16 34

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena)
	rises. h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	0 53m	0 52m	0 51m	0 48m	0 49m	0 56m	5 11a	2 3a	1 11a	4 36a
2	1 56	1 54	1 51	1 43	1 42	1 58	6 9	3 1	2 9	5 34
3	3 2	2 58	2 55	2 43	2 40	3 1	6 39m	4 2	3 10	6 4n
4	4 10	4 5	4 0	3 45	3 41	4 6	7 40	5 5	4 13	7 5
5	5 23	5 17	5 11	4 43	4 47	5 17	8 46	6 9	5 17	8 11
S.	6 34m	6 27m	6 21m	6 0m	5 53m	6 26m	9 43m	6 35m	6 10a	9 8n
7	7 40	7 33	7 26	7 5	6 58	7 31	10 35	7 27	6 35m	10 0
8	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 23	8 15	7 23	10 48
9	6 44a	6 50a	6 55a	7 10a	7 18a	7 8a	0 11a	9 3	8 11	11 36
10	8 5	8 9	8 14	8 25	8 31	8 26	0 56	9 48	8 56	0 21a
11	9 24	9 27	9 29	9 35	9 39	9 39	1 41	10 33	9 41	1 6
12	10 39	10 40	10 41	10 42	10 44	10 50	2 27	11 19	10 27	1 52
S.	11 53a	11 51a	11 51a	11 48a	11 48a	. . .	3 15a	0 7a	11 15m	2 40a
14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 0m	4 3	0 55	0 3a	3 28
15	1 7m	1 9m	1 2m	0 54m	0 53m	1 10	4 52	1 44	0 52	4 17
16	2 21	2 17	2 13	2 1	1 57	2 19	5 50	2 42	1 50	5 15
17	3 32	3 28	3 21	3 6	3 0	3 26	6 24m	3 50	2 58	6 23
18	4 42	4 36	4 29	4 10	4 4	4 34	7 35	5 4	4 12	7 0I
19	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 13	5 5	5 36	8 53	6 2[illegible]	5 30	8 18
S.	6 43m	6 36m	6 29m	6 9m	6 1m	6 31m	9 59m	6 51m	6 26a	9 24I
21	7 29	7 23	7 16	6 57	6 50	7 19	10 53	7 45	6 53m	10 15
22	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 40	8 32	7 40	11 5
23	6 32a	6 37a	6 42a	6 55a	7 2a	6 52a	0 22a	9 14	8 22	11 47
24	7 36	7 40	7 43	7 52	7 58	7 52	0 56	9 50	8 58	0 23I
25	8 40	8 42	8 44	8 49	8 52	8 52	1 31	10 23	9 31	0 56
26	9 41	9 42	9 43	9 44	9 46	9 50	2 2	10 54	10 2	1 27
S.	10 40a	10 40a	10 39a	10 37a	10 38a	10 46a	2 33a	11 25m	10 33m	1 58I
28	11 43	11 41	11 39	11 33	11 32	11 46	3 5	11 57	11 5	2 30
29	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3 39	0 31a	11 39	3 4
30	0 48m	0 45m	0 42m	0 31m	0 29m	0 48m	4 16	1 8	0 16a	3 41
31	1 54	1 50	1 45	1 31	1 28	1 51	4 56	1 48	0 56	4 21

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m	6 50a	5 32m	6 56a	5 26m	7 3a	5 18m	7 10a	5 9m	7 17a
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash'n,	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.,	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's,	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15
S. Fran.,	5 35	6 53	5 30	6 59	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 6th day, 5h. 27.5m. M. | Full Moon, 20th day, 4h. 32.4m. A.
First Quarter, 12th " 9 3.6 A. | Last Quarter, 28th " 8 33.5 A.
Perigee, 7th day, 8h. M. | Apogee, 22d day, 2h. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.
1	F	7 15	5 14	7 11	5 17	7 7	5 21	6 56	5 33	6 51	5 37	7 4	5 24	7 35m
2	S.	14	15	10	18	6	22	55	34	50	38	3	25	8 32
3	*Su.*	7 13	5 16	7 9	5 20	7 5	5 23	6 54	5 34	6 50	5 39	7 2	5 26	9 32m
4	M.	11	18	8	21	5	24	54	35	49	40	2	27	10 35
5	Tu.	10	19	7	22	4	26	53	36	49	40	1	29	11 38
6	W.	9	20	6	23	3	27	52	37	48	41	0	30	☽
7	Th.	8	21	5	25	2	28	51	38	47	42	6 59	31	0 37a
8	F.	7	23	4	26	1	29	50	39	46	43	58	32	1 33
9	S.	6	24	2	27	6 59	30	50	40	46	44	56	33	2 25
10	*Su.*	7 4	5 25	7 1	5 28	6 58	5 31	6 49	5 41	6 45	5 45	6 55	5 34	3 16a
11	M.	3	27	0	29	57	32	48	42	44	45	54	35	4 5
12	Tu.	2	28	6 59	31	56	34	47	43	43	46	53	37	4 55
13	W.	0	29	58	32	55	35	46	44	42	47	52	38	5 46
14	Th.	6 58	31	56	33	54	36	45	44	41	48	51	39	6 39
15	F.	58	32	55	34	52	37	44	45	41	49	49	40	7 34
16	S.	56	33	53	36	51	38	43	46	40	49	48	41	8 30
17	*Su.*	6 55	5 34	6 53	5 37	6 50	5 39	6 42	5 47	6 39	5 50	6 47	5 42	9 24a
18	M.	54	36	51	38	49	40	41	48	38	51	46	43	10 16
19	Tu.	52	37	50	39	47	42	40	49	37	52	44	45	11 5
20	W.	51	38	48	40	46	43	39	50	36	53	43	46	11 51
21	Th.	49	39	47	42	45	44	38	50	35	53	42	47	0 34m
22	F.	48	41	45	43	43	45	37	51	34	54	40	48	1 14
23	S.	46	42	44	44	42	46	36	52	33	55	39	49	1 53
24	*Su.*	6 45	5 43	6 43	5 45	6 41	5 47	6 35	5 53	6 32	5 55	6 38	5 50	2 32m
25	M.	43	44	41	46	39	48	34	54	31	56	36	51	3 12
26	Tu.	42	46	40	48	38	49	32	55	30	57	35	52	3 53
27	W.	40	47	38	49	37	50	31	55	29	58	34	53	4 38
28	Th.	38	48	37	50	35	51	30	56	28	58	33	53	5 26
29	F.	37	49	35	51	34	52	29	57	27	59	32	54	6 19

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	1 25a	—11 3	1 14a	— 8 9	0 40a	— 7 35	11 52m	— 9 23	11 4m	—11 10
♀	9 19m	—21 43	9 26	—21 49	9 34m	— 2 33	9 41	—20 54	9 48	—19 54
♂	4 30	— 4 56	4 12m	— 5 19	3 51	— 5 33	3 30	— 5 40	3 7	— 5 38
♃	1 54a	— 9 40	1 35a	— 9 9	1 17a	— 8 37	0 59a	— 8 4	0 41a	— 7 31
♄	8 46	+22 12	8 22	+22 12	7 57	+22 13	7 33	+22 14	7 10	+22 15
♅	6 12	+16 35	5 49	+16 37	5 26	+16 36	5 3	+16 40	4 40	+16 43

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	rises.	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*				
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	3 3m	2 57m	2 51m	2 34m	2 28m	2 57m	5 54a	2 46a	1 54a	5 19a
2	4 12	4 5	3 59	3 39	3 32	4 3	6 30m	4 2	3 10	6 35
S.	5 19m	5 12m	5 5m	4 44m	4 37m	5 8m	7 48m	5 24a	4 32a	7 13m
4	6 18	6 11	6 4	5 44	5 37	6 6	9 13	6 5m	5 48	8 38
5	7 6	7 0	6 54	6 36	6 30	6 46	10 18	7 10	6 18m	9 43
6	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 12	8 4	7 12	10 37
7	7 1a	7 4a	7 8a	7 16a	7 21a	7 18a	0 0a	8 52	8 0	11 25
8	8 20	8 22	8 23	8 26	8 29	8 33	0 45	9 37	8 45	0 10a
9	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 36	9 37	9 46	1 27	10 19	9 27	0 52
S.	10 54a	10 52a	10 50a	10 44a	10 43a	10 58a	2 11a	11 3m	10 11m	1 36a
11	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 53	11 49	. . .	2 53	11 45	10 53	2 18
12	0 11m	0 8m	0 14m	. . .	. . .	0 11m	3 35	0 27a	11 35	3 0
13	1 24	1 19	1 14	0 59m	0 55m	1 20	4 17	1 9	0 17a	3 42
14	2 35	2 29	2 23	2 5	1 58	2 28	5 8	2 0	1 8	4 33
15	3 42	3 35	3 28	3 8	3 0	3 31	6 17	3 9	2 17	5 42
16	4 40	4 33	4 26	4 6	3 57	4 28	6 59m	4 36	3 44	6 24m
S.	5 28m	5 21m	5 14m	4 54m	4 47m	5 16m	8 29m	6 6a	5 14a	7 54m
18	6 7	6 1	5 55	5 37	5 30	5 56	9 53	6 45m	6 22	9 18
19	6 38	6 33	6 28	6 14	6 8	6 29	10 49	7 41	6 49m	10 14
20	7 4	7 0	6 56	6 45	6 41	6 57	11 29	8 21	7 29	10 54
21	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	0 5a	8 57	8 5	11 30
22	7 32a	7 33a	7 34a	7 36a	7 39a	7 42a	0 40	9 32	8 40	0 5a
23	8 31	8 31	8 31	8 30	8 31	8 38	1 7	9 59	9 7	0 32
S.	9 33a	9 32a	9 30a	9 25a	9 25a	9 37a	1 36a	10 28m	9 36m	1 1a
25	10 35	10 32	10 30	10 21	10 19	10 36	2 5	10 57	10 5	1 30
26	11 39	11 35	11 31	11 19	11 15	11 37	2 33	11 25	10 33	1 58
27	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3 2	11 54	11 2	2 27
28	0 48m	0 43m	0 37m	0 21m	0 16m	0 42m	3 33	0 25a	11 33	2 58
29	1 57	1 51	1 44	1 25	1 19	1 49	4 12	1 4	0 12a	3 37

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 3m	7 23a	4 53m	7 29a	4 43m	7 37a	4 32m	7 45a	4 20m	7 52a
N. York,	5 4	7 22	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash'n,	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.,	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Orl's,	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35
S. Fran.,	5 5	7 21	4 56	7 26	4 47	7 33	4 37	7 39	4 27	7 45

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 6th day, 3h. 30.9m. A. | Full Moon, 21st day, 10h. 56.5m. M.
First Quarter, 13th " 9 28.2 M. | Last Quarter, 29th " 9 23.4 M.
Perigee, 6th day, 8h. A. | Apogee, 20th day, 3h. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.														Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.				
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.			h. m.
1	S.	6 35	5 51	6 34	5 52	6 32	5 53	6 28	5 58	6 26	5 59	6 30	5 55			7 16m
2	*Su.*	6 34	5 52	6 32	5 53	6 31	5 54	6 27	5 59	6 25	6 0	6 29	5 56			8 16m
3	M.	32	53	31	54	29	55	25	59	24	1	27	57			9 17
4	Tu.	30	54	29	55	28	56	24	6 0	22	2	26	58			10 17
5	W.	28	55	28	56	27	57	23	1	21	2	25	59			11 15
6	Th.	27	57	26	57	25	58	22	2	20	3	23	6 0			☽
7	F.	25	58	24	59	24	59	20	2	19	4	22	1			0 9a
8	S.	24	59	23	6 0	22	6 1	19	3	18	4	20	3			1 2
9	*Su.*	6 22	6 0	6 21	6 1	6 21	6 2	6 18	6 4	6 17	6 5	6 19	6 4			1 53a
10	M.	20	1	19	2	19	3	16	5	15	6	17	5			2 44
11	Tu.	18	2	18	3	17	4	15	5	14	6	15	6			3 37
12	W.	17	4	16	4	16	5	14	6	13	7	14	7			4 32
13	Th.	15	5	15	5	14	6	13	7	12	7	12	8			5 27
14	F.	13	6	13	6	13	7	11	8	11	8	11	9			6 24
15	S.	12	7	11	7	11	8	10	8	10	9	9	10			7 20
16	*Su.*	6 10	6 8	6 10	6 8	6 10	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 8	6 11			8 13a
17	M.	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	10	7	10	6	12			9 3
18	Tu.	6	10	6	11	6	10	6	11	6	11	4	12			9 49
19	W.	5	12	5	12	5	11	5	11	5	11	3	13			10 33
20	Th.	3	13	3	13	3	12	4	12	4	12	2	13			11 14
21	F.	1	14	1	14	2	13	2	13	3	12	1	14			11 53
22	S.	5 59	15	0	15	0	14	1	13	1	13	5 59	15			0 32m
23	*Su.*	5 58	6 16	5 58	6 16	5 58	6 15	6 0	6 14	6 0	6 14	5 57	6 16			1 11m
24	M.	56	17	56	17	57	16	5 58	15	5 58	14	56	17			1 52
25	Tu.	54	18	55	18	55	17	57	15	57	15	54	18			2 35
26	W.	52	19	53	19	54	18	56	16	56	15	53	19			3 22
27	Th.	51	20	51	20	52	19	54	17	55	16	51	20			4 13
28	F.	49	22	50	21	51	20	53	18	54	17	50	21			5 7
29	S.	47	23	48	22	49	21	52	18	52	17	48	22			6 5
30	*Su.*	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 23	5 47	6 22	5 50	6 19	5 51	6 18	5 46	6 23			7 4m
31	M.	44	25	45	24	46	23	49	20	50	18	45	24			8 1

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☉	10 46m	−13 19	10 31m	−14 1	10 27m	−13 36	10 29m	−12 13	10 35m	− 9 55
☿	9 53	−18 48	9 59	−17 11	10 5	−15 16	10 10	−13 6	10 15	−10 43
♀	2 42	− 5 30	2 21	− 5 11	1 53	− 4 44	1 23	− 4 9	12 47a	− 3 28
♂										
♃										
♄										
♅										
♆										
☽	0 25a	− 7 3	0 7a	− 6 30	11 49m	− 5 51	11 31m	− 5 17	11 12m	− 4 41
♑	6 51	+22 16	6 27	+22 18	6 4a	+22 20	5 42a	+22 22	5 20a	+22 24
♓	4 20	+16 45	3 58	+16 49	3 35	+16 53	3 13	+16 57	2 50	+17 1

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco. (Yerba Buena).
	rises.	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*				
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	3 4m	2 57m	2 50m	2 29m	2 22m	2 53m	5 2a	1 54a	1 2a	4 27a
S.	4 4m	3 57m	3 50m	3 29m	3 22m	3 53m	6 22a	3 14a	2 22a	5 47a
3	4 55	4 49	4 42	4 23	4 16	4 44	7 10m	4 50	3 58	6 35m
4	5 36	5 31	5 25	5 9	5 4	5 27	8 48	6 24	5 32	8 13
5	6 9	6 5	6 1	5 50	5 45	6 3	10 2	6 54m	6 2m	9 27
6	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	10 56	7 48	6 56	10 21
7	7 12a	7 13a	7 13a	7 14a	7 16a	7 23a	11 42	8 34	7 42	11 7
8	8 31	8 30	8 29	8 25	8 24	8 37	0 26a	9 18	8 26	11 51
S.	9 49a	9 46a	9 43a	9 34a	9 32a	9 51a	1 6a	9 58m	9 6m	0 31a
10	11 7	11 3	10 58	10 45	10 40	11 5	1 46	10 38	9 46	1 11
11	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 54	11 48	. . .	2 27	11 19	10 27	1 52
12	0 23m	0 17m	0 11m	. . .	. . .	0 16m	3 4	11 56	11 4	2 29
13	1 33	1 26	1 20	1 0m	0 53m	1 24	3 48	0 40a	11 48	3 13
14	2 36	2 29	2 22	2 2	1 54	2 24	4 37	1 29	0 37a	4 2
15	3 28	3 21	3 14	2 53	2 45	3 15	5 45	2 37	1 45	5 10
S.	4 9m	4 3m	3 56m	3 37m	3 30m	3 57m	6 34m	4 24a	3 22a	6 47a
17	4 41	4 36	4 31	4 14	4 8	4 31	8 11	5 47	4 55	7 36m
18	5 5	5 1	4 56	4 43	4 39	4 58	9 36	6 28m	6 6	9 1
19	5 33	5 30	5 27	5 18	5 15	5 29	10 30	7 22	6 30m	9 55
20	5 52	5 50	5 49	5 53	5 42	5 51	11 9	8 1	7 9	10 34
21	6 10	6 10	6 9	6 9	6 8	6 12	11 41	8 33	7 41	11 6
22	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	0 10a	9 2	8 10	11 35
S.	8 28a	8 26a	8 23a	8 15a	8 14a	8 30a	0 38a	9 30m	8 38m	0 3a
24	9 32	9 28	9 25	9 13	9 10	9 31	1 5	9 57	9 5	0 30
25	10 37	10 32	10 28	10 12	10 8	10 33	1 32	10 24	9 32	0 57
26	11 44	11 38	11 32	11 14	11 8	11 37	2 1	10 53	10 1	1 26
27	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 29	11 21	10 29	1 54
28	0 52m	0 45m	0 39m	0 18m	0 11m	0 42m	3 3	11 55	11 3	2 28
29	1 53	1 46	1 39	1 18	1 11	1 42	3 45	0 37a	11 45	3 10
S.	2 46m	2 39m	2 32m	2 12m	2 5m	2 35m	4 39a	1 31a	0 39a	4 4a
31	3 31	3 25	3 19	3 1	2 55	3 21	6 2	2 54	2 2	5 27

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m	8 1a	3 55m	8 9a	3 43m	8 18a	3 31m	8 27a	3 19m	8 37a
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash'n,	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.,	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's,	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58
S. Fran.,	4 17	7 51	4 6	7 9	3 55	8 7	3 46	8 14	3 36	8 22

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 4th day, 12h. 44.7m. A. | Full Moon, 20th day, 4h. 5.6m. M.
First Quarter, 11th " 11 44.0 A. | Last Quarter, 27th " 6 18.1 A.
Perigee, 4th day, 7h. M. | Apogee, 16th day, 10h. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	5 42	6 26	5 42	6 25	5 44	6 24	5 48	6 20	5 49	6 19	5 43	6 25	8 59m
2	W.	40	27	41	26	43	25	46	21	48	20	42	26	9 52
3	Th.	39	28	40	27	41	26	45	22	47	20	40	27	10 45
4	F.	37	30	38	28	40	27	44	22	46	21	39	28	11 37
5	S.	35	31	36	29	38	28	42	23	44	21	37	29	☽
6	*Su.*	5 33	6 32	5 35	6 30	5 37	6 29	5 41	6 24	5 43	6 22	5 36	6 30	0 28a
7	M.	32	33	33	31	35	30	40	25	42	23	34	31	1 22
8	Tu.	30	34	32	32	34	31	39	25	41	23	33	32	2 17
9	W.	28	35	30	33	32	32	37	26	39	24	31	33	3 14
10	Th.	27	36	28	34	30	33	36	27	38	24	29	34	4 13
11	F.	25	37	27	36	29	33	35	27	37	25	28	34	5 11
12	S.	23	38	25	37	27	34	34	28	36	26	27	34	6 6
13	*Su.*	5 22	6 40	5 24	6 38	5 26	6 35	5 32	6 29	5 35	6 26	5 26	6 35	6 59a
14	M.	20	41	22	39	24	36	31	29	34	27	24	36	7 47
15	Tu.	19	42	21	40	23	37	30	30	33	27	23	37	8 31
16	W.	17	43	19	41	22	38	29	31	32	28	22	38	9 13
17	Th.	15	44	18	42	20	39	28	32	31	29	20	39	9 52
18	F.	14	45	16	43	19	40	26	32	30	29	19	40	10 31
19	S.	12	46	15	44	17	41	25	33	29	30	17	41	11 10
20	*Su.*	5 11	6 47	5 13	6 45	5 16	6 42	5 24	6 34	5 27	6 30	5 16	6 42	11 51a
21	M.	9	48	12	46	15	43	23	35	26	31	15	43	0 34m
22	Tu.	8	50	10	47	13	44	22	35	25	32	13	44	1 19
23	W.	6	51	9	48	12	45	21	36	24	32	12	45	2 9
24	Th.	5	52	8	49	11	46	20	36	23	33	11	46	3 3
25	F.	3	53	6	50	9	47	19	37	22	34	9	47	3 59
26	S.	2	54	5	51	8	48	18	38	22	34	8	48	4 57
27	*Su.*	5 0	6 55	5 3	6 52	5 7	6 49	5 17	6 39	5 21	6 35	5 8	6 48	5 54m
28	M.	4 59	56	2	53	6	50	16	40	20	35	7	49	6 50
29	Tu.	58	57	1	54	4	51	15	41	19	36	5	50	7 43
30	W.	56	59	4 59	55	3	52	14	41	18	36	4	51	8 34

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☌☿♀☉♂♃♄♅♆	10 46m	— 6 14	10 58m	— 2 21	11 13m	+ 2 11	11 31m	+ 7 14	11 53m	+12 31
	10 19	— 7 42	10 24	— 5 0	10 27	— 2 11	10 30	+ 0 40	10 34	+ 3 32
	12 10a	— 2 37	11 37a	— 1 53	11 5a	— 1 14	10 34a	— 0 41	10 4a	— 0 18
♇	10 51m	— 4 5	10 32m	— 3 33	10 14m	— 3 1	9 55m	— 2 30	9 36m	— 2 0
♄	4 54a	+22 26	4 32a	+22 28	4 11a	+22 30	3 50a	+22 32	3 28a	+22 34
♅	2 24	+17 7	2 1	+17 12	1 39	+17 17	1 17	+17 23	0 55	+17 28

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	rises.	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*				
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 7m	4 2m	3 58m	3 45m	3 40m	4 0m	6 53m	4 34a	3 42a	6 18m
2	4 37	4 34	4 31	4 22	4 19	4 33	8 32	6 3	5 11	7 57
3	5 3	5 1	5 0	4 55	4 54	5 3	9 42	6 34m	6 9	9 7
4	5 27	5 27	5 28	5 28	5 29	5 31	10 33	7 25	6 33m	9 58
5	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 15	8 7	7 15	10 40
S.	8 41a	8 37a	8 34a	8 22a	8 18a	8 41a	11 56m	8 48m	7 56m	11 21m
7	10 0	9 55	9 50	9 34	9 26	9 56	0 38a	9 30	8 38	0 3a
8	11 16	11 10	11 3	10 44	10 38	11 8	1 17	10 9	9 17	0 42
9	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 51	11 43	. . .	1 57	10 49	9 57	1 22
10	0 25m	0 18m	0 11m	. . .	. . .	0 14m	2 38	11 30	10 38	2 3
11	1 23	1 16	1 9	0 49m	0 41m	1 11	3 23	0 39a	11 23	2 48
12	2 10	2 3	1 56	1 37	1 30	1 58	4 16	1 8	0 16a	3 41
S.	2 46m	2 40m	2 34m	2 17m	2 10m	2 35m	5 22a	2 14a	1 22a	4 47a
14	3 15	3 10	3 6	2 52	2 47	3 6	6 11m	3 50	2 58	6 23
15	3 38	3 35	3 31	3 21	3 18	3 33	7 42	5 17	4 25	7 7m
16	3 58	3 56	3 54	3 47	3 45	3 56	9 0	6 23	5 31	8 25
17	4 16	4 15	4 15	4 12	4 12	4 17	9 54	6 46m	6 14	9 19
18	4 33	4 33	4 33	4 33	4 34	4 37	10 32	7 24	6 32m	9 57
19	4 50	4 52	4 54	4 56	5 1	4 58	11 6	7 56	7 6	10 31
S.	5 11m	5 14m	5 17m	5 26m	5 30m	5 22m	11 33m	8 25m	7 33m	10 58m
21	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	0 3a	8 55	8 3	11 28
22	9 37a	9 31a	9 25a	9 8a	9 2a	9 31a	0 32	9 24	8 32	11 57
23	10 45	10 38	10 32	10 11	10 5	10 36	1 2	9 54	9 2	0 27a
24	11 49	11 42	11 35	11 14	11 7	11 38	1 33	10 25	9 33	0 58
25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 8	11 0	10 8	1 33
26	0 46m	0 39m	0 32m	0 11m	0 4m	0 34m	2 56	11 38	10 46	2 11
S.	1 31m	1 25m	1 28m	0 59m	0 53m	1 20m	3 32a	0 24a	11 32m	2 57a
28	2 8	2 3	1 56	1 42	1 37	1 59	4 32	1 24	0 32a	3 57
29	2 38	2 34	2 30	2 19	2 15	2 32	5 55	2 47	1 55	5 20
30	3 5	3 3	3 0	2 53	2 51	3 2	6 42m	4 17	3 25	6 7m

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 7m	8 47a	2 56m	8 57a	2 45m	9 7a	2 35m	9 17a	2 25m	9 28a
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 56	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash'n,	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.,	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26
S. Fran.,	3 26	8 28	3 17	8 36	3 8	8 44	2 59	8 52	2 52	9 2

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 4th day, 9h. 34.3m. M. | Full Moon, 19th day, 6h. 48.5m. A.
First Quarter, 11th " 3 37.1 A. | Last Quarter, 26th " 12 24.2 A.
Perigee, 2d day, 2h. A. | Apogee, 14th day, 1h. A. | Perigee, 30th day, 7h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time. Boston, &c. rises. h. m.	Boston, &c. sets. h. m.	New York, &c. rises. h. m.	New York, &c. sets. h. m.	Washington, &c. rises. h. m.	Washington, &c. sets. h. m.	Charleston, &c. rises. h. m.	Charleston, &c. sets. h. m.	N. Orleans, &c. rises. h. m.	N. Orleans, &c. sets. h. m.	San Francisco, &c. rises. h. m.	San Francisco, &c. sets. h. m.	Moon Souths. Mean Time. h. m.
1	Th.	4 55	6 59	4 56	6 56	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 42	5 17	6 37	5 3	6 51	9 24m
2	F.	53	1	57	57	1	53	12	42	16	38	2	52	10 14
3	S.	52	2	56	58	4 59	54	11	43	15	38	0	53	11 6
4	*Su.*	4 51	7 3	4 54	6 59	4 58	6 55	5 10	6 44	5 14	6 39	4 59	6 54	11 60m
5	M.	49	4	53	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	40	58	55	☽
6	Tu.	48	5	52	2	56	57	8	45	12	40	57	56	0 56a
7	W.	47	6	51	3	55	58	7	46	11	41	56	57	1 56
8	Th.	46	7	50	4	54	59	6	47	11	42	55	58	2 56
9	F.	45	8	49	5	53	7 0	5	47	10	42	54	59	3 55
10	S.	43	9	47	6	52	1	4	48	10	43	53	7 0	4 50
11	*Su.*	4 42	7 10	4 46	7 7	4 51	7 2	5 4	6 49	5 9	6 44	4 52	7 1	5 40a
12	M.	41	12	45	8	50	3	3	50	8	44	52	1	6 27
13	Tu.	40	13	44	9	49	4	2	50	7	45	51	2	7 10
14	W.	39	14	43	9	48	5	1	51	7	46	50	3	7 50
15	Th.	38	15	42	10	47	6	1	52	6	46	49	4	8 29
16	F.	37	16	42	11	46	7	0	53	5	47	48	5	9 8
17	S.	36	17	41	12	45	7	4 59	53	5	47	47	5	9 48
18	*Su.*	4 35	7 18	4 40	7 13	4 44	7 8	4 59	6 54	5 5	6 48	4 46	7 6	10 30a
19	M.	34	19	39	14	44	9	58	55	4	49	46	7	11 15
20	Tu.	33	20	38	15	43	10	58	55	4	49	45	8	0 4m
21	W.	32	21	37	16	42	11	57	56	3	50	44	9	0 57
22	Th.	32	22	36	17	41	12	56	57	3	51	43	10	1 54
23	F.	31	23	36	18	41	13	56	57	2	51	43	11	2 52
24	S.	30	24	35	18	40	13	55	58	2	52	42	11	3 50
25	*Su.*	4 29	7 24	4 34	7 19	4 40	7 14	4 55	6 59	5 2	6 52	4 42	7 12	4 46m
26	M.	28	25	34	20	39	15	55	59	1	53	41	13	5 39
27	Tu.	28	26	33	21	38	16	54	7 0	1	53	40	14	6 29
28	W.	28	27	33	22	38	16	54	1	0	54	40	14	7 18
29	Th.	27	28	32	23	37	17	54	1	0	54	39	15	8 6
30	F.	26	29	32	23	37	18	53	2	0	55	40	15	8 56
31	S.	26	30	31	24	36	19	53	2	4 59	56	39	16	9 47

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	0 19a	+17 32	0 46a	+21 36	1 10a	+24 14	1 27a	+25 26	1 35m	+25 25
♀	10 37m	+ 6 22	10 41m	+ 9 8	10 45m	+11 46	10 50m	+14 15	10 55m	+16 31
♂	9 36a	− 0 5	9 10a	− 0 3	8 45a	− 0 12	8 22a	− 0 31	8 0a	− 0 59
♃	9 17m	− 1 31	8 58m	− 1 3	8 39m	− 0 36	8 20m	− 0 10	8 0m	+ 0 14
♄	3 7a	+22 36	2 47 a	+22 38	2 26a	+22 39	2 5 a	+22 40	1 45a	+22 41
♅	0 32	+17 34	0 10	+17 39	11 48m	+17 46	11 26m	+17 51	11 4m	+17 57

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	h. m.	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	rises.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.				
1	3 29m	3 28m	3 28m	3 26m	3 26m	3 30m	8 6m	5 34a	4 42a	7 31m
2	3 51	3 52	3 53	3 55	3 56	3 57	9 11	6 3m	5 38	8 36
3	4 15	4 18	4 20	4 27	4 31	4 26	10 2	6 54	6 2m	9 27
S.	4 41m	4 45m	4 49m	5 1m	5 7m	4 55m	10 47m	7 39m	6 47m	10 12m
5	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 29	8 21	7 29	10 54
6	10 3a	9 56a	9 50a	9 30a	9 23a	9 54a	11 13	9 5	8 13	11 38
7	11 9	11 2	10 55	10 35	10 27	10 56	0 56a	9 48	8 56	0 21a
8	. . .	11 57	11 50	11 30	11 23	11 52	1 38	10 30	9 38	1 3
9	0 4m	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 21	11 13	10 21	1 46
10	0 45	0 39m	0 33m	0 14m	0 8m	0 34m	3 6	11 58	11 6	2 31
S.	1 17m	1 12m	1 7m	0 53m	0 47m	1 8m	3 58a	0 50a	11 58m	3 23a
12	1 42	1 38	1 34	1 22	1 18	1 35	5 0	1 52	11 0a	4 25
13	2 4	2 1	1 59	1 50	1 48	2 0	6 17	3 9	2 17	5 42
14	2 23	2 22	2 21	2 16	2 15	2 23	6 54m	4 21	3 29	6 19m
15	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 40	2 41	2 44	8 3	5 27	4 35	7 28
16	2 59	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 7	3 5	9 0	6 17	5 25	8 25
17	3 17	3 20	3 22	3 29	3 33	3 27	9 45	6 37m	6 3	9 10
S.	3 38m	3 42m	3 46m	3 57m	4 3m	3 51m	10 21m	7 13m	6 21m	9 46m
19	4 2	4 7	4 13	4 26	4 34	3 54	10 58	7 50	6 58	10 23
20	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 32	8 24	7 32	10 57
21	9 40a	9 33a	9 26a	9 5a	8 58a	9 29a	0 6a	8 58	8 6	11 31
22	10 39	10 32	10 25	10 4	9 57	10 27	0 41	9 33	8 41	0 6a
23	11 28	11 22	11 15	10 56	10 49	11 17	1 16	10 8	9 16	0 41
24	. . .	. . .	11 57	11 40	11 35	11 59	1 57	10 49	9 57	1 22
S.	0 8m	0 3m	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 41a	11 33m	10 41m	2 6a
26	0 41	0 37	0 33m	0 21m	0 16m	0 35m	3 32	0 24a	11 32	2 57
27	1 8	1 5	1 2	0 54	0 51	1 4	4 31	1 23	0 31a	3 56
28	1 31	1 30	1 29	1 25	1 25	1 31	5 42	2 34	1 42	5 7
29	1 54	1 54	1 54	1 55	1 56	1 56	6 24m	3 50	2 58	6 23
30	2 17	2 19	2 21	2 27	2 29	2 26	7 31	4 54	4 2	6 56m
31	2 42	2 46	2 49	2 59	3 4	2 55	8 32	5 53	5 1	7 57

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 17m	9 37a	2 12m	9 44a	2 9m	9 50a	2 8m	9 54a	2 9m	9 55a
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash'n,	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.,	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's,	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41
S. Fran.,	2 46	9 8	2 43	9 13	2 42	9 18	2 41	9 21	2 42	9 22

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 2d day, 6h. 31.6m. A. | Full Moon, 18th day, 6h. 43.7m. M.
First Quarter, 10th " 8 42.1 M. | Last Quarter, 25th " 5 8.8 M.
Apogee, 11th day, 7h. M. | Perigee, 25th day, 2h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.														Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.				
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	*Su.*	4 25	7 30	4 31	7 25	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 3	4 59	6 56	4 39	7 16	10 41m		
2	M.	25	31	30	26	36	20	52	3	59	57	39	17	11 39		
3	Tu.	25	32	30	26	35	21	52	4	59	57	38	18	0 39a		
4	W.	24	32	29	27	35	21	52	4	59	58	38	18	1 39		
5	Th.	24	33	29	28	35	22	52	5	59	58	38	19	2 37		
6	F.	23	34	29	28	34	23	52	5	58	59	37	20	3 31		
7	S.	23	34	29	29	34	23	51	6	58	59	37	20	4 20		
8	*Su.*	4 23	7 35	4 28	7 29	4 34	7 24	4 51	7 6	4 58	7 0	4 37	7 21	5 5a		
9	M.	23	35	28	30	34	24	51	7	58	0	37	21	5 46		
10	Tu.	22	36	28	30	34	25	51	7	58	1	37	22	6 26		
11	W.	22	36	28	31	34	25	51	8	58	1	37	22	7 5		
12	Th.	22	37	28	31	34	26	51	8	58	1	37	23	7 44		
13	F.	22	37	28	32	34	26	51	8	58	2	37	23	8 25		
14	S.	22	38	28	32	34	26	51	9	58	2	37	23	9 9		
15	*Su.*	4 22	7 38	4 28	7 33	4 34	7 27	4 51	7 9	4 58	7 2	4 37	7 24	9 56a		
16	M.	22	38	28	33	34	27	51	10	58	3	37	24	10 48		
17	Tu.	22	39	28	33	34	27	51	10	58	3	37	24	11 44		
18	W.	23	39	28	34	34	28	51	10	59	3	37	25	0 43m		
19	Th.	23	40	28	34	34	28	52	11	59	3	37	25	1 42		
20	F.	23	40	28	34	34	28	52	11	59	3	37	25	2 40		
21	S.	23	40	29	34	34	28	52	11	59	4	37	25	3 35		
22	*Su.*	4 23	7 40	4 29	7 35	4 35	7 29	4 52	7 11	4 59	7 4	4 39	7 25	4 27m		
23	M.	24	40	29	35	35	29	53	11	5 0	4	39	25	5 16		
24	Tu.	24	40	29	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	39	25	6 4		
25	W.	24	40	30	35	36	29	53	11	0	4	40	25	6 52		
26	Th.	25	40	30	35	36	29	53	12	1	4	40	25	7 41		
27	F.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	12	1	5	40	25	8 33		
28	S.	25	40	31	35	37	29	54	12	1	5	41	25	9 28		
29	*Su.*	4 26	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 54	7 12	5 1	7 5	4 41	7 25	10 26m		
30	M.	26	40	32	35	38	29	55	12	2	5	42	25	11 27		

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	1 32a	+24 21	1 16a	+22 53	0 49a	+21 15	0 13a	+19 48	11 35m	+18 53
♀	11 2m	+18 52	11 9m	+20 33	11 16m	+21 54	11 24m	+22 54	11 32	+23 29
♂	7 37a	− 1 43	7 19a	− 2 28	7 1a	− 3 19	6 45a	− 4 16	6 29a	− 5 18
♃	7 37m	+ 0 39	7 16m	+ 0 59	6 56m	+ 1 18	6 35m	+ 1 34	6 14m	+ 1 47
♄	1 21a	+22 42	1 1a	+22 42	0 40a	+22 42	0 20a	+22 42	0 0a	+22 41
♅	10 38m	+18 3	10 15m	+18 8	9 49m	+18 13	9 31m	+18 17	9 8m	+18 22

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	rises.	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*				
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
S.	3 11m	3 16m	3 21m	3 34m	3 41m	3 28m	9 27m	6 19m	5 54a	8 52m
2	3 46	3 53	3 59	4 16	4 26	4 8	10 20	7 12	6 20m	9 45
3	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 10	8 2	7 10	10 35
4	9 51a	9 44a	9 37a	9 17a	9 9a	9 39a	11 56	8 50	7 58	11 23
5	10 37	10 31	10 24	10 5	9 58	10 26	0 42a	9 34	8 42	0 7a
6	11 14	11 8	11 3	10 46	10 40	11 4	1 25	10 17	9 25	0 50
7	11 43	11 39	11 34	11 21	11 17	11 35	2 8	11 0	10 8	1 33
S.	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 50a	11 47a	. . .	2 53a	11 45m	10 58m	2 18a
9	0 6m	0 3m	0 0m	. . .	. . .	0 1m	3 37	0 29a	11 57	3 2
10	0 25	0 23	0 21	0 15m	0 14m	0 23	4 27	1 19	0 27a	3 52
11	0 44	0 44	0 43	0 41	0 42	0 46	5 21	2 13	1 21	4 46
12	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 6	1 7	1 7	6 26	3 18	2 26	5 51
13	1 21	1 23	1 25	1 31	1 34	1 29	6 55m	4 14	3 22	6 20m
14	1 41	1 45	1 48	1 58	2 1	1 53	7 50	5 10	4 18	7 15
S.	2 4m	2 9m	2 14m	2 27m	2 34m	2 21m	8 46m	6 6a	5 14a	8 11m
16	2 32	2 38	2 45	3 1	3 10	2 53	9 36	6 28m	6 0	9 1
17	3 8	3 15	3 23	3 42	3 52	3 32	10 20	7 12	6 20m	9 45
18	3 54	4 2	4 10	4 32	4 43	4 20	11 3	7 55	7 3	10 28
19	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 44	8 36	7 44	11 9
20	10 8a	10 2a	9 56a	9 39a	9 33a	9 58a	0 25a	9 17	8 25	11 50
21	10 44	10 39	10 35	10 21	10 17	10 37	1 7	9 59	9 7	0 32a
S.	11 12a	11 9a	11 6a	10 57a	10 54a	11 7a	1 51a	10 43m	9 51m	1 16a
23	11 35	11 33	11 32	11 27	11 25	11 34	2 37	11 29	10 37	2 2
24	11 58	11 56	11 58	11 58	11 58	. . .	3 27	0 19a	11 27	2 52
25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 1m	4 21	1 13	0 21a	3 46
26	0 21m	0 22m	0 24m	0 27m	0 29m	0 27	5 21	2 13	1 21	4 46
27	0 44	0 47	0 50	0 58	1 3	0 56	6 25	3 17	2 25	5 50
28	1 11	1 16	1 21	1 33	1 39	1 27	6 55m	4 17	3 25	6 20m
S.	1 43m	1 49m	1 55m	2 11m	2 20m	2 4m	7 58m	5 23a	4 31a	7 23m
30	2 23	2 30	2 38	2 57	3 7	2 47	9 3	6 26	5 34	8 28

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 12m	9 54a	2 19m	9 49a	2 26m	9 44a	2 35m	9 37a	2 44m	9 28a
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash'n,	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 56	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.,	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's,	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30
S. Fran.,	2 45	9 21	2 49	9 19	2 56	9 14	3 3	9 9	3 10	9 2

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 2d day, 4h. 22.3m. M.
First Quarter, 10th " 2 14.2 M.
Full Moon, 17th " 4 22.6 A.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 9h. 53.5m. M.
New Moon, 31st " 3 59.9 A.

Apogee, 9th day, 1h. M.
Perigee, 21st day, 1h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	4 27	7 40	4 32	7 35	4 38	7 29	4 55	7 12	5 2	7 5	4 42	7 26	☽
2	W.	27	40	33	34	39	29	56	12	3	5	43	26	0 24a
3	Th.	28	40	33	34	39	29	56	12	3	5	43	26	1 20
4	F.	28	40	34	34	40	28	57	11	4	5	44	25	2 11
5	S.	29	39	35	34	40	28	57	11	4	5	44	25	2 58
6	*Su.*	4 29	7 39	4 35	7 33	4 41	7 28	4 58	7 11	5 4	7 4	4 45	7 25	3 41a
7	M.	30	39	36	33	41	28	58	11	5	4	45	25	4 22
8	Tu.	31	38	37	33	42	27	58	11	5	4	46	24	5 1
9	W.	32	38	38	32	43	27	59	10	6	4	47	24	5 40
10	Th.	33	37	38	32	43	27	59	10	6	4	47	24	6 20
11	F.	33	37	39	32	44	26	5 0	10	7	4	48	23	7 2
12	S.	34	36	39	31	45	26	1	9	7	3	49	23	7 47
13	*Su.*	4 35	7 36	4 40	7 31	4 45	7 25	5 1	7 9	5 8	7 3	4 49	7 22	8 37a
14	M.	36	35	41	30	46	24	2	9	8	2	50	21	9 31
15	Tu.	36	34	41	30	47	24	2	8	9	2	51	21	10 29
16	W.	37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	10	2	51	21	11 29
17	Th.	38	33	43	28	48	23	4	8	10	1	52	20	0 29m
18	F.	39	32	44	28	49	22	4	7	11	1	53	19	1 27
19	S.	40	32	45	27	50	22	5	7	11	1	54	19	2 21
20	*Su.*	4 41	7 31	4 45	7 26	4 51	7 21	5 6	7 6	5 12	7 0	4 55	7 18	3 12m
21	M.	42	30	46	25	51	20	6	6	12	6 59	55	17	4 1
22	Tu.	43	29	47	25	52	20	7	5	13	59	56	17	4 49
23	W.	44	28	48	24	53	19	8	4	13	59	57	16	5 38
24	Th.	44	28	49	23	54	18	8	4	14	58	58	15	6 29
25	F.	45	27	50	22	55	17	9	3	14	57	59	14	7 23
26	S.	46	26	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	57	5 0	13	8 19
27	*Su.*	4 47	7 25	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 10	7 2	5 16	6 56	5 0	7 13	9 17m
28	M.	48	23	53	19	57	15	11	1	16	56	1	12	10 15
29	Tu.	49	22	54	18	58	14	11	0	17	55	2	11	11 11
30	W.	50	21	55	17	59	13	12	0	17	54	3	10	☾
31	Th.	51	20	56	16	5 0	12	13	6 59	18	54	4	9	0 3a

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	11 4m	+18 49	10 44m	+19 33	10 37m	+20 46	10 43m	+21 56	11 1m	+22 22
♀	11 41	+23 40	11 49	+23 26	11 58	+22 46	0 6a	+21 43	0 13a	+20 16
♂	6 15a	− 6 24	6 1a	− 7 33	5 48a	− 8 44	5 36	− 9 58	5 24	−11 38
♃	5 49m	+ 1 59	5 31m	+ 2 8	5 4m	+ 2 14	4 46m	+ 2 18	4 23m	+ 2 19
♄	11 40	+22 40	11 20	+22 39	10 59	+22 37	10 39	+22 35	10 19	+22 33
♅	8 46	+18 26	8 23	+18 29	8 0	+18 33	7 57	+18 36	7 38	+18 38

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	rises. h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	3 12m	3 20m	3 28m	3 50m	4 0m	3 38m	10 4m	6 56m	6 4m	9 29m
2	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 0	7 52	7 0	10 25
3	9 12a	9 6a	9 0a	8 43a	8 36a	9 1a	11 49	8 41	7 49	11 14
4	9 44	9 39	9 34	9 20	9 15	9 35	0 34a	9 26	8 34	11 59
5	10 9	10 5	10 2	9 51	9 46	10 3	1 16	10 8	9 16	0 41a
S.	10 29a	10 27a	10 24a	10 17a	10 15a	10 26a	1 56a	10 48m	9 56m	1 21a
7	10 47	10 46	10 45	10 42	10 42	10 48	2 33	11 25	10 33	1 58
8	11 6	11 7	11 7	11 8	11 9	11 10	3 11	0 3a	11 11	2 36
9	11 23	11 25	11 26	11 30	11 33	11 30	3 49	0 41	11 49	3 14
10	11 43	11 46	11 49	11 58	. . .	11 53	4 30	1 22	0 30a	3 55
11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 2m	. . .	5 15	2 7	1 15	4 40
12	0 4m	0 9m	0 13m	0 25m	0 32	0 19m	6 11	3 3	2 11	5 36
S.	0 30m	0 36m	0 41m	0 56m	1 4m	0 48m	6 41m	4 5a	3 13a	6 6m
14	1 3	1 10	1 17	1 35	1 45	1 25	7 43	5 7	4 15	7 8
15	1 44	1 52	2 0	2 20	2 31	2 10	8 50	6 14	5 22	8 15
16	2 37	2 45	2 53	3 15	3 26	3 5	9 22	6 41m	6 15	9 14
17	3 43	3 51	3 59	4 20	4 31	4 11	10 41	7 33	6 41m	10 6
18	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 31	8 23	7 31	10 56
19	9 14a	9 10a	9 7a	8 56a	8 52a	9 9a	0 16a	9 8	8 16	11 41
S.	9 46a	9 38a	9 36a	9 29a	9 27a	9 38a	0 59a	9 51m	8 59m	0 24a
21	10 2	10 2	10 1	10 0	10 0	10 4	1 42	10 34	9 42	1 7
22	10 25	10 26	10 27	10 29	10 31	10 30	2 26	11 18	10 26	1 51
23	10 48	10 51	10 53	11 0	11 4	10 58	3 12	0 4a	11 12	2 37
24	11 13	11 17	11 21	11 33	11 38	11 27	3 58	0 50	11 58	3 23
25	11 43	11 48	11 54	. . .	. . .	12 2	4 48	1 40	0 46a	4 13
26	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 6m	12 17m	. . .	5 44	2 36	1 44	5 9
S.	0 21m	0 28m	0 35m	0 54m	1 3m	0 44m	6 19m	3 46a	2 54a	6 19a
28	1 7	1 15	1 23	1 45	1 55	1 34	7 30	5 2	4 10	6 55m
29	2 2	2 10	2	2 40	2 50	2 30	8 49	6 20	5 28	8 14
30	3 4	3 12	3 20	3 40	3 51	3 31	10 1	6 53m	6 1m	9 26
31	4 10	4 17	4 24	4 42	4 52	4 35	10 58	7 50	6 58	10 23

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 55m	9 17a	3 5m	9 5a	3 15m	8 53a	3 24m	8 42a	3 34m	8 30a
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash'n,	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 26	3 46	8 18
Charles.,	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's,	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56
S. Fran.,	3 18	8 54	3 26	8 44	3 33	8 35	3 41	8 25	3 49	8 15

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 8th day, 7h. 14.2m. A. | Last Quarter, 22d day, 3h. 59.2m. A.
Full Moon, 15th " 12 46.6 A. | New Moon, 30th " 6 5.5 M.
Apogee, 5th day, 7h. A. | Perigee, 17th day, 8h. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	4 52	7 19	4 57	7 15	5 1	7 11	5 14	6 58	5 19	6 53	5 5	7 7	0 51a
2	S.	53	18	58	14	2	10	14	57	19	52	6	6	1 36
3	*Su.*	4 54	7 17	4 58	7 13	5 3	7 9	5 15	6 56	5 20	6 51	5 7	7 5	2 18a
4	M.	55	15	59	12	4	8	16	55	20	51	8	4	2 56
5	Tu.	57	14	5 0	10	4	6	16	55	21	50	8	2	3 36
6	W.	58	13	1	9	5	5	17	54	22	49	9	1	4 16
7	Th.	59	12	2	8	6	4	18	53	22	48	9	1	4 56
8	F.	5 0	10	3	7	7	3	18	52	23	47	10	0	5 40
9	S.	1	9	4	5	8	2	19	51	24	46	11	6 59	6 27
10	*Su.*	5 2	7 8	5 5	7 4	5 9	7 1	5 20	6 50	5 24	6 45	5 12	6 58	7 18a
11	M.	3	6	6	3	10	6 59	21	49	25	44	13	56	8 13
12	Tu.	4	5	7	1	11	58	21	48	26	43	14	55	9 12
13	W.	5	3	8	0	12	57	22	47	26	42	15	54	10 12
14	Th.	6	2	9	6 59	13	55	23	46	27	42	16	52	11 11
15	F.	7	0	10	58	13	54	23	45	27	41	16	51	0 8m
16	S.	8	6 59	11	56	14	53	24	43	28	40	17	50	1 2
17	*Su.*	5 9	6 57	5 12	6 54	5 15	6 52	5 25	6 42	5 28	6 39	5 18	6 49	1 53m
18	M.	10	56	13	53	16	50	25	41	29	38	19	47	2 43
19	Tu.	11	54	14	52	17	49	26	40	30	37	20	46	3 33
20	W.	13	53	15	50	18	48	26	39	30	36	21	45	4 25
21	Th.	14	51	16	49	19	46	27	38	31	34	22	43	5 18
22	F.	15	50	17	47	20	45	28	37	31	33	23	42	6 14
23	S.	16	48	18	46	21	43	29	35	32	32	24	40	7 12
24	*Su.*	5 17	6 47	5 19	6 44	5 22	6 42	5 29	6 34	5 33	6 31	5 25	6 39	8 10m
25	M.	18	45	20	43	23	40	30	33	33	30	26	37	9 6
26	Tu.	19	43	21	41	24	39	31	32	34	29	27	36	9 59
27	W.	20	42	22	40	24	38	31	31	34	28	27	35	10 48
28	Th.	21	40	23	38	25	36	32	29	35	27	28	33	11 33
29	F.	22	39	24	37	26	34	33	28	35	26	29	31	☽
30	S.	23	37	25	35	27	33	33	27	36	24	30	30	0 16a
31	*Su.*	5 24	6 35	5 26	6 33	5 28	6 31	5 34	6 26	5 36	6 23	5 31	6 28	0 56a

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	11 32m	+21 7	0 0a	+18 26	0 24a	+14 38	0 44a	+10 17	0 58a	+ 5 44
♀	0 21a	+18 9	0 27	+16 1	0 32	+13 34	0 37	+10 58	0 41	+ 8 9
♂	5 11a	−12 29	5 0	−13 57	4 51	−15 11	4 41	−16 25	4 33	−17 36
♃	3 55m	+ 2 17	3 31m	+ 2 12	3 7m	+ 2 4	2 42m	+ 1 54	2 17m	+ 1 42
♄	9 55	−22 31	9 34	−22 28	9 13	−22 26	8 52	−22 23	8 32	−22 20
♅	6 48	−18 41	6 25	−18 43	6 2	−18 44	5 35	−18 45	5 15	−18 46

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	sets. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1							11 43m	8 35m	7 53m	11 8m
2	8 33a	8 30a	8 27a	8 18a	8 16a	8 29a	0 25a	9 17	8 25	11 50
S.	8 53a	8 52a	8 50a	8 45a	8 44a	8 52a	1 0a	9 52m	9 0m	0 25a
4	9 11	9 10	9 11	9 10	9 11	9 14	1 32	10 24	9 32	0 57
5	9 28	9 29	9 30	9 33	9 35	9 34	2 4	10 56	10 4	1 29
6	9 46	9 49	9 51	9 56	10 2	9 56	2 37	11 29	10 37	2 2
7	10 6	10 10	10 14	10 24	10 30	10 19	3 8	0 0a	11 8	2 33
8	10 29	10 34	10 40	10 53	11 1	10 46	3 43	0 35	11 43	3 8
9	10 58	11 5	11 11	11 29	11 38	11 20	4 19	1 11	0 19a	3 44
S.	11 35a	11 43a	11 51a	11 40a	. . .	. . .	5 2a	1 54a	1 2a	4 27a
11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 21m	0 0m	6 10	3 2	2 10	5 35
12	0 22m	0 30m	0 38m	1 0m	1 11	0 50	6 46m	4 19	3 27	6 11m
13	1 23	1 31	1 39	2 1	2 12	1 52	8 8	5 40	4 48	7 33
14	2 34	2 42	2 49	3 9	3 21	3 2	9 28	6 20m	5 59	8 53
15	3 52	3 58	4 5	4 21	4 30	4 17	10 27	7 19	6 27m	9 52
16	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 17	8 9	7 17	10 42
S.	8 4a	8 3a	8 2a	7 58a	7 58a	8 4a	0 0a	8 52m	8 0m	11 25m
18	8 28	8 29	8 29	8 30	8 31	8 32	0 43	9 35	8 43	0 8a
19	8 52	8 54	8 56	8 62	9 5	9 0	1 23	10 15	9 23	0 48
20	9 16	9 20	9 23	9 33	9 38	9 29	2 5	10 57	10 5	1 30
21	9 45	9 50	9 56	10 9	10 16	10 3	2 47	11 39	10 47	2 12
22	10 20	10 27	10 33	10 52	11 1	10 43	3 30	0 22a	11 30	2 55
23	11 3	11 11	11 18	11 39	11 49	11 28	4 15	1 7	0 15a	3 40
S.	11 54a	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5 10a	2 2a	1 10a	4 35a
25	. . .	0 2m	0 10m	0 33m	0 43m	0 22m	6 27	3 19	2 27	5 52
26	0 55m	1 3	1 11	1 33	1 43	1 23	7 13m	4 50	3 58	6 38m
27	2 1	2 8	2 15	2 35	2 45	2 27	8 45	6 18	5 26	8 10
28	3 10	3 16	3 22	3 38	3 47	3 33	9 56	6 48m	6 24	9 21
29	4 16	4 21	4 25	4 38	4 44	4 37	10 50	7 42	6 50m	10 15
30	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 31	8 23	7 31	10 56
S.	7 6a	7 7a	7 8a	7 10a	7 13a	7 9a	0 6a	8 58m	8 6m	11 31m

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44m	8 16a	3 51m	8 42a	3 59m	7 52a	4 7m	7 40a	4 16m	7 28a
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash'n,	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.,	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's,	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14
S. Fran.,	3 56	8 4	4 2	7 54	4 9	7 43	4 15	7 33	4 22	7 22

PHASES, AND APOGEE AND PERIGEE, OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 7th day, 10h. 48.7m. M. | Last Quarter, 20th day, 12h. 40.0m. A.
Full Moon, 14th " 9 0.0 M. | New Moon, 28th " 10 39.7 A.
Apogee, 2d day, 10h. M. | Perigee, 15th day, 3h. M. | Apogee, 29th day, 6h. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	5 25	6 33	5 27	6 32	5 29	6 30	5 35	6 24	5 37	6 22	5 32	6 27	1 34a
2	Tu.	26	32	28	30	30	28	35	23	37	21	32	26	2 14
3	W.	27	30	29	28	31	27	36	22	38	20	33	25	2 53
4	Th.	28	28	30	27	32	25	36	20	38	18	34	23	3 35
5	F.	29	27	31	25	33	24	37	19	39	17	35	22	4 20
6	S.	30	25	32	24	33	22	38	18	40	16	35	20	5 9
7	*Su.*	5 32	6 23	5 33	6 22	5 34	6 20	5 38	6 16	5 40	6 15	5 36	6 18	6 1a
8	M.	33	22	34	20	35	19	39	15	41	13	37	17	6 57
9	Tu.	34	20	35	18	36	17	39	14	41	12	38	15	7 56
10	W.	35	18	36	17	37	16	40	12	42	11	39	14	8 54
11	Th.	36	16	37	15	38	14	41	11	42	10	40	12	9 51
12	F.	37	14	38	14	39	13	42	10	43	9	41	11	10 46
13	S.	38	13	39	12	40	11	42	8	43	7	42	9	11 39
14	*Su.*	5 39	6 11	5 40	6 10	5 41	6 10	5 43	6 7	5 44	6 6	5 43	6 8	0 31m
15	M.	40	9	41	9	41	8	44	6	44	5	43	6	1 22
16	Tu.	41	7	42	7	42	6	44	4	45	4	44	4	2 15
17	W.	42	6	43	5	43	5	45	3	45	2	45	3	3 9
18	Th.	43	4	44	4	44	3	46	2	46	1	46	1	4 6
19	F.	44	2	45	2	45	1	46	0	46	0	47	5 59	5 5
20	S.	45	0	46	0	46	0	47	5 59	47	5 59	47	59	6 4
21	*Su.*	5 46	5 59	5 47	5 59	5 47	5 58	5 48	5 58	5 48	5 58	5 48	5 57	7 2m
22	M.	47	57	48	57	48	57	48	56	48	56	49	56	7 56
23	Tu.	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	50	54	8 46
24	W.	50	53	50	54	50	53	49	54	49	54	51	52	9 32
25	Th.	51	52	51	52	50	52	50	52	50	53	51	51	10 15
26	F.	52	50	52	50	51	50	51	51	50	51	52	49	10 55
27	S.	53	48	53	48	52	49	51	50	51	50	53	48	11 34
28	*Su.*	5 54	5 46	5 54	5 47	5 53	5 47	5 52	5 48	5 52	5 49	5 54	5 46	☽
29	M.	55	45	55	45	54	45	53	47	52	48	55	44	0 13a
30	Tu.	56	43	56	43	55	44	54	46	53	46	56	43	0 52

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	1 11a	+ 0 30	1 19a	— 3 45	1 24a	— 7 40	1 26a	—11 7	1 23a	—13 52
♀	0 46	+ 4 43	0 49	+ 1 40	0 52	— 1 24	0 56	— 4 29	1 0	— 7 30
♂	4 23	—18 56	4 16	—20 0	4 8	—21 0	4 2	—21 54	3 56	—22 43
♃	1 47m	+ 1 25	1 21m	+ 1 8	12 50a	+ 0 50	12 24a	+ 0 31	11 58a	+ 0 12
♄	8 7	—22 17	7 45	—22 15	7 24m	—22 12	6 2m	—22 10	6 40m	—22 8
♅	4 48	—18 46	4 24	—18 45	4 0	—18 44	3 36	—18 43	3 12	—18 41

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	sets.	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*				
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 34a	7 35a	7 35a	7 37a	7 38a	7 39a	0 36a	9 28m	8 36m	0 1a
2	7 51	7 53	7 55	8 1	8 4	7 59	1 5	9 57	9 5	0 30
3	8 10	8 13	8 17	8 26	8 31	8 22	1 34	10 26	9 34	0 59
4	8 32	8 37	8 42	8 54	9 1	8 48	2 2	10 54	10 2	1 27
5	8 58	9 4	9 10	9 26	9 34	9 17	2 31	11 23	10 31	1 56
6	9 30	9 37	9 45	10 4	10 14	9 53	2 58	11 50	10 58	2 23
S.	10 11a	10 19a	10 27a	10 49a	11 0a	10 38a	3 33a	0 25a	11 33m	2 58a
8	11 6	11 14	11 23	11 46	11 57	11 35	4 17	1 9	0 17a	3 42
9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5 18	2 10	1 18	4 43
10	0 11m	0 19m	0 27m	0 48m	0 59m	0 40m	6 5m	3 43	2 51	6 16
11	1 25	1 32	1 37	1 57	2 7	1 52	7 39	5 19	4 27	7 4m
12	2 44	2 50	2 55	3 10	3 18	3 7	9 8	6 0m	5 41	8 33
13	4 4	4 8	4 12	4 21	4 27	4 23	10 7	6 59	6 7m	9 32
S.	5 25m	5 27m	5 29m	5 33m	5 37m	5 39m	10 57m	7 49m	6 57m	10 22m
15	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 38	8 30	7 38	11 3
16	7 16a	7 19a	7 22a	7 30a	7 35a	7 28a	0 8a	9 10	8 18	11 43
17	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 6	8 12	8 1	0 58	9 50	8 58	0 23a
18	8 18	8 24	8 31	8 47	8 56	8 39	1 39	10 31	9 39	1 4
19	8 59	8 57	9 14	9 35	9 45	9 24	2 17	11 9	10 17	1 42
20	9 48	9 56	10 4	10 27	10 37	10 16	3 0	11 52	11 0	2 25
S.	10 47a	10 55a	11 3a	11 26a	11 36a	11 16a	3 45a	0 37a	11 45m	3 10a
22	11 52	11 59	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 45	1 37	0 45a	4 16
23	. . .	. . .	0 7m	0 27m	0 37m	0 19m	6 12	3 4	2 12	5 37
24	0 59m	1 5m	1 12	1 29	1 38	1 23	7 0m	4 42	3 50	6 25m
25	2 8	2 13	2 18	2 32	2 39	2 29	8 36	6 8	5 16	8 1
26	3 12	3 16	3 20	3 29	3 35	3 29	9 46	6 38m	6 10	9 11
27	4 15	4 17	4 20	4 25	4 29	4 28	10 29	7 21	6 29m	9 54
S.	5 17m	5 18m	5 19m	5 20m	5 23m	5 26m	11 6m	7 58m	7 6m	10 31m
29	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 36	8 28	7 36	11 1
30	6 16a	6 14a	6 12a	6 4a	6 3a	6 12a	0 3a	8 55	8 3	11 28

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 23m	7 17a	4 30m	7 6a	4 37m	6 55a	4 44m	6 46a	4 50m	6 38a
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash'n,	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.,	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's,	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 56	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40
S. Fran.,	4 28	7 12	4 34	7 2	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 6th day, 12h. 29.6m. A. | Last Quarter, 20th day, 0h. 58.1m. A.
Full Moon, 13th " 5 51.0 A. | New Moon, 28th " 4 46.4 A.
Perigee, 13th day, 2h. A. | Apogee, 26th day, 8h. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.												Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	5 57	5 41	5 57	5 42	5 56	5 42	5 54	5 44	5 53	5 45	5 57	5 41	1 33a
2	Th.	58	39	58	40	57	41	55	43	53	44	58	40	2 17
3	F.	6 0	38	59	38	58	39	56	42	54	43	59	38	3 4
4	S.	1	36	6 0	37	59	38	56	40	55	42	6 0	37	3 55
5	*Su.*	6 2	5 34	6 1	5 35	6 0	5 36	5 57	5 39	5 56	5 40	6 1	5 35	4 48a
6	M.	3	33	2	33	1	34	58	38	56	39	2	33	5 44
7	Tu.	4	31	3	32	2	33	58	36	57	38	3	32	6 41
8	W.	5	29	4	30	3	32	59	35	57	37	4	31	7 37
9	Th.	6	27	5	29	4	30	6 0	34	58	36	5	29	8 31
10	F.	8	26	6	27	5	29	1	33	59	34	6	28	9 23
11	S.	9	24	7	26	6	27	1	32	59	33	7	26	10 15
12	*Su.*	6 10	5 23	6 8	5 24	6 7	5 26	6 2	5 30	6 0	5 32	6 8	5 25	11 6a
13	M.	11	21	9	22	8	24	3	29	1	31	8	24	11 58
14	Tu.	12	19	10	21	9	23	4	28	1	30	9	23	0 53m
15	W.	14	18	11	19	10	21	4	27	2	29	10	21	1 51
16	Th.	15	16	13	18	11	20	5	26	3	28	11	20	2 51
17	F.	16	15	14	16	12	18	6	24	3	27	12	18	3 53
18	S.	17	13	15	15	13	17	7	23	4	26	13	17	4 53
19	*Su.*	6 18	5 11	6 16	5 13	6 14	5 16	6 7	5 22	6 5	5 25	6 14	5 16	5 50m
20	M.	19	10	17	12	15	14	8	21	5	24	15	14	6 42
21	Tu.	20	8	18	11	16	13	9	20	6	23	16	13	7 30
22	W.	22	7	19	9	17	12	10	19	7	22	17	12	8 14
23	Th.	23	5	20	8	18	10	10	18	8	21	18	10	8 55
24	F.	24	4	21	6	19	9	11	17	8	20	19	9	9 34
25	S.	25	3	23	5	20	8	12	16	9	19	20	8	10 13
26	*Su.*	6 26	5 1	6 24	5 4	6 21	5 6	6 13	5 15	6 10	5 18	6 21	5 6	10 52m
27	M.	28	0	25	2	22	5	14	14	10	17	22	5	11 32
28	Tu.	29	4 58	26	1	23	4	15	13	11	16	22	5	8
29	W.	30	57	27	0	24	3	15	12	12	15	23	4	0 15a
30	Th.	31	56	28	4 59	26	2	16	11	13	14	25	3	1 1
31	F.	33	54	30	57	27	0	17	10	13	14	26	1	1 51

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☌	1 13a	—15 37	0 52a	—15 44	0 14a	—13 26	11 26m	— 9 5	10 50m	— 5 50
☍	1 4	—10 26	1 8	—13 13	1 13	—15 50	1 19a	—18 12	1 26a	—20 17
☉	31 50a	—23 25	3 45	—21 0	3 40	—24 0	3 36	—24 45	3 32	—24 54
☿										
♀										
♂										
♃	11 31a	— 0 7	11 5a	— 0 25	10 38a	— 0 42	10 12a	— 0 58	9 46a	— 1 11
♄	6 18m	+22 7	5 51m	+22 5	5 32m	+22 4	5 5m	+22 4	4 46m	+22 4
♅	2 48	+18 39	2 24	+18 37	2 0	+18 34	1 35	+18 31	1 11	+18 28

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco, (Yerba Buena).
	sets.	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*				
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 36a	6 41a	6 45a	6 57a	7 4a	6 51a	0 31a	9 23m	8 31m	11 56m
2	7 0	7 6	7 11	7 26	7 34	7 18	1 0	9 52	9 0	0 25a
3	7 30	7 37	7 44	8 2	8 12	7 52	1 28	10 20	9 28	0 53
4	8 8	8 16	8 24	8 44	8 55	8 33	1 55	10 47	9 55	1 20
S.	8 56a	9 4a	9 13a	9 36a	9 47a	9 24a	2 27a	11 19m	10 27m	1 52a
6	9 53	10 1	10 9	10 31	10 42	10 22	3 5	11 57	11 5	2 30
7	11 3	11 11	11 18	11 38	11 49	11 31	3 51	0 43a	11 51	3 16
8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 53	1 45	0 53a	4 18
9	0 18m	0 24m	0 31m	0 47m	0 56m	0 43m	6 31	3 23	2 31	5 56
10	1 35	1 40	1 45	1 57	2 5	1 56	7 19m	4 57	4 5	6 44m
11	2 53	2 56	2 59	3 6	3 11	3 10	8 46	6 9	5 17	8 11
S.	4 12m	4 13m	4 15m	4 17m	4 20m	4 25m	9 42m	6 34m	6 4a	9 7m
13	5 34	5 33	5 33	5 30	5 31	5 43	10 27	7 19	6 27m	9 52
14	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 7	7 29	7 7	10 32
15	6 13a	6 18a	6 24a	6 39a	6 46a	6 32a	11 49	8 41	7 49	11 14
16	6 51	6 58	7 5	7 14	7 33	7 14	0 31a	9 23	8 31	11 56
17	7 39	7 47	7 55	8 17	8 27	6 6	1 12	10 4	9 12	0 37a
18	8 36	8 44	9 2	9 15	9 25	9 4	1 55	10 47	9 55	1 20
S.	9 41a	9 49a	9 57a	10 17a	10 28a	10 8a	2 40a	11 32m	10 40m	2 5a
20	10 49	10 56	11 3	11 21	11 30	11 14	3 27	0 29a	11 27	2 52
21	11 58	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 28	1 20	0 28a	3 53
22	. . .	0 3m	0 9m	0 23m	0 31m	0 20m	5 54	2 46	1 54	5 19
23	1 4m	1 8	1 13	1 24	1 30	1 22	6 42m	4 18	3 26	6 7m
24	2 8	2 11	2 14	2 21	2 25	2 22	8 6	5 34	4 42	7 31
25	3 10	3 11	3 13	3 15	3 18	3 20	9 13	6 5m	5 35	8 38
S.	4 10m	4 10m	4 10m	4 10m	4 11m	4 16m	9 56m	6 48m	6 15a	9 21m
27	5 11	5 10	5 9	5 4	5 4	5 15	10 32	7 24	6 32m	9 57
28	6 13	6 10	6 8	5 59	5 57	6 13	11 3	7 55	7 3	10 28
29	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 31	8 23	7 31	10 56
30	5 33a	5 40a	5 46a	6 3a	6 12a	5 55a	0 0a	8 52	8 0	11 25
31	6 9	6 17	6 25	6 44	6 55	6 34	0 31	9 23	8 31	11 56

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 58m	6 30a	5 5m	6 23a	5 11m	6 18a	5 17m	6 14a	5 23m	6 11a
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash'n,	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.,	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's,	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25
S. Fran.,	4 56	6 32	5 2	6 26	5 7	6 22	5 12	6 19	5 18	6 16

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 5th day, 0h. 14.4m. A. | Last Quarter, 19th day, 5h. 25.8m. M.
Full Moon, 12th " 3 47.3 M. | New Moon, 27th " 10 52.7 M.
Perigee, 11th day, 1h. M. | Apogee, 23d day, 7h. M.

Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		Moon Souths. Mean Time.
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	6 34	4 53	6 31	4 56	6 28	4 59	6 18	5 9	6 14	5 13	6 27	5 0	2 44a
2	*Su.*	6 35	4 52	6 32	4 55	6 29	4 58	6 19	5 8	6 15	5 12	6 28	4 59	3 39a
3	M.	36	51	33	54	30	57	20	7	15	11	29	58	4 34
4	Tu.	38	49	34	53	31	56	21	6	17	10	30	57	5 29
5	W.	39	48	36	52	32	55	22	6	17	10	31	56	6 22
6	Th.	40	47	37	50	33	54	23	5	18	9	32	55	7 13
7	F.	41	46	38	49	34	53	24	4	19	8	33	54	8 3
8	S.	43	45	39	48	36	52	24	3	20	8	35	53	8 52
9	*Su.*	6 44	4 44	6 41	4 47	6 37	4 51	6 25	5 2	6 20	5 7	6 36	4 52	9 42a
10	M.	45	43	42	46	38	50	26	2	21	7	37	51	10 35
11	Tu.	46	42	43	45	39	49	27	1	22	6	38	50	11 31
12	W.	48	41	44	44	40	48	28	0	23	6	39	49	0 31m
13	Th.	49	40	45	44	41	48	29	0	24	5	40	49	1 34
14	F.	50	39	46	43	42	47	30	4 59	25	5	41	48	2 37
15	S.	52	38	47	42	43	46	31	59	25	4	42	47	3 37
16	*Su.*	6 53	4 37	6 49	4 41	6 44	4 45	6 32	4 58	6 26	5 4	6 43	4 46	4 33m
17	M.	54	36	50	40	45	45	33	58	27	3	44	46	5 24
18	Tu.	55	35	51	40	47	44	34	57	28	3	46	45	6 10
19	W.	56	35	52	39	48	44	34	57	29	2	47	45	6 53
20	Th.	58	34	54	38	49	43	35	56	30	2	47	45	7 33
21	F.	59	33	55	38	50	42	36	56	31	2	48	44	8 11
22	S.	7 0	33	56	37	51	42	37	56	31	1	49	44	8 50
23	*Su.*	7 1	4 32	6 57	4 37	6 52	4 41	6 38	4 56	6 32	5 1	6 50	4 43	9 30m
24	M.	2	32	58	36	53	41	39	55	33	1	51	43	10 13
25	Tu.	4	31	59	36	54	40	40	55	34	1	52	42	10 58
26	W.	5	31	7 0	36	55	40	41	55	35	1	53	42	11 47
27	Th.	6	30	1	35	56	39	42	54	36	1	54	41	☽
28	F.	7	30	2	35	57	39	42	54	36	0	55	41	0 39a
29	S.	8	29	3	34	58	39	43	54	37	0	56	41	1 34
30	*Su.*	7 9	4 29	7 4	4 34	6 59	4 39	6 44	4 54	6 38	5 0	6 57	4 41	2 30a

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	10 35m	— 6 9	10 40m	— 8 48	10 48m	—12 14	11 2m	—15 42	11 14m	—18 54
♀	1 34a	—22 18	1 42a	—23 37	1 51a	—24 32	2 0a	—25 0	2 8a	—25 2
☉	3 27	—21 53	3 23	—24 42	3 20	—24 21	3 16	—23 50	3 12	—23 10
♂	9 16a	— 1 24	8 51a	— 1 32	8 27a	— 1 37	8 3a	— 1 39	7 39a	— 1 38
♃	4 14m	+22 4	3 54m	+22 5	3 26m	+22 7	3 1m	+22 8	2 40m	+22 11
♅	12 38a	+18 24	12 13a	+18 20	11 49a	+18 16	11 24a	+18 13	11 0a	+18 9

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	sets. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 53a	7 1a	7 9a	7 31a	7 42a	7 20a	1 1a	9 53m	9 1m	0 26a
S.	7 47a	7 55a	8 3a	8 25a	8 36a	8 15a	1 32a	10 24m	9 32m	0 57a
3	8 50	8 58	9 6	9 27	9 38	9 19	2 8	11 0	10 8	1 33
4	10 1	10 8	10 15	10 33	10 42	10 28	2 46	11 38	10 46	2 11
5	11 16	11 21	11 27	11 41	11 49	11 39	3 37	0 29a	11 37	3 2
6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 39	1 31	0 39a	4 4
7	0 32m	0 36m	0 40m	0 49m	0 55m	0 51m	6 6	2 58	2 6	5 31
8	1 48	1 50	1 52	1 56	2 0	2 2	6 51m	4 24	3 32	6 16m
S.	3 5m	3 6m	3 6m	3 7m	3 9m	3 16m	8 9m	5 32a	4 40a	7 34m
10	4 28	4 22	4 20	4 21	4 15	4 29	9 7	6 25	5 33	8 32
11	5 44	5 41	5 38	5 28	5 25	5 46	9 56	6 48m	6 19	9 21
12	7 8	7 3	6 59	6 44	6 40	7 6	10 39	7 31	6 39m	10 4
13	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 24	8 16	7 24	10 49
14	6 19a	6 27a	6 35a	6 58a	7 8a	6 47a	0 9a	9 1	8 9	11 34
15	7 23	7 31	7 39	8 1	8 11	7 51	0 54	9 46	8 54	0 19a
S.	8 34a	8 41a	8 49a	9 9a	9 19a	9 1a	1 38a	10 30m	9 38m	1 3a
17	9 44	9 50	9 56	9 72	10 21	10 7	2 26	11 18	10 26	1 51
18	10 51	10 56	11 0	11 13	11 19	11 11	3 15	0 7a	11 15	2 40
19	11 57	12 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 11	1 3	0 11a	3 36
20	. . .	. . .	0 4m	0 2m	0 17m	0 13m	5 17	2 9	1 17	4 42
21	1 1m	1 3m	1 5	1 8	1 12	1 13	6 34	3 26	2 34	5 59
22	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 11	7 10m	4 33	3 41	6 35m
S.	3 2m	3 2m	3 1m	2 58m	2 59m	3 8m	8 13m	5 33a	4 41a	7 38m
24	4 3	4 1	3 59	3 51	3 50	4 5	9 10	6 2m	5 30	8 35
25	5 6	5 3	4 59	4 48	4 45	5 5	9 49	6 41	6 7	9 14
26	6 12	6 7	6 3	5 48	5 44	6 8	10 26	7 18	6 26m	9 51
27	7 18	7 12	7 6	6 48	6 42	7 11	11 3	7 55	7 3	10 28
28	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 35	8 27	7 35	11 0
29	5 40a	5 48a	5 57a	6 19a	6 29a	6 7a	0 11a	9 3	8 11	11 36
S.	6 43a	6 51a	6 59a	6 50a	6 51a	7 11a	0 43a	9 35m	8 43m	0 8a

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 29m	6 9a	5 35m	6 9a	5 40m	6 18a	5 43m	6 10a	5 46m	6 14a
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash'n,	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.,	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 28
N. Orl's,	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 24	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32
S. Fran.,	5 24	6 14	5 29	6 15	5 33	6 15	5 36	6 18	5 39	6 21

PHASES, AND PERIGEE AND APOGEE, OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 4th day, 10h. 18.1m. A. | Last Quarter, 19th day, 1h. 35.6m. M.
Full Moon, 11th " 3 4.9 A. | New Moon, 27th " 3 36.7 M.
Perigee, 9th day, 7h. M. | Apogee, 21st day, 1h. M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) Mean Time. Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		San Francisco, &c.		Moon Souths Mean Time.
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	7 0.	4 39	6 45	4 54	6 39	5 0	6 56	4 41	3 25a
2	Tu.	11	28	6	33	1	38	46	54	40	0	59	40	4 18
3	W.	12	28	7	33	2	38	46	54	41	0	7 0	40	5 9
4	Th.	13	28	8	33	3	38	47	54	41	0	1	40	5 57
5	F.	14	28	9	33	4	38	48	54	42	1	2	40	6 45
6	S.	15	28	10	33	5	38	49	54	43	1	3	40	7 33
7	*Su.*	7 16	4 28	7 11	4 33	7 6	4 38	6 50	4 54	6 44	5 1	7 4	4 40	8 22a
8	M.	17	28	12	33	7	38	51	54	44	1	5	40	9 15
9	Tu.	18	28	13	33	7	38	51	54	45	1	5	40	10 11
10	W.	19	28	14	33	8	38	52	54	46	1	6	40	11 12
11	Th.	20	28	15	33	9	39	53	55	46	1	7	41	0 15m
12	F.	20	28	15	33	10	39	54	55	47	2	8	41	1 18
13	S.	21	28	16	33	10	39	54	55	48	2	8	41	2 18
14	*Su.*	7 22	4 29	7 17	4 34	7 11	4 39	6 55	4 55	6 48	5 2	7 9	4 41	3 13m
15	M.	23	29	18	34	12	40	55	56	49	3	9	43	4 2
16	Tu.	23	29	18	34	13	40	56	56	50	3	10	43	4 47
17	W.	24	29	19	35	13	40	57	57	50	3	10	43	5 29
18	Th.	25	29	20	35	14	40	57	57	51	4	11	43	6 8
19	F.	25	30	20	35	14	41	58	58	51	4	11	44	6 47
20	S.	26	31	21	36	15	41	58	58	52	5	12	44	7 27
21	*Su.*	7 26	4 31	7 21	4 36	7 15	4 42	6 59	4 58	6 52	5 5	7 12	4 45	8 8m
22	M.	27	32	21	37	16	42	59	59	52	6	13	45	8 52
23	Tu.	27	32	22	38	16	43	7 0	5 0	53	6	13	46	9 39
24	W.	28	33	22	38	17	44	0	0	54	7	14	47	10 31
25	Th.	28	33	23	39	17	44	1	1	54	7	14	47	11 26
26	F.	28	34	23	39	18	45	1	1	54	8	15	48	☽
27	S.	29	35	23	40	18	45	1	2	55	9	15	48	0 22a
28	*Su.*	7 29	4 35	7 24	4 41	7 18	4 46	7 2	5 3	6 55	5 9	7 15	4 49	1 19a
29	M.	29	36	24	42	19	46	2	3	55	10	16	49	2 14
30	Tu.	29	37	24	42	19	48	2	4	56	11	16	51	3 6
31	W.	30	38	24	43	19	48	3	5	56	12	16	51	3 55

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.	*souths*	Dec.	*souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	11 29m	—21 29	11 48m	—23 30	0 3a	—24 49	0 21a	—25 19	0 40a	—24 57
♀	2 17a	—24 36	2 25a	—23 44	2 33	—22 27	2 40	—20 47	2 46	—18 47
♂	3 8	—22 21	3 4	—21 23	3 0	—20 16	2 56	—19 1	2 51	—17 40
♃	7 16a	— 1 34	6 53a	— 1 27	6 31a	— 1 17	6 9a	— 1 5	5 47	— 0 50
♄	2 15m	+22 13	1 50m	+22 16	1 25m	+22 18	12 55	+22 21	12 29a	+22 25
♅	10 35a	+18 5	10 11a	+18 2	9 46a	+17 59	9 22	+17 56	8 57	+17 53

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.						High Water. Mean Time.			
	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	San Francisco, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	San Francisco (Yerba Buena).
	sets.	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*				
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 53a	8 0a	8 8a	8 26a	8 36a	8 20a	1 20a	10 12m	9 20m	0 45a
2	9 6	9 12	9 17	9 32	9 40	9 29	1 58	10 50	9 58	1 23
3	10 21	10 25	10 30	10 41	10 47	10 40	2 43	11 35	10 43	2 8
4	11 33	11 36	11 39	11 45	11 50	11 49	3 31	0 23a	11 31	2 56
5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 28	1 20	0 28a	3 53
6	0 48m	0 49m	0 50m	0 52m	0 54m	1 0m	5 35	2 27	1 35	5 0
S.	2 2m	2 1m	2 1m	1 58m	1 59m	2 10m	6 13m	3 39a	2 47a	6 12a
8	3 20	3 18	3 15	3 7	3 6	3 23	7 22	4 48	3 56	6 47m
9	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 18	4 14	4 38	8 26	5 49	4 57	7 51
10	6 1	5 55	5 49	5 31	5 26	5 56	9 23	6 15m	5 51	8 48
11	7 20	7 13	7 7	6 47	6 40	7 13	10 16	7 8	6 16m	9 41
12	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	11 7	7 59	7 7	10 32
13	6 11a	6 19a	6 27a	6 47a	6 56a	6 39a	11 58	8 50	7 58	11 23
S.	7 23a	7 30a	7 37a	7 55a	8 4a	7 48a	0 46a	9 38m	8 46m	0 11a
15	8 35	8 40	8 45	8 59	9 6	8 56	1 32	10 24	9 32	0 57
16	9 43	9 47	9 51	10 0	10 6	10 0	2 15	11 7	10 15	1 40
17	10 47	10 49	10 52	10 57	11 2	11 0	3 1	11 53	11 1	2 26
18	11 50	11 51	11 52	11 54	11 56	12 0	3 46	0 38a	11 46	3 11
19	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 31	1 23	0 31a	3 56
20	0 51m	0 51m	0 51m	0 49m	0 50m	0 58m	5 23	2 15	1 23	4 48
S.	1 52m	1 50m	1 49m	1 43m	1 42m	1 56m	6 27a	3 19a	2 27a	5 52a
22	2 56	2 53	2 50	2 41	2 38	2 57	6 56m	4 18	3 26	6 21m
23	4 0	3 56	3 52	3 39	3 35	3 58	7 56	5 19	4 27	7 21
24	5 5	5 0	4 54	4 38	4 32	4 59	8 57	6 18	5 26	8 22
25	6 10	6 4	5 57	5 38	5 32	6 2	9 48	6 40m	6 11	9 13
26	7 13	7 6	6 59	6 38	6 31	7 3	10 32	7 24	6 32m	9 57
27	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	11 14	8 6	7 14	10 39
S.	5 43a	5 51a	5 58a	6 18a	6 28a	6 11a	11 58m	8 45m	7 53m	11 18m
29	6 56	7 2	7 9	7 24	7 33	7 21	0 35a	9 27	8 35	0 0a
30	8 11	8 16	8 21	8 33	8 40	8 32	1 15	10 7	9 15	0 40
31	9 26	9 29	9 32	9 39	9 44	9 42	1 55	10 47	9 55	1 20

PHENOMENA, 1856.

Mean Time, Washington.

JANUARY.

d.	h.	m.					
1	8	31a	☿	☌	θ Libræ	✶(10m.9)	E.
4	2	15m	♂	in Aphelion.		° ′	
4	7	33m	☿	☌	☾	☿ 5 22	N.
6	9	52a	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.			N.
8	1	18m	☿	☌	☾	☿ 2 54	N.
10	6	57a	♃	☌	☾	♃ 3 30	N.
11	5	52m	♃	☌ σ Aquar.	✶(2m.2)		E.
12	7	9m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.			S.
16	4	25m	♅	☌	☾	♅ 1 56	S.
19	0	2m	♄	☌	☾	♄ 5 15	S.
23	8	16a	☿	☌ ξ Ophi.	✶(7m.6)		W.
25	7	67m	♅	stationary.			
28	9	25m	♂	☌	☾	♂ 2 0	N.
31	0	52m	♂	☌ θ Virg.	✶(10m.0)		W.
31	7	8m	☿	in ♌.			

FEBRUARY.

d.	h.	m.					
1	11	4a	☿	great. elong.		° ′ 18 17	E.
3	5	4m	☿	☌	☾	☿ 6 13	N.
4	8	52a	☿	in Perihelion.			
6	7	0m	♅	□ ☉.			
7	5	21m	☿	☌	☾	☿ 6 24	N.
7	2	40a	♃	☌	☾	♃ 3 2	N.
7	9	1a	☿	stationary.			
12	10	31m	♅	☌	☾	♅ 2 13	S.
15	3	39m	♄	☌	☾	♄ 5 19	S.
14	4	58m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.			N.
17	11	8m	☿	in Inf. ☌ ☉.			
23	11	1m	♄	stationary.			
24	8	37m	♂	stationary.			
25	0	29m	♂	☌	☾	♂ 3 0	N.
29	3	50a	☿	stationary.			

MARCH.

d.	h.	m.					
1	9	49m	☿	☌ υ Capri.	✶	° ′ 0 10	N.
2	1	12m	☿	☌ υ Capri.	✶(3m.2)		W.
2	11	24a	☿	in ♌.			
4	1	26m	☿	☌	☾	☿ 5 10	N.
4	6	36a	☿	☌	☾	☿ 6 5	N.
5	1	30a	♃	☌ ☉.			
6	0	37a	♃	☌	☾	♃ 2 33	N.
9	4	30a	☿	in ♍.			
10	7	46a	♅	☌	☾	♅ 2 29	S.
13	10	18m	♄	☌	☾	♄ 5 26	S.
13	1	58a	♄	□ ☉.			
15	0	31m	☿	great. elong.		27 39	W.
16	9	30m	☿	☌ μ Capri.	✶	occulted.	
17	6	52a	♃	in Perihelion.			
19	8	28a	☿	in Aphelion.			
20	4	41m	☉	enters ♈.		Spring commences.	
22	8	29a	♂	☌	☾	♂ 2 36	N.
31	0	7m	☿	☌ λ Aqua.	✶(8m.9)		W.

APRIL.

d.	h.	m.					
2	8	11m	♂	☍	☉.		
2	0	5a	☿	☌	♃	☿ 1 32	S.
2	11	4a	☿	☌	☾	☿ 2 17	N.
3	10	31m	♃	☌	☾	♃ 2 0	N.
3	0	51a	☿	☌	☾	☿ 0 20	N.
4	.	. .	☉	eclipsed, inv. at Washn.			
6	4	15m	☿	in Aphelion.			
7	7	55m	♅	☌	☾	♅ 2 40	S.
9	6	25m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.			S.
9	8	12a	☿	☌	♃	☿ 0 27	S.
9	9	8a	♄	☌	☾	♄ 5 31	S.
18	5	56m	♂	☌	☾	♂ 0 43	N.
19	.	. .	☾	eclipsed, vis. at Washn.			
20	7	24m	♂	☌ χ Virg.	✶ (6m.9)		E.
26	2	27a	☿	in Sup. ☌ ☉.			
28	6	24m	☿	in ♌.			
28	7	54a	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.			S.
31	6	19m	♃	☌	☾	♃ 1 22	N.

MAY.

d.	h.	m.					
2	8	7a	☿	in Perihelion.		° ′	
2	9	54a	☿	☌	☾	☿ 1 29	S.
3	3	18m	☿	☌	♅	☿ 1 11	N.
4	9	5a	♅	☌	☾	♅ 2 46	S.
5	8	54m	☿	☌	☾	☿ 1 35	S.
7	11	7m	♄	☌	☾	♄ 5 30	S.
11	6	21m	♅	☌	☉.		
13	4	14m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.			N.
14	10	2a	♂	stationary.			
15	3	10m	♂	☌	☾	♂ 0 58	S.

Mean Time, Washington.

d.	h.	m.					°	′	
26	10	24m	☿	great. elong.			22	57	E.
27	7	55m	♀	☌	♅		♀	0	47 S.
28	6	21m	☿	☌	♄		☿	2	25 N.
28	10	40a	♃	☌	☾		♃	0	40 N.

JUNE.

d.	h.	m.					°	′	
1	9	13m	♅	☌	☾		♅	2	54 S.
1	7	56a	♀	☌	☾		♀	3	58 S.
4	2	26m	♄	☌	☾		♄	5	29 S.
4	8	7m	☿	☌	☾		☿	4	31 S.
5	3	45a	☿	in ♉.					
8	1	44a	☿	stationary.					
8	4	0a	☿	☌	μ Gemin.	✱ ($7^{m}.4$)	W.		
11	8	16a	♂	☌	☾		♂	1	23 S.
15	4	45m	♂	in ♉.					
15	7	43a	☿	in Aphelion.					
17	0	48m	☿	☌	♄		☿	2	21 S.
21	1	30m	☉	enters ♋.			Summer commences.		
21	7	50m	☿	in Inf. ☌ ☉.					
24	2	37m	♀	in ♌.					
24	9	1a	♄	☌	☉.				
25	11	4m	♃	☌	☾		♃	0	3 S.
25	10	8a	☿	☌	♀		☿	4	40 S.
28	7	5a	♅	☌	☾		♅	3	7 S.
29	3	22m	♃	□	☉.				
31	8	3m	☿	☌	☾		☿	9	11 S.
31	6	38m	♀	☌	♄		♀	1	0 N.

JULY.

d.	h.	m.					°	′	
1	5	7a	♄	☌	☾		♄	5	31 S.
1	6	2a	♀	☌	☾		♀	4	31 S.
2	5	31m	☉	in Apogee.					
2	7	24a	☿	stationary.					
6	5	41m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.					S.
10	3	42m	♂	☌	☾		♂	0	44 S.
12	3	18m	♂	□	☉.				
13	11	44a	☿	great. elong.			20	27	W.
18	3	31a	☿	☌	♄		☿	0	47 S.
20	11	30m	♀	in Sup. ☌ ☉.					
21	8	41a	♂	☌	α Virg.	✱ ($14^{m}.1$)	W.		
22	7	52a	♃	☌	☾		♃	0	39 S.
25	5	40m	☿	in ♌.					
26	2	40m	♅	☌	☾		♅	3	24 S.
27	0	52a	♀	in Perihelion.					
29	6	7m	♄	☌	☾		♄	5	38 S.
29	2	20a	♃	stationary.					
29	7	21a	☿	in Perihelion.					
30	5	7a	☿	☌	☾		☿	4	5 S.
31	8	25a	♀	☌	☾		♀	3	33 S.

AUGUST.

d.	h.	m.					°	′	
7	7	24a	♂	☌	☾		♂	0	33 N.
9	3	31m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.					N.
9	4	33m	☿	in Sup. ☌ ☉.					
16	1	0a	☿	☌	♀		☿	0	11 N.
17	2	18a	♅	□	☉.				
18	2	30a	♀	greatest Hel. Lat.					N.
19	2	10m	♃	☌	☾		♃	0	56 S.
22	9	7m	♅	☌	☾		♅	3	40 S.
25	5	7a	♄	☌	☾		♄	5	49 S.
30	1	9a	♅	stationary.					
31	6	9m	♀	☌	☾		♀	1	3 S.
31	10	1a	☿	☌	☾		☿	1	43 S.

SEPTEMBER.

d.	h.	m.					°	′	
1	3	2a	☿	in ♍.					
5	3	17a	♂	☌	☾		♂	1	56 N.
11	6	58a	☿	in Aphelion.					
15	7	21m	♃	☌	☾		♃	0	50 S.
18	6	1m	☿	☌	α Virg.	✱ ($1^{m}.9$)	E.		
18	4	6a	♅	☌	☾		♅	3	49 S.
18	5	40a	☿	☌	α Virg.	✱	0	16	N.
22	2	33m	♄	☌	☾		♄	5	57 S.
22	11	29m	☿	great. elong.			26	4	E.
22	3	45a	☉	enters ♎.			Autumn commences.		
26	9	18a	♃	☍	☉.				
28	.	. .	☉	eclipsed, inv. at Wash^{n}					
28	10	38a	♂	☌	ρ Ophi.	✱ ($9^{m}.2$)	W.		
30	7	25a	♀	☌	☾		♀	1	50 N.
31	2	22m	☿	☌	☾		☿	2	7 S.

OCTOBER.

d.	h.	m.					°	′	
2	4	57m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.					S.
4	6	47m	☿	☌	♀		☿	4	11 S.
4	0	40a	♂	☌	☾		♂	3	3 N.
5	11	17m	☿	stationary.					
6	6	25a	♄	□	☉.				
12	0	41a	♃	☌	☾		♃	0	27 S.
13	.	. .	☾	eclip. par. vis. at Wash^{n}					

Mean Time, Washington.

d.	h.	m.						°	′	
13	4	8a	☿	in	♉.					
16	0	34m	♅	☌	☾		♅	3	47	S.
17	9	5m	☿	in	Inf. ☌	☉.				
19	11	16m	♄	☌	☾		♄	5	58	S.
21	4	55m	☿	in	♌.					
25	6	37a	☿	in	Perihelion.					
25	8	20a	☿	stationary.						
26	4	40m	♄	stationary.						
27	5	55m	☿	☌	☾		☿	2	2	N.
31	4	39m	♀	☌	☾		♀	3	18	N.

NOVEMBER.

d.	h.	m.						°	′	
2	2	45m	☿	great. elong.				18	42	W.
2	10	14m	♂	☌	☾		♂	3	40	N.
5	2	43m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.						N.
8	6	50a	♃	☌	☾		♃	0	9	S.
12	10	0m	♅	☌	☾		♅	3	41	S.
14	11	21a	♅	☍	☉.					
15	7	46a	♄	☌	☾		♄	5	50	S.
16	7	57a	♀	in	Aphelion.					
17	6	52a	♃	greatest Hel. Lat.						S.
18	9	33a	♂	greatest Hel. Lat.						S.
24	2	11a	♃	stationary.						
26	9	11a	☿	☌	☾		☿	3	52	N.
28	2	15a	☿	in	♉.					
30	7	55m	♀	☌	☾		♀	3	16	N.

DECEMBER.

d.	h.	m.						°	′	
1	7	49m	♂	☌	☾		♂	3	42	N.
6	2	19m	♃	☌	☾		♃	0	12	S.
8	6	15a	☿	in	Aphelion.					
9	0	41a	♀	greatest Hel. Lat.						S.
9	6	42a	♅	☌	☾		♅	3	38	S.
9	11	27a	☿	in	Sup. ☌	☉.				
12	4	15a	♂	in	Perihelion.					
13	3	36m	♄	☌	☾		♄	5	40	S.
21	9	31m	☉	enters ♑.			Winter commences.			
21	6	52a	♃	in	Perihelion.					
21	11	14a	♃	□	☉.					
26	0	52a	♂	☌	ε Capri.	✱	($2^{m}.5$)			E.
27	11	29a	☿	☌	☾		☿	2	50	N.
28	10	48m	♀	☌	♂		♀	0	45	S.
29	4	12m	☿	greatest Hel. Lat.						S.
29	4	24m	♀	☌	ε Capri.	✱	($7^{m}.0$)			W.
29	0	41a	♀	☌	γ Capri.	✱	($9^{m}.1$)			E.
30	5	53m	♂	☌	☾		♂	3	3	N.
30	7	21m	♀	☌	☾		♀	2	17	N.
30	8	55a	♀	☌	δ Capri.	✱	($9^{m}.9$)			E.
31	10	38a	♄	☍	☉.					

ECLIPSES IN 1856.

In the year 1856, there will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. A total eclipse of the Sun, April 4th and 5th, 1856, invisible at Washington.

Begins on the earth generally, April 4th, 10h. 36.7m. A., mean time at Washington, in longitude 44° 39′ E. of Greenwich, and latitude 58° 51′ S.

Central eclipse begins generally, April 4th, 11h. 49.4m. A., in longitude 48° 58′ E. of Greenwich, and latitude 78° 47′ S.

Central eclipse at noon, April 5th, 0h. 8.7m. M., in longitude 101° 28′ E. of Greenwich, and latitude 57° 53′ S.

Central eclipse ends generally, April 5th, 1h. 55.6m. M., in longitude 162° 0′ E. of Greenwich, and latitude 23° 58′ S.

Ends on the earth generally, April 5th, 3h. 8.3m. M., in longitude 146° 17′ E. of Greenwich, and latitude 2° 42′ S.

This eclipse will be visible in Australia.

II. A partial eclipse of the Moon, April 20th, 1856, visible at Washington.

First contact with the shadow,	2h. 25.9m. M.	Mean time at Washington.
Middle of the eclipse,	3 58.2 M.	
Last contact with the shadow,	5 30.3 M.	

This eclipse will be visible in South and North America and Australia. The times of beginning and end are as follows: —

	Eclipse begins.	Eclipse ends.
	h. m.	h. m.
Albany,	April 20th, 2 39.0 M.	April 20th, 5 43.7 M.
Baltimore,	" 2 27.7	" 5 32.3
Boston,	" 2 49.9	" 5 54.5
Charleston, S. C.,	" 2 14.4	" 5 19.0
Cincinnati,	" 1 56.3	" 5 0.9
Detroit,	" 2 1.9	" 5 6.5
Halifax, N. S.,	" 3 19.7	" 6 24.3
Louisville, Ky.,	" 1 52.0	" 4 56.7
Mobile,	" 1 42.0	" 4 46.6
Montreal,	" 2 39.8	" 4 44.4
New Orleans,	" 1 34.1	" 4 38.7
New York,	" 2 38.1	" 5 42.7
Philadelphia,	" 2 33.4	" 5 38.0
Portland,	" 2 53.1	" 5 57.7
St. Louis,	" 1 33.1	" 4 37.7
San Francisco,	April 19th, 11 24.3 A.	" 2 28.9
Savannah,	April 20th, 2 9.6 M.	" 5 14.2
Washington,	" 2 26.0	" 5 30.6

III. An annular eclipse of the Sun, September 28th and 29th, 1856, invisible at Washington.

Begins on the earth generally, September 28th, 8h. 21.5m. A., mean time at Washington, in longitude 70° 37′ E. of Greenwich, and latitude 65° 56′ N.

Central eclipse begins generally, September 28th, 10h. 11.3m., A., in longitude 156° 20′ W. of Greenwich, and latitude 80° 6′ N.

Central eclipse ends generally, September 28th, 11h. 30.0m. A., in longitude 164° 8′ W. of Greenwich, and latitude 41° 44′ N.

Ends on the earth generally, September 29th, 1h. 19.8m. M., in longitude 170° 15′ E. of Greenwich, and latitude 7° 54′ N.

This eclipse will be visible in the northern parts of Asia and America, and in the North Pacific.

IV. A partial eclipse of the Moon, October 13th, 1856, partially visible at Washington.

First contact with the shadow,	4h. 12.9m. A.	Mean time at Washington.
Middle of the eclipse,	5 45.9 A.	
Last contact with the shadow,	7 18.9 A.	

This eclipse will be visible throughout Europe and Africa, in the western part of Asia, and on the eastern coast of America.

The times of beginning and end are as follows.

	Eclipse begins.	Eclipse ends.
	h. m.	h. m.
Albany, . .	Oct. 13th, 4 26.1 A.	Oct. 13th, 7 32.1 A.
Baltimore, . .	" 4 14.7	" 7 20.7
Boston, . .	" 4 36.9	" 7 42.9
Charleston, S. C., .	" 4 1.4	" 7 7.4
Cincinnati, . .	" 3 43.3	" 6 49.3
Detroit, . . .	" 3 48.9	" 6 54.9
Halifax, N. S., .	" 5 6.7	" 8 12.7
Louisville, Ky., .	" 3 39.1	" 6 45.1
Mobile, . .	" 3 29.0	" 6 35.0
Montreal, . .	" 4 26.8	" 7 32.8
New Orleans, .	" 3 21.1	" 6 27.1
New York, . .	" 4 25.1	" 7 31.1
Philadelphia, .	" 4 20.4	" 7 26.4
Portland, . .	" 4 40.1	" 7 46.1
St. Louis, . . .	" 3 20.1	" 6 21.1
San Francisco, .	" 1 11.3	" 4 17.3
Savannah, .	" 3 56.6	" 7 2.6
Washington, . .	" 4 12.9	" 7 18.9

ELEMENTS OF THE ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

1856.	April 5.	September 28.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Wash^{n}. Mean Time of δ in R.A.	0 8 41.1m	9 48 11.5a
☉ and ☾'s Right Ascension	0 57 31.14	12 22 32.61
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
☾'s Declination . . .	N. 5 14 24.0	S. 1 28 26.9
☉'s Declination . .	N. 6 9 5.6	S. 2 26 25.5
☾'s Horary Motion in R. A.	33 39.0	26 1.4
☉'s Horary Motion in R. A.	2 16.8	2 15.6
☾'s Horary Motion in Declin.	N. 17 44.8	S. 14 9.4
☉'s Horary Motion in Declin.	N. 56.9	S. 58.4
☾'s Equatorial Horizon. Par.	61 19.0	53 57.9
☉'s Equatorial Horizon. Par.	8.6	8.6
☾'s True Semidiameter	16 40.1	14 42.3
☉'s True Semidiameter	16 0.7	16 0.8

OCCULTATIONS.

Occultations of Planets and Stars by the Moon, Visible at Washington, D. C., during the Year 1856.

[From the American Nautical Almanac.]

Date.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.				Duration of Occultation.
			Washington		Angle from		Washington		Angle from		
			Sid. Time.	Mean Time.	North Point.	Ver-tex.	Sid. Time.	Mean Time.	North Point.	Ver-tex.	
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.
Jan. 11	ψ^1 Aquarii	4½	23 23	4 18	350	358	0 19	5 14	88	110	0 56
11	ψ^2 Aquarii	4½	0 35	5 13	255	276	1 18	5 55	181	210	0 42
13	e Piscium	5½	5 44	10 12	274	325	6 38	11 6	141	192	0 54
15	π Arietis	5½	4 51	9 12	310	356	5 56	10 17	103	155	1 5
15	ρ^3 Arietis	6	8 40	13 1	317	10	9 29	13 49	74	124	0 48
16	32 Tauri*	6	11 16	15 32	265	312	12 4	16 20	113	156	0 48
20	c Geminor.	6	11 36	15 36	242	302	12 33	16 34	79	137	0 57
21	λ Cancri	6	1 21	5 19	204	154	1 46	5 44	148	97	0 26
21	υ^3 Cancri	6	7 25	11 23	318	282	7 59	11 56	2	344	0 34
Feb. 1	43 Ophiuchi	6	14 10	17 27	183	148	14 37	17 53	140	109	0 26
12	65 Arietis	6	3 36	6 7	327	340	4 49	7 20	89	130	1 13
17	λ Cancri	6	12 6	14 16	208	261	12 56	15 6	109	166	0 50
20	i Leonis	5	15 41	17 39	182	234	16 15	18 13	115	168	0 34
Mar. 10	δ Arietis	4½	8 44	9 28	277	331	9 39	10 23	111	162	0 55
14	47 Geminor.	6	12 51	13 19	221	277	13 37	14 5	111	162	0 46
15	ω^1 Cancri	6	10 2	10 26	222	278	11 13	11 37	93	153	1 11
31	B.A.C. 7550	6	18 36	17 56	318	284	19 44	19 4	89	66	1 8
Apr. 9	136 Tauri*	5	13 31	12 17	302	346	14 10	12 56	51	92	0 39
12	υ^3 Cancri	6	6 56	5 31	243	195	8 27	7 1	78	81	1 31
22	σ Scorpii	3½	13 36	11 31	281	251	14 41	12 35	26	7	1 4
22	α Scorpii	1½	19 13	17 6	241	274	20 25	18 18	102	145	1 12
May 9	λ Cancri	6	13 55	10 42	207	262	14 36	11 23	111	163	0 41
12	l Leonis	5	16 27	13 2	192	244	17 5	13 40	110	160	0 38
14	13 Virginis*	6	18 54	15 21	250	301	19 47	16 14	59	108	0 54
16	h Virginis	6	10 36	6 56	208	171	11 46	8 7	73	49	1 11
June 21	B.A.C. 7550	6	19 2	13 0	241	210	19 48	13 45	171	148	0 46
25	e Piscium†	5½	18 32	12 14	280	229	19 23	13 5	139	87	0 51
27	ρ^3 Arietis	6	20 2	13 36	304	254	20 53	14 26	109	56	0 51
July 10	86 Virginis	6	14 56	7 39	236	254	16 21	9 4	54	88	1 25
16	B.A.C. 6628	6	20 40	13 56	278	306	21 49	15 8	118	157	1 9
18	33 Capricor.	6	20 52	13 3	300	295	22 10	14 21	120	132	1 19
21	29 Piscium	5½	18 22	10 21	258	207	19 6	11 6	161	112	0 45
Aug. 9	B.A.C. 5253	6	17 59	8 44	291	318	19 5	9 50	39	77	1 7
13	A Sagittarii	5	23 19	13 47	343	21	0 1	14 29	62	106	0 42
15	29 Aquarii	6	1 31	15 52	251	292	2 9	16 29	178	218	0 37

Date.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.				Duration of Occultation.
			Washington		Angle from		Washington		Angle from		
			Sid. Time.	Mean Time.	North Point.	Vertex.	Sid. Time.	Mean Time.	North Point.	Vertex.	
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.
Aug. 18	Jupiter		22 56	13 5	269	240	23 50	13 59	173	159	0 54
21	τ^2 Arietis	6	22 22	12 19	257	202	23 7	13 4	161	105	0 45
Sept. 9	B.A.C. 6628	6	20 59	9 42	6	27	21 14	9 57	27	51	0 15
11	33 Capricor.	6	20 24	8 59	319	307	21 38	10 13	100	104	1 15
15	e Piscium	6	2 4	14 23	287	307	3 12	15 30	148	184	1 8
17	ρ^2 Arietis	6	20 27	8 38	239	187	20 54	9 5	175	122	0 27
22	ω^1 Cancri†	6	0 15	12 6	270	225	1 8	12 59	85	34	0 53
Oct. 2	B.A.C. 5023	6	17 59	5 12	199	233	18 51	6 3	122	168	0 52
7	b Sagittarii	5	19 5	5 56	287	228	20 1	6 54	157	160	0 56
8	B.A.C. 7237	6	17 51	4 40	247	213	18 51	5 40	150	126	1 0
9	29 Aurigæ	6	2 6	12 50	256	300	2 46	13 30	167	215	0 40
14	40 Arietis	6	8 22	18 45	212	266	8 36	18 59	182	235	0 15
14	τ^2 Arietis	6	19 20	5 42	267	228	20 2	6 23	138	90	0 41
15	65 Arietis†	6	19 58	6 19	244	197	20 29	6 50	163	113	0 31
Nov. 5	ϵ Capricor.	4½	0 24	9 22	277	312	1 23	10 21	147	190	0 59
11	ζ Arietis	4½	7 49	16 22	315	10	8 20	17 13	75	129	0 51
12	33 Tauri	6	21 34	6 5	238	185	22 3	6 34	169	114	0 29
15	47 Gemin.†	6	22 59	7 28	229	187	23 35	8 3	135	89	0 35
19	l Leonis†	5	3 36	11 38	228	179	4 29	12 31	91	39	0 53
21	13 Virginis†	6	6 5	14 0	301	250	6 36	14 30	0	309	0 30
23	86 Virginis†	6	7 53	15 39	296	175	8 53	16 39	70	22	1 0
30	B.A.C. 6628	6	22 13	5 33	281	315	23 21	6 41	117	161	1 8
Dec. 8	40 Arietis*	6	10 6	15 53	243	290	10 42	16 29	146	188	0 36
13	c Geminor.	6	23 55	6 24	254	209	0 44	7 13	103	53	0 49
13	ω^1 Cancri	6	7 59	14 26	263	268	9 18	15 46	56	105	1 20
23	B.A.C. 5253†	6	10 33	16 20	240	191	11 36	17 23	66	22	1 3

* Whole occultation below the horizon of Washington.

† Immersion below the horizon of Washington.

The *Angles of Position*, for the points of contact, are for direct vision, and are reckoned from the Moon's *North Point* and from its *Vertex* towards the West. For *inverted images*, add 180° to the angles given.

A Table showing the Illuminated Portions of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

The numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the discs which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated, the apparent diameters of the planets at the time being considered as *unity*.

To a spectator on the Earth, Venus appears most brilliant when her elongation is about 45°, and she is approaching her inferior conjunction, or receding from it. The inferior conjunction will not take place this year. Mars is most brilliant about the time of his opposition to the Sun, being then also nearest the Earth; in which position he will be in March and April, 1856.

1856.	Venus.	Mars.	1856.	Venus.	Mars.
January 15	0.657	0.907	July 15	1.000	0.870
February 14	0.758	0.935	August 15	0.992	0.872
March 15	0.837	0.985	September 15	0.964	0.884
April 15	0.903	0.991	October 15	0.922	0.900
May 15	0.952	0.933	November 15	0.864	0.919
June 15	0.986	0.886	December 15	0.793	0.938

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1856,

Visible in the United States between Sunset and Sunrise, Mean Time, Washington Observatory (Astronomical account).

Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.	Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.
d.	h. m. s.			d.	h. m. s.		
January 4	6 17 52.9	Em.	4	May 28	13 35 7.3	Im.	1
6	7 12 0.1		1	28	18 38 42.4		2
11	6 12 8.4		2				
12	5 11 53.2	Im.	3	June 3	16 42 33.5	Em.	3
12	8 33 56.2	Em.	3	4	15 28 54.4	Im.	1
13	9 7 12.7		1	10	17 36 44.6		3
18	8 49 54.4		2	11	17 22 41.0		1
20	11 2 19.3		1	13	11 51 6.3		1
22	5 31 3.4		1	15	13 11 15.9		2
29	7 26 2.4		1	18	19 16 28.3		1
				19	17 5 20.2		4
April 10	18 46 19.2	Im.	1	19	19 48 56.0	Em.	4
13	15 54 15.5		4	20	13 44 53.2	Im.	1
13	19 19 16.5	Em.	4	22	18 33 49.1	Em.	2
19	16 13 24.7	Im.	2	27	15 38 41.5	Im.	1
26	17 2 50.7		1	29	18 24 14.6		2
26	18 51 5.8		2				
28	17 31 52.0		3	July 4	17 32 31.4	Im.	1
30	13 27 49.8	Em.	4	6	11 23 59.3		4
				6	12 1 2.3		1
May 3	18 56 45.4	Im.	1	6	13 54 47.7	Em.	4
12	15 19 4.1		1	9	12 41 48.8		3
19	17 12 53.1		1	10	10 18 19.5	Im.	2
26	19 6 40.9		1	10	13 3 21.9	Em.	2

Date.		Mean Time.			Phase.	Sat.
	d.	h.	m.	s.		
July	11	19	26	23.8	Im.	1
	13	13	54	55.9		1
	16	13	41	29.7		3
	16	16	41	56.7	Em.	3
	17	12	54	24.6	Im.	2
	20	15	48	53.0		1
	22	10	17	20.9		1
	23	17	42	10.5		3
	24	15	30	22.0		2
	27	17	42	54.1		1
	29	12	11	23.3		1
	31	18	6	12.1		2
August	3	19	37	0.5	Im.	1
	5	14	5	21.1		1
	7	8	34	5.4		1
	11	9	59	52.3		2
	12	15	59	44.6		1
	14	8	41	27.5	Em.	3
	14	10	28	20.8	Im.	1
	18	12	35	26.9		2
	19	17	54	4.8		1
	21	9	46	58.4		3
	21	12	22	42.0		1
	21	12	42	21.0	Em.	3
	25	15	10	58.0	Im.	2
	25	18	27	26.8		4
	25	20	8	58.2	Em.	4
	26	19	48	32.4	Im.	1
	28	13	48	28.8		3
	28	14	17	12.7		1
	28	16	42	48.8	Em.	3
	30	8	45	47.8	Im.	1
September	1	17	46	26.3	Im.	2
	4	16	11	50.6		1
	5	7	4	8.3		2
	6	10	40	27.5		1
	8	20	21	53.4		2
	11	12	53	9.6		4
	11	14	11	11.8	Em.	4
	11	18	6	36.6	Im.	1
	12	9	39	36.0		2
	13	12	35	15.8		1
	15	7	4	1.8		1
	18	20	1	31.6		1
	19	12	15	3.9		2
	20	14	30	12.7		1
	22	8	59	2.0		1
	26	5	55	11.3		3
	27	18	36	42.0	Em.	1
	28	7	25	35.3	Im.	4
	28	8	8	43.9	Em.	4
	29	13	5	32.6		1
	30	6	48	59.6		2
October	1	7	34	17.7	Em.	1
	3	12	46	19.9		3

Date.		Mean Time.			Phase.	Sat.
	d.	h.	m.	s.		
October	3	20	6	35.7	Em.	2
	4	20	31	52.8		1
	6	15	0	45.4		1
	7	9	24	11.3		2
	8	9	29	32.6		1
	10	16	48	10.5		3
	13	16	56	6.2		1
	14	11	59	26.9		2
	15	11	24	55.3		1
	17	5	53	50.2		1
	20	18	51	34.6		1
	21	14	34	46.9		2
	22	13	20	25.7		1
	24	7	49	22.6		1
	28	17	10	12.0		2
	29	15	16	3.1		1
	31	9	45	1.7		1
November	1	4	52	32.7	Em.	3
	1	6	27	56.8		2
	2	4	13	52.7		1
	5	17	11	46.2		1
	7	11	40	46.2		1
	8	6	10	24.9	Im.	3
	8	8	53	54.3	Em.	3
	8	9	3	29.6		2
	9	6	9	38.7		1
	14	13	36	35.8		1
	15	10	13	17.0	Im.	3
	15	11	39	8.2	Em.	2
	15	12	55	39.4		3
	16	8	5	29.2		1
	21	15	32	29.1		1
	22	14	14	52.4		2
	22	14	16	14.7	Im.	3
	22	16	57	29.9	Em.	3
	23	10	1	23.6		1
	25	4	30	25.9		1
	30	11	57	20.8		1
						1
December	2	6	26	23.1	Em.	
	3	6	8	41.2		2
	7	13	53	19.3		1
	9	8	21	21.9		1
	10	8	44	40.8		2
	14	5	4	2.4		3
	16	10	18	20.8		1
	17	11	20	46.4		2
	18	4	47	18.1		1
	21	6	28	54.3	Im.	3
	21	9	5	40.1	Em.	3
	23	12	14	19.1		1
	24	13	56	58.2		2
	25	6	49	16.0		1
	28	10	31	36.9	Im.	3
	28	13	7	15.3	Em.	3
	30	14	10	15.3		1

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every Fortieth Day in the Year, at 7 hours in the Morning.

Mean Time at Washington.	*a.*	*b.*	*p.*	*l.*	*l'.*
7h. M.					
1856, January 1	46″.55	−20″.91	−6° 5′.5	−26° 41′.7	−26° 41′.6
February 10	44.41	20.13	5 53.0	26 56.8	26 36.7
March 21	42.86	19.47	5 52.4	27 1.5	26 33.8
April 30	38.77	17.57	6 14.4	26 56.8	26 23.4
June 9	37.51	16.75	6 38.3	26 31.6	26 15.0
July 19	37.66	16.39	6 59.8	25 48.2	26 5.5
August 28	39.20	16.55	7 14.2	24 58.8	25 54.8
October 7	41.91	17.32	7 21.0	24 24.9	25 43.1
November 16	44.96	18.61	7 20.8	24 27.3	25 30.2
December 26	46.65	−19.77	−7 14.4	−25 4.2	−25 16.2

a denotes the outer semi-transverse axis of the outer ring.
b " " outer semi-conjugate axis of the outer ring, positive when the northern surface is visible, negative when the southern.
p denotes the inclination of the northern semi-conjugate axes of the rings to the circle of declination; + when East, − when West.
l " " angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, − when South.
l' " " angle of elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, − when South.

The inner semi-transverse axis of the inner ring is *two thirds* of *a*, diminished by 0″.07. The inner semi-conjugate axis of the inner ring is *two thirds* of *b*.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN OBSERVATORIES.

[The Longitudes are from Greenwich.]

Observatories.	Latitude.	Longitude in Time.
	° ′ ″	h. m. s.
Altona,	53 32 45 N.	0 39 46.2 E.
Armagh,	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.5 W.
Berlin,	52 30 17 N.	0 53 35.5 E.
Brussels,	50 51 11 N.	0 17 27.6 E.
Cambridge,	52 12 52 N.	0 0 23.5 E.
Cape of Good Hope,	33 56 3 S.	1 13 56.0 E.
Dorpat,	58 22 47 N.	1 46 55 E.
Dublin,	53 23 13 N.	0 25 22 W.
Edinburgh,	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.0 W.
Göttingen,	51 31 48 N.	0 39 46.1 E.
Greenwich,	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0
Königsberg,	54 42 50 N.	1 22 0.5 E.
Munich,	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.5 E.
Paris,	48 50 13 N.	0 9 21.5 E.
Pulkowa,	59 46 19 N.	2 1 18.7 E.
Rome,	41 53 52 N.	0 49 54.7 E.
Turin,	45 4 6 N.	0 30 48.4 E.
Vienna,	48 12 35 N.	1 5 31.6 E.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.*

[The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.]

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in Degrees.	Longitude, West, in Time.	Dist. fr. Wash.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	Miles.
Acapulco,	Mex.	16 50 19	99 49 9	6 39 16.6	
Albany (Capitol),	N. Y.	42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
Alexandria,	Va.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
Amherst (College Chapel),	Mass.	42 22 15.6	72 31 28	4 50 6	383
Annapolis (State-House),	Md.	38 58 40.2	76 29 9	5 5 56.6	37
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580
Augusta (State-House),	Me.	44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	595
Baker's Island (Lights),	Mass.	42 32 9.6	70 46 50	4 43 7.3	452
Baltimore (Washington Mon.),	Md.	39 17 47.8	76 36 39	5 6 26.6	38
Bangor (Court-House),	Me.	44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661
Barnstable (Cupola),	Mass.	41 42 13.1	70 18 42	4 41 14.8	466
Beaufort (Arsenal),	S. C.	32 25 57	80 41 23	5 22 45.6	629
Bellevue, Am. Fur Co.'s trading post,		38 8 24	95 47 46	6 23 11	
Boston (State-House),	Mass.	42 21 27.6	71 3 30	4 44 14	432
Do. (Light),		42 19 38.8	70 53 54	4 43 32.3	
Brazos Santiago,	Tex.	26 6 0	97 12 0	6 28 48	
Brent's Fort,		38 2 38	103 33 15	6 54 13	
Bridgeport (South Spire),	Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 4	4 52 44.3	284
Bristol (Court-House),	R. I.	41 40 10.5	71 16 54	4 45 4.3	409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 42 2.4	73 58 31	4 55 54	227
Brunswick (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 14	4 39 40.1	568
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
Burlington,	N. J.	40 4 51.6	74 52 37	4 59 30.5	156
Burlington,	Vt.	44 27	73 10	4 52 40	440
Cambridge (Observatory),	Mass.	42 22 48.3	71 7 40	4 44 30.7	431
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 12	467
Canadian River, Head-waters of,		37 1 33	104 37 32	6 58 30.1	
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54 9	77 17	5 9 8	336
Cape Ann, Thatcher's Island (North Light),	Mass.	42 38 19.4	70 34 10	4 42 6.7	470
Do. (South Light),		42 38 10.9	70 34 10	4 42 16.7	
Cape Cod (Long Point Light),	Mass.	42 1 57.1	70 9 47	4 40 39.2	507
Cape Island, Lake of the Woods,		49 36 42			
Cape Hancock (Mouth of Columbia River),		46 16 35	124 1 45	8 16 7	
Castine,	Me.	44 22 30	68 45	4 35	
Cedar Keys, Depot Island,		29 7 27	82 56 12	5 31 45	
Chapel Hill (University),	N. C.	35 54 21	79 17 30	5 17 10	
Charleston (St. Mich.'s Ch.),	S. C.	32 46 33	79 55 38	5 19 42.5	544
Charlestown (Bun. Hill Mon.),	Mass.	42 22 33.1	71 3 20	4 44 13.3	433

* The positions contained in this table have been derived from that given in the American Almanac for 1841; with additions and corrections principally from the determinations of the Coast Survey, and of the United States Topographical Engineers.

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in Degrees.	Longitude, West, in Time.	Dist. from Wash.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	Miles.
Chagres (Centre of Plateau),		9 20	80 1 21	5 20 5	
Chicago,	Ill.	42 0	87 35	5 50 20	763
Cincinnati (Fort Washington),	Ohio.	39 5 54	84 27	5 37 48	497
Columbia,	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500
Columbus,	Ohio.	39 57	83 3	5 32 12	396
Concord (State-House),	N. H.	43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474
Corpus Christi,	Texas.	27 47 17.8	97 27 2	6 29 48.1	
Dalles of the Columbia, Missionary Station,		45 35 55	120 55	8 3 40	
Dayton,	Ohio.	39 44	84 11	5 36 44	
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 14 57	71 10 59	4 44 44	422
Depot Key,	Fa.	29 7 30	83 2 45	6 32 11	
Detroit (St. Paul's Ch.),	Mich.	42 19 45	83 2 30	5 32 10	526
Dorchester (Ast. Observ.),	Mass.	42 19 10	71 4 19	4 44 17.3	432
Dover,	Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	114
Dover,	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Easton (Court-House),	Md.	38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32	80
Eastport,	Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	778
Edenton (Court-House),	N. C.	36 3 27.4	76 35 48	5 6 23.1	284
Ewing Harbor,	O. T.	42 44 21.7	124 28 52	8 17 55.5	
Exeter,	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
Falls of St. Anthony, U. S. Cottage,		44 58 40	93 10 30	6 12 42	
Falls of the St. Croix,		45 30 10	92 40 0	6 10 40	
False Dungeness Bay,	Wash. Ter.	48 7 52	123 27 21	8 13 49.2	
False Washita, Head-waters of,		35 25 41	101 5 0	6 44 20	
Fort Boisée,	Oreg.	43 49 22	116 47 3	7 47 8.2	
Fort Gibson (old Block-House),		35 47 34.8	95 15 10	6 21 0.7	
Fort Hall,		43 1 30	112 29 54	7 29 59.6	
Fort Laramie,		42 12 10	104 47 43	6 59 10.9	
Fort Leavenworth (Landing),		39 21 14	94 44 0	6 18 56	
Fort Nez Percé,	Oreg.	46 3 46			
Frankfort,	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	551
Frederick,	Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Fredericksburg,	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	56
Fredericton,	N. B.	46 3	66 38 15	4 26 33	
Galveston (Court-House),	Texas.	29 18 14.5	94 46 34	6 19 6.3	
Georgetown,	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
Gloucester (Univ. Ch.),	Mass.	42 36 45.8	70 39 39	4 42 38.6	462
Do. (E. Point Light),		42 34 47.2	70 39 33	4 42 38.2	466
Do. (Ten Pound Isl. Light),		42 36 4.8	70 39 36	4 42 38.4	463
Great Salt Lake, Island in,		41 10 42	112 21 5	7 29 24.3	
Greenfield (2d Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 35 16	72 36 32	4 50 26.1	396
Hagerstown,	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax,	N. S.	44 39 20	63 36 40	4 14 26.7	936
Hallowell,	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 20	593
Hanover (Dartmouth Coll.),	N. H.	43 43 30	72 18 0	4 49 12	
Harrisburg,	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford (State-House),	Conn.	41 45 59	72 40 45	4 50 43	335
High Plateau between waters of Atlantic and Gulf of Cal.,		42 2	107 3	7 8 12	
Holmes's Hole (Spire),	Mass.	41 27 12.9	70 35 59	4 42 24	457
Hudson,	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
Hudson (West. Reserve Coll.),	Ohio.	41 14 42	81 25 19	5 25 41 3	

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in Degrees.	Longitude, West, in Time.	Dist. from Wash.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	Miles.
Huntsville,	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
Indianapolis,	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
Ipswich (Eastern Light),	Mass.	42 41 5.7	70 45 39	4 43 2.6	462
Ipswich (Western Light),	Mass.	42 41 4.9	70 45 46	4 43 3.0	
Jackson,	Miss.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1035
Jalapa,	Mex.	19 30 8	96 54 30	6 27 38	
Jefferson,	Mo.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
Kanzas River, Mouth of,		39 6 3	94 32 54	6 18 11.6	
Key West (S. W. Pt.),	Fa.	24 32	81 47 30	5 27 10	
Key West Light,	Fa.	24 32 58	81 48 7	5 27 12.5	
Kingston,	C. W.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville,	Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36	516
Lancaster,	Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
La Vaca,	Tex.	28 37 0			
Lexington,	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
Little Rock,	Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport,	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
Louisville,	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	590
Lowell (St. Anne's Ch.),	Mass.	42 38 46	71 19 24	4 45 16	439
Lynchburg,	Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
Lynn High Rock,	Mass.	42 28 3	70 56 28	4 43 45.9	441
Machias Bay,	Me.	44 33	67 22	4 29 28	
Marblehead (Black-top Ch.),	Mass.	42 30 23.7	70 50 32	4 43 22.1	450
Do. (Light),		42 30 14	70 50 39	4 43 22.6	448
Mexico, City of,	Mex.	19 25 45	99 5 6	6 36 20	
Middletown (Wesl. Univ.),	Conn.	41 33 8	72 39	4 50 36	325
Milledgeville,	Ga.	33 7 20	83 19 45	5 33 19.0	642
Milwaukee,	Wisc.	43 3 45	87 57	5 51 48.0	700
Missouri River, Mouth of,		38 51 36	90 0 40	6 0 2.6	
Mobile (Episcopal Ch.),	Ala.	30 41 26.2	88 1 29	5 52 5.9	1033
Monclova,	Mex.	26 54 0	101 39 18	6 46 37.2	
Monomoy Point Light,	Mass.	41 33 33	69 59 19	4 39 57.3	477
Monterey,	Mex.	25 40 13	100 25 36	6 41 42.4	
Monterey,	Cal.	36 36 24	121 52 25	8 7 30	
Montpelier,	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
Montreal,	C. E.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601
Nag's Head,	N. C.	35 55 43.7	75 35 59	5 2 24	
Nantucket (South Tower),	Mass.	41 16 54	70 5 36	4 40 22.4	490
Nashville (University),	Tenn.	36 9 33	86 49 35	5 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Fort Panmure),	Miss.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Nebraska or Platte River, Junction of North and South Forks,		41 5 5	101 21 24	6 45 25.6	
Newark,	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Baptist Spire),	Mass.	41 38 10.2	70 55 16	4 43 41.1	429
Newbern,	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg,	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport (Harris St. Ch.),	Mass.	42 48 29.9	70 52 3	4 43 28.2	466
Do. (Plumb Is. E. Light),		42 48 25	70 48 40	4 43 14.7	469
Newcastle (Spire Episc. Ch.),	Del.	39 39 36	75 33 27	5 2 13.8	103
New Haven (College),	Conn.	41 18 27.7	72 55 24	4 51 41.6	301
New London, (Light-House,)	Conn.	41 18 57.6	72 5 4	4 48 20.3	354
New Orleans (City Hall),	La.	29 57 30	90 0 0	6 0 0	1203
Newport (Spire),	R. I.	41 29 12.2	71 18 29	4 45 13.9	403

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in Degrees.	Longitude, West, in Time.	Dist. from Wash.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	Miles.
New York (City Hall),	N. Y.	40 42 43	74 0 3	4 56 0.2	226
Nobsque Point Light,	Mass.	41 30 55	70 38 59	4 42 35.9	450
Norfolk (Farmers' Bank),	Va.	36 50 50	76 18 47	5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 19 9	72 38 15	4 50 33.2	376
Norwich,	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Ocracoke Light-House,	N. C.	35 6 31.6	75 58 27	5 3 53.8	
Panama Cathedral	Mex.	8 57 9	79 29 17	5 17 57.2	
Pass Washington,		36 3 22	108 56 0	7 15 44	
Pensacola,	Fa.	30 24	87 10 12	5 48 4.8	1050
Perote,	Mex.	19 28 57	97 8 15	6 28 33	
Petersburg,	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Girard Coll.),	Pa.	39 58 24	75 9 54	5 0 39.6	136
Do. (High School Obs.),		39 57 9	75 10 37	5 0 42.5	
Pittsburg,	Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 20 8	223
Pittsfield (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 26 55	73 15 36	4 53 2.3	380
Platte River, Mouth of,		41 3 13			
Do. Junc. of N. & S. Forks,		41 5 5	101 21 24	6 45 25.6	
Plattsburg,	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court-House),	Mass.	41 57 23	70 39 47	4 42 39.1	439
Point Conception (C. S. Obs),	Cal.	34 26 56.3	120 25 33	8 1 42.2	
Point Hudson,	Wash. Ter.	48 7 3	122 44 33	8 10 58.9	
Point Loma,		32 40 13.3	117 13 15	7 48 53	
Popocatapetl,	Mex.	18 59 47	98 32 51	6 34 11	
Portland (Mount Joy),	Me.	43 39 54	70 14 34	4 40 58.3	542
Do. (E. Light),		43 33 56	70 11 41	4 40 45.2	
Portsmouth (Unitarian Ch.),	N. H.	43 4 35	70 45 50	4 43 3.3	491
Do. (White Is. Light),		42 58	70 37 45	4 42 31	
Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Prairie du Chien, Am. Fur Co's. House,	Min.	43 3 6	91 9 19	6 4 37.3	
Princeton (Nassau Hall),	N. J.	40 20 41	74 39 30	4 58 38	177
Providence (College Hill),	R. I.	41 50 17	71 23 40	4 45 34.7	394
Puebla de los Angeles,	Mex.	19 0 15	98 2 21	6 32 9	
Punta de los Reyes (Sir F. Drake's Bay),	Cal.	37 59 34	122 57 40	8 11 50.7	
Quebec (Citadel),	C. E.	46 49 12	71 16	4 45 4	781
Racine,	Wis.	42 49 33	87 40 22	5 50 41.5	
Raleigh,	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Remedios, Harbor de los,		37 24 15	135 53 41	9 3 35	
Richmond (Capitol),	Va.	37 32 17	77 27 28	5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (Rochester House),	N. Y.	43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sabine River, entrance of South or outer extremity of Bar,	Tex.	29 40 48	93 49 3	6 15 16.2	
Sable (Cape),	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbor,	N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco (Church),	Me.	43 30 1	70 26 14	4 41 43.9	527
Sacramento City,	Cal.	38 34 42	121 40 5	8 6 40.3	
St. Augustine,	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
St. Croix River, Mouth of,		44 45 30	92 45	6 11 5	
St. Joseph,		23 3 13	109 40 44	7 18 43	
St. Louis,	Mo.	38 37 28	90 15 16	6 1 0.7	856
St. Mark's Light,	Fa.	30 4 25	84 10.37	5 36 42.5	
St. Paul,	Min.	44 52 46	93 4 54	6 12 19.6	

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in Degrees.	Longitude, West, in Time.	Dist. from Wash.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	Miles.
St. Vrain's Fort,		40 16 52	105 12 23	7 48 1.1	
Salem (tall Spire),	Mass.	42 31 10	70 53 38	4 43 34.5	446
Saltillo,	Mex.	25 26 22	101 1 45	6 44 7	
San Antonio,	Tex.	29 25 22	98 29 15	6 33 57	
San Blas, Arsenal,		21 32 34	105 15 24	7 1 2	
San Diego, Public Square (C. S. Obs.),		32 41 58	117 13 22	7 48 53.5	
Sandwich (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	41 45 26	70 29 39	4 41 58.6	456
San Francisco (Presidio),	Cal.	37 47 35.6	122 26 48	8 9 47.2	
San Luis Obispo,		35 10 37.5	120 43 31	8 2 54.1	
San Pedro,		33 43 19.6	118 16.03	7 53 4.2	
Santa Barbara,		34 24 24.7	119 40 18	7 58 41.2	
Santa Cruz,		36 57 26.9	122 0 10	8 0.7	
Santa Fé,	N. M.	35 41 6	106 1 22	7 4 5.5	
Savannah (Exchange),	Ga.	32 4 53	81 5 14	5 24 31	662
Scarboro' Harbor,	Wash. Ter.	48 21 49	124 37 12	8 18 28.8	
Schenectady,	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Snake River, above Amer. Falls,		42 47 5	112 40 13	7 30 40.9	
Springfield,	Ill.	39 48	89 33	5 58 12	801
Springfield (Court-House),	Mass.	42 6 4	72 35 45	4 50 23	357
Squam Harbor (Light),	Mass.	42 39 41	70 40 34	4 42 42.3	466
Straitsmouth Island (Light),	Mass.	42 39 42	70 34 58	4 42 19.9	471
Stratford-Hill,	Conn.	41 13 6	73 8 51	4 52 34.4	287
Sweet Water River, N. Fork of Platte River, Mouth of,		42 27 18	107 45 27	7 11 1.8	
Tallahassee,	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896
Tampico, Bar,	Mex.	22 15 30	97 51 51	6 31 27	
Taunton (Trin. Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	41 54 11	71 5 55	4 44 23.6	415
Tlamath Lake,		42 56 51			
Toronto or York (Observ.),	C. W.	43 39 35	79 21 30	5 17 26	500
Trenton,	N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Trinity Bay,	Cal.	41 5 40			
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383
Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	858
University of Virginia,	Va.	38 2 3	78 31 29	5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.	43 6 49	75 13	5 0 52	383
Vandalia,	Ill.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vera Cruz,	Mex.	19 11 52	96 8 36	6 24 34	
Vevay,	Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Victoria,	Tex.	28 46 57			
Vincennes,	Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON (Capitol),	D. C.	38 53 20	77 0 15	5 8 1	
Do. (Observatory),		38 53 39.3	77 2 48	5 8 11.2	
Washington,	Miss.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
West Point (Military Academy),	N. Y.	41 23 31.2	73 57 31	4 55 50.1	
Wheeling,	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	264
Williamstown (Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 42 49	73 13 10	4 52 52.6	406
Wilmington (Town-hall),	Del.	39 44 27	75 32 42	5 2 10.8	111
Wilmington,	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.	42 16 17	71 48 13	4 47 13.3	394
York,	Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 42 40	500
York,	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87
Yorktown,	Va.	37 13	76 34	5 6 16	

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.	
	′ ″	m. s.			′ ″	m. s.	
1	16 18.2	1 11.10	Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72″ 11th, 8.72 21st, 8.72 31st, 8.70	2	16 15.7	1 8.20	Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69 20th, 8.67
3	18.2	11.00		4	15.4	7.97	
5	18.2	10.89		6	15.1	7.74	
7	18.1	10.77		8	14.8	7.51	
9	18.1	10.63		10	14.4	7.28	
11	18.0	10.48		12	14.0	7.06	
13	17.9	10.31		14	13.6	6.85	
15	17.7	10.13	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27′ 36.65″ 11th, 36.78 21st, 36.96 31st, 37.17	16	13.2	6.64	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27′ 37.39″ 20th, 37.59
17	17.6	9.95		18	12.8	6.43	
19	17.5	9.75		20	12.4	6.24	
21	17.3	9.55		22	12.0	6.05	
23	17.1	9.33		24	11.5	5.87	
25	16.8	9.11		26	11.0	5.70	
27	16.6	8.89		28	10.5	5.53	
29	16.3	8.66		30	10.0	5.36	
31	16.0	8.43					

D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time *to be added to Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time *to be added to Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	23 3 28.1	3 36.04	18 41 20.22	1	17 14 24.3	13 49.21	20 43 33.51
2	22 58 29.5	4 4.48	18 45 16.78	2	16 57 18.5	13 57.17	20 47 30.07
3	22 53 3.5	4 32.59	18 49 13.34	3	16 39 54.8	14 4.32	20 51 26.63
4	22 47 10.1	5 0.34	18 53 9.90	4	16 22 13.7	14 10.67	20 55 23.18
5	22 40 49.5	5 27.70	18 57 6.46	5	16 4 15.5	14 16.21	20 59 19.74
6	22 34 1.8	6 54.64	19 1 3.02	6	15 46 0.7	14 20.92	21 3 16.30
7	22 26 47.4	6 21.13	19 4 59.57	7	15 27 29.7	14 24.82	21 7 12.85
8	22 19 6.3	6 47.13	19 8 56.13	8	15 8 43.0	14 27.91	21 11 9.41
9	22 10 58.9	7 12.61	19 12 52.69	9	14 49 41.0	14 30.20	21 15 5.96
10	22 2 25.3	7 37.55	19 16 49.25	10	14 30 24.1	14 31.68	21 19 2.52
11	21 53 26.0	8 1.91	19 20 45.81	11	14 10 52.8	14 32.36	21 22 59.07
12	21 44 1.0	8 25.66	19 24 42.37	12	13 51 7.5	14 32.25	21 26 55.63
13	21 34 10.7	8 48.79	19 28 38.92	13	13 31 8.7	14 31.36	21 30 52.18
14	21 23 55.5	9 11.27	19 32 35.48	14	13 10 56.7	14 29.69	21 34 48.74
15	21 13 15.5	9 33.07	19 36 32.04	15	12 50 32.0	14 27.26	21 38 45.30
16	21 2 11.2	9 54.19	19 40 28.60	16	12 29 55.0	14 24.08	21 42 41.85
17	20 50 42.9	10 14.61	19 44 25.16	17	12 9 6.2	14 20.15	21 46 38.41
18	20 38 50.8	10 34.30	19 48 21.71	18	11 48 5.9	14 15.51	21 50 34.96
19	20 26 35.4	10 53.25	19 52 18.27	19	11 26 54.6	14 10.17	21 54 31.52
20	20 13 56.9	11 11.45	19 56 14.83	20	11 5 32.6	14 4.15	21 58 28.07
21	20 0 55.7	11 28.89	20 0 11.39	21	10 44 0.3	13 57.46	22 2 24.62
22	19 47 32.1	11 45.58	20 4 7.94	22	10 22 18.1	13 50.11	22 6 21.18
23	19 33 46.5	12 1.48	20 8 4.50	23	10 0 26.3	13 42.13	22 10 17.73
24	19 19 39.2	12 16.61	20 12 1.06	24	9 38 25.5	13 33.54	22 14 14.29
25	19 5 10.7	12 30.96	20 15 57.62	25	9 16 15.8	13 24.37	22 18 10.84
26	18 50 21.1	12 44.53	20 19 54.17	26	8 53 57.8	13 14.61	22 22 7.40
27	18 35 11.0	12 57.30	20 23 50.73	27	8 31 31.8	13 4.31	22 26 3.95
28	18 19 40.7	13 9.27	20 27 47.29	28	8 8 58.2	12 53.46	22 30 0.51
29	18 3 50.4	13 20.46	20 31 43.84	29	7 46 17.4	12 42.10	22 33 57.06
30	17 47 40.7	13 30.84	20 35 40.40				
31	17 31 11.9	13 40.42	20 39 36.96				

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.	
	′ ″	m. s.			′ ″	m. s.	
2	16 9.8	1 5.31	Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.65″ 11th, 8.63 21st, 8.61 31st, 8.58	1	16 1.7	1 4.50	Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.55″ 20th, 8.53 30th, 8.51
4	9.0	5.17		3	1.2	4.53	
6	8.8	5.05		5	0.6	4.59	
8	8.3	4.93		7	0.0	4.65	
10	7.7	4.83		9	15 59.5	4.72	
12	7.2	4.74		11	59.0	4.80	
14	6.7	4.66		13	58.5	4.90	
16	6.2	4.60	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27′ 37.76″ 11th, 37.87 21st, 37.92 31st, 37.90	15	57.9	5.00	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27′ 37.83″ 20th, 37.70 30th, 37.55
18	5.6	4.54		17	57.4	5.11	
20	5.1	4.50		19	56.9	5.23	
22	4.5	4.47		21	56.3	5.36	
24	3.9	4.45		23	55.8	5.49	
26	3.3	4.44		25	55.3	5.63	
28	2.8	4.45		27	54.8	5.77	
30	2.2	4.47		29	54.3	5.92	
32	1.7	4.50		31	53.8	6.07	

D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time *to be added to Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Ti. *to be added to Ap. Time* till 15th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	7 23 29.7	12 30.23	22 37 53.61	1	4 43 48.6	3 50.63	0 40 6.78
2	7 0 35.6	12 17.88	22 41 50.17	2	5 6 52.4	3 32.61	0 44 3.33
3	6 37 35.4	12 5.07	22 45 46.72	3	5 29 50.8	3 14.72	0 47 59.89
4	6 14 29.7	11 51.79	22 49 43.28	4	5 52 43.5	2 57.00	0 51 56.44
5	5 51 18.7	11 38.09	22 53 39.83	5	6 15 30.1	2 39.45	0 55 52.99
6	5 28 2.9	11 23.96	22 57 36.38	6	6 38 10.3	2 22.09	0 59 49.55
7	5 4 42.8	11 9.42	23 1 32.94	7	7 0 43.7	2 4.95	1 3 46.10
8	4 41 18.7	10 54.49	23 5 29.49	8	7 23 9.8	1 48.01	1 7 42.66
9	4 17 51.0	10 39.18	23 9 26.05	9	7 45 28.5	1 31.32	1 11 39.21
10	3 54 20.2	10 23.53	23 13 22.60	10	8 7 39.2	1 14.88	1 15 35.77
11	3 30 46.6	10 7.53	23 17 19.15	11	8 29 41.6	0 58.69	1 19 32.32
12	3 7 10.7	9 51.21	23 21 15.71	12	8 51 35.4	0 42.78	1 23 28.87
13	2 43 32.8	9 34.59	23 25 12.26	13	9 13 20.2	0 27.17	1 27 25.43
14	2 19 53.3	9 17.69	23 29 8.81	14	9 34 55.8	+ 0 11.87	1 31 21.98
15	1 56 12.6	9 0.52	23 33 5.37	15	9 56 21.7	— 0 3.10	1 35 18.54
16	1 32 31.0	8 43.12	23 37 1.92	16	10 17 37.7	0 17.73	1 39 15.09
17	1 8 49.0	8 25.51	23 40 58.47	17	10 38 43.4	0 32.00	1 43 11.65
18	0 45 7.0	8 7.68	23 44 55.03	18	10 59 38.6	0 45.88	1 47 8.20
19	S. 0 21 25.1	7 49.68	23 48 51.58	19	11 20 22.9	0 59.37	1 51 4.76
20	N. 0 2 16.3	7 31.54	23 52 48.13	20	11 40 56.0	1 12.44	1 55 1.31
21	0 25 56.7	7 13.27	23 56 44.69	21	12 1 17.8	1 25.09	1 58 57.87
22	0 49 35.9	6 54.89	0 0 41.24	22	12 21 27.7	1 37.28	2 2 54.42
23	1 13 13.6	6 36.44	0 4 37.80	23	12 41 25.6	1 49.02	2 6 50.98
24	1 36 49.4	6 17.94	0 8 34.35	24	13 1 11.1	2 0.27	2 10 47.53
25	2 0 23.1	5 59.41	0 12 30.90	25	13 20 44.0	2 11.02	2 14 44.09
26	2 23 54.2	5 40.87	0 16 27.46	26	13 40 3.8	2 21.27	2 18 40.64
27	2 47 22.4	5 22.34	0 20 24.01	27	13 59 10.3	2 31.02	2 22 37.20
28	3 10 47.4	5 3.85	0 24 20.56	28	14 18 3.1	2 40.23	2 26 33.75
29	3 34 8.9	4 45.41	0 28 17.12	29	14 36 42.0	2 48.90	2 30 30.31
30	3 57 26.5	4 27.05	0 32 13.67	30	14 55 6.6	2 57.03	2 34 26.86
31	4 20 39.9	4 8.79	0 36 10.22	31	15 13 16.5	3 4.62	2 38 23.42

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

MAY.					JUNE.				
D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.	Horizontal Parallax.		D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.	Horizontal Parallax.	
	′ ″	m. s.				′ ″	m. s.		
1	15 53.8	1 6.07			2	15 47.9	1 8.47		
3	53.3	6.23		10h, 8.″49	4	47.6	8.57		9th, 8.″45
5	52.9	6.40		20th, 8.47	6	47.4	8.66		19th, 8.44
7	52.4	6.56		30th, 8.46	8	47.2	8.74		29th, 8.44
9	52.0	6.72			10	47.0	8.81		
11	51.6	6.89			12	46.8	8.87		
13	51.2	7.05			14	46.7	8.91		
15	50.8	7.22			16	46.5	8.95		
17	50.4	7.38			18	46.4	8.96		
19	50.0	7.54	Obliquity of the Ecliptic.		20	46.3	8.97	Obliquity of the Ecliptic.	
21	49.7	7.69		10h, 23 27 37.″39	22	46.2	8.96		9th, 23 27 37.″04
23	49.4	7.84		20th, 37.24	24	46.1	8.94		19th, 37.02
25	49.1	7.98		30th, 37.12	26	46.0	8.90		29th, 37.05
27	48.8	8.12			28	46.0	8.85		
29	48.5	8.24			30	46.0	8.79		
31	48.2	8.36			32	46.0	8.74		

D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time *to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Ti. *to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time* till 15th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	15 13 16.5	3 4.62	2 38 23.42	1	22 7 38.2	2 26.57	4 40 36.69
2	15 31 11.5	3 11.66	2 42 19.98	2	22 15 26.6	2 17.21	4 44 33.25
3	15 48 51.1	3 18.14	2 46 16.53	3	22 22 51.7	2 7.46	4 48 29.81
4	16 6 15.1	3 24.05	2 50 13.09	4	22 29 53.3	1 57.35	4 52 26.37
5	16 23 23.1	3 29.41	2 54 9.64	5	22 36 31.3	1 46.90	4 56 22.93
6	16 40 14.8	3 34.20	2 58 6.20	6	22 42 45.4	1 36.14	5 0 19.48
7	16 56 49.9	3 38.43	3 2 2.76	7	22 48 35.7	1 25.08	5 4 16.04
8	17 13 7.9	3 42.09	3 5 59.31	8	22 54 1.9	1 13.76	5 8 12.60
9	17 29 8.7	3 45.20	3 9 55.87	9	22 59 3.9	1 2.19	5 12 9.16
10	17 44 52.0	3 47.75	3 13 52.43	10	23 3 41.6	0 50.40	5 16 5.72
11	18 0 17.2	3 49.75	3 17 48.98	11	23 7 55.0	0 38.41	5 20 2.28
12	18 15 24.3	3 51.19	3 21 45.54	12	23 11 43.9	0 26.23	5 23 58.84
13	18 30 13.0	3 52.08	3 25 42.10	13	23 15 8.3	0 13.89	5 27 55.40
14	18 44 42.9	3 52.40	3 29 38.65	14	23 18 8.1	— 0 1.41	5 31 51.95
15	18 58 53.8	3 52.18	3 33 35.21	15	23 20 43.4	+ 0 11.19	5 35 48.51
16	19 12 45.5	3 51.40	3 37 31.77	16	23 22 53.9	0 23.88	5 39 45.07
17	19 26 17.6	3 50.08	3 41 28.33	17	23 24 39.8	0 36.65	5 43 41.63
18	19 39 30.0	3 48.20	3 45 24.88	18	23 26 0.9	0 49.48	5 47 38.19
19	19 52 22.4	3 45.77	3 49 21.44	19	23 26 57.2	1 2.35	5 51 34.75
20	20 4 54.6	3 42.80	3 53 18.00	20	23 27 28.8	1 15.24	5 55 31.31
21	20 17 6.2	3 39.28	3 57 14.56	21	23 27 35.7	1 28.15	5 59 27.86
22	20 28 57.2	3 35.21	4 1 11.11	22	23 27 17.7	1 41.03	6 3 24.42
23	20 40 27.3	3 30.60	4 5 7.67	23	23 26 35.0	1 53.88	6 7 20.98
24	20 51 36.2	3 25.47	4 9 4.23	24	23 25 27.6	2 6.67	6 11 17.54
25	21 2 23.7	3 19.81	4 13 0.79	25	23 23 55.4	2 19.37	6 15 14.10
26	21 12 49.6	3 13.64	4 16 57.34	26	23 21 58.6	2 31.96	6 19 10.66
27	21 22 53.6	3 6.98	4 20 53.90	27	23 19 37.1	2 44.43	6 23 7.22
28	21 32 35.5	2 59.82	4 24 50.46	28	23 16 51.0	2 56.75	6 27 3.78
29	21 41 55.2	2 52.18	4 28 47.02	29	23 13 40.4	3 8.90	6 31 0.34
30	21 50 52.3	2 44.08	4 32 43.58	30	23 10 5.3	3 20.85	6 34 56.89
31	21 59 26.7	2 35.53	4 36 40.13	31	23 6 5.8	3 32.56	6 38 53.45

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.	
	′ ″	m. s.			′ ″	m. s.	
2	15 45.9	1 8.72	Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 8″.44 19th, 8.44 29th, 8.45	1	15 47.9	1 6.60	Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8″.46 18th, 8.48 28th, 8.50
4	45.9	8.63		3	48.2	6.43	
6	46.0	8.54		5	48.5	6.25	
8	46.1	8.43		7	48.8	6.09	
10	46.1	8.32		9	49.1	5.92	
12	46.2	8.19		11	49.4	5.75	
14	46.3	8.06		13	49.8	5.59	
16	46.4	7.92	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 9th, 23 ° 27 ′ 37″.14 19th, 37.28 29th, 37.46	15	50.2	5.44	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23 ° 27 ′ 37″.65 18th, 37.84 28th, 38.01
18	46.5	7.77		17	50.6	5.29	
20	46.7	7.61		19	50.9	5.14	
22	46.8	7.45		21	51.3	5.00	
24	47.0	7.29		23	51.7	4.87	
26	47.2	7.12		25	52.1	4.75	
28	47.4	6.95		27	52.5	4.63	
30	47.6	6.77		29	53.0	4.53	
32	47.9	6.60		31	53.4	4.43	

D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time *to be added to Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time *to be added to Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	23 6 5.8	3 32.56	6 38 53.45	1	17 55 54.4	6 0.88	8 41 6.75
2	23 1 42.1	3 44.01	6 42 50.01	2	17 40 31.1	5 56.94	8 45 3.30
3	22 56 54.2	4 55.18	6 46 46.57	3	17 24 50.4	5 52.39	8 48 59.86
4	22 51 42.3	4 6.05	6 50 43.13	4	17 8 52.8	5 47.23	8 52 56.42
5	22 46 6.4	4 16.59	6 54 39.69	5	16 52 38.6	5 41.45	8 56 52.97
6	22 40 6.8	4 26.77	6 58 36.25	6	16 36 8.0	5 35.07	9 0 49.53
7	22 33 43.6	4 36.59	7 2 32.80	7	16 19 21.4	5 28.08	9 4 46.09
8	22 26 56.9	4 46.01	7 6 29.36	8	16 2 19.1	5 20.49	9 8 42.64
9	22 19 47.0	4 55.01	7 10 25.92	9	15 45 1.4	5 12.30	9 12 39.20
10	22 12 14.0	5 3.57	7 14 22.48	10	15 27 28.7	5 3.51	9 16 35.75
11	22 4 18.2	5 11.67	7 18 19.04	11	15 9 41.3	4 54.14	9 20 32.31
12	21 55 59.6	5 19.31	7 22 15.60	12	14 51 39.3	4 44.19	9 24 28.87
13	21 47 18.6	5 26.48	7 26 12.15	13	14 33 23.2	4 33.68	9 28 25.42
14	21 38 15.2	5 33.15	7 30 8.71	14	14 14 53.3	4 22.61	9 32 21.98
15	21 28 49.8	5 39.32	7 34 5.27	15	13 56 9.8	4 11.01	9 36 18.53
16	21 19 2.5	5 44.98	7 38 1.83	16	13 37 13.1	3 58.88	9 40 15.09
17	21 8 53.5	5 50.12	7 41 58.39	17	13 18 3.4	3 46.24	9 44 11.64
18	20 58 23.1	5 54.74	7 45 54.94	18	12 58 41.1	3 33.09	9 48 8.20
19	20 47 31.4	5 58.81	7 49 51.50	19	12 39 6.3	3 19.47	9 52 4.75
20	20 36 18.7	6 2.35	7 53 48.06	20	12 19 19.5	3 5.37	9 56 1.31
21	20 24 45.3	6 5.34	7 57 44.62	21	11 59 20.8	2 50.83	9 59 57.86
22	20 12 51.2	6 7.80	8 1 41.17	22	11 39 10.6	2 35.84	10 3 54.42
23	20 0 36.8	6 9.70	8 5 37.73	23	11 18 49.2	2 20.43	10 7 50.98
24	19 48 2.4	6 11.02	8 9 34.29	24	10 58 17.0	2 4.62	10 11 47.53
25	19 35 8.0	6 11.79	8 13 30.85	25	10 37 34.2	1 48.40	10 15 44.08
26	19 21 54.1	6 11.99	8 17 27.40	26	10 16 41.1	1 31.79	10 19 40.64
27	19 8 20.9	6 11.61	8 21 23.96	27	9 55 38.0	1 14.82	10 23 37.19
28	18 54 28.6	6 10.64	8 25 20.52	28	9 34 25.4	0 57.49	10 27 33.75
29	18 40 17.5	6 9.09	8 29 17.08	29	9 13 3.5	0 39.82	10 31 30.30
30	18 25 47.9	6 6.96	8 33 13.63	30	8 51 32.7	0 21.81	10 35 26.86
31	18 11 0.1	6 4.22	8 37 10.19	31	8 29 53.4	0 3.47	10 39 23.41

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.	
	′ ″	m. s.			′ ″	m. s.	
2	15 54.0	1 4.34	Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.52 17th, 8.54 27th, 8.56	2	16 1.8	1 4.42	Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.59 17th, 8.61 27th, 8.64
4	54.4	4.27		4	2.3	4.52	
6	54.9	4.21		6	2.9	4.61	
8	55.4	4.15		8	3.5	4.76	
10	55.9	4.11		10	4.0	4.89	
12	56.4	4.08		12	4.6	5.04	
14	57.0	4.06		14	5.2	5.20	
16	57.5	4.05	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27′ 38.14 17th, 38.22 27th, 38.23	16	5.7	5.36	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27′ 38.18 17th, 38.07 27th, 37.92
18	56.0	4.05		18	6.2	5.54	
20	56.5	4.07		20	6.8	5.73	
22	59.0	4.10		22	7.3	5.92	
24	59.6	4.14		24	7.8	6.12	
26	16 0.1	4.19		26	8.3	6.33	
28	0.6	4.25		28	8.8	6.55	
30	1.2	4.33		30	9.3	6.77	
32	1.8	4.42		32	9.8	7.00	

D	Declination North.	Equa. of Time *to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time *to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	8 8 5.8	0 15.17	10 43 19.97	1	3 21 47.3	10 27.18	12 41 36.58
2	7 46 10.4	0 34.11	10 47 16.52	2	3 45 4.9	10 45.93	12 45 33.13
3	7 24 7.5	0 53.34	10 51 13.08	3	4 8 19.9	11 4.37	12 49 29.69
4	7 1 57.5	1 12.82	10 55 9.63	4	4 31 31.9	11 22.48	12 53 26.24
5	6 39 40.7	1 32.56	10 59 6.18	5	4 54 40.4	11 40.26	12 57 22.80
6	6 17 17.4	1 52.53	11 3 2.74	6	5 17 45.2	11 57.66	13 1 19.35
7	5 54 47.9	2 12.72	11 6 59.29	7	5 40 45.8	12 14.67	13 5 15.90
8	5 32 12.8	2 33.11	11 10 55.85	8	6 3 41.9	12 31.30	13 9 12.46
9	5 9 32.1	2 53.68	11 14 52.40	9	6 26 33.1	12 47.50	13 13 9.01
10	4 46 46.3	3 14.40	11 18 48.95	10	6 49 19.1	13 3.26	13 17 5.57
11	4 23 55.7	3 35.27	11 22 45.51	11	7 11 59.4	13 18.54	13 21 2.12
12	4 1 0.5	3 56.24	11 26 42.06	12	7 34 33.9	13 33.34	13 24 58.67
13	3 38 1.2	4 17.32	11 30 38.61	13	7 57 2.0	13 47.64	13 28 55.23
14	3 14 57.9	4 38.47	11 34 35.17	14	8 19 23.6	14 1.41	13 32 51.78
15	2 51 51.1	4 59.66	11 38 31.72	15	8 41 38.1	14 14.64	13 36 48.34
16	2 28 41.0	5 20.88	11 42 28.28	16	9 3 45.3	14 27.28	13 40 44.89
17	2 5 27.8	5 42.10	11 46 24.83	17	9 25 44.8	14 39.33	13 44 41.45
18	1 42 12.0	6 3.29	11 50 21.38	18	9 47 36.2	14 50.77	13 48 38.00
19	1 18 53.9	6 24.44	11 54 17.94	19	10 9 19.1	15 1.58	13 52 34.56
20	0 55 33.6	6 45.52	11 58 14.49	20	10 30 53.3	15 11.73	13 56 31.11
21	0 32 11.6	7 6.51	12 2 11.04	21	10 52 18.2	15 21.22	14 0 27.66
22	N. 0 8 48.2	7 27.39	12 6 7.60	22	11 13 33.6	15 30.02	14 4 24.22
23	S. 0 14 36.3	7 48.14	12 10 4.15	23	11 34 38.9	15 38.12	14 8 20.77
24	0 38 1.4	8 8.74	12 14 0.70	24	11 55 33.8	15 45.52	14 12 17.33
25	1 1 27.0	8 29.18	12 17 57.26	25	12 16 17.9	15 52.18	14 16 13.88
26	1 24 52.5	8 49.42	12 21 53.81	26	12 36 50.8	15 58.09	14 20 10.44
27	1 48 17.7	9 9.45	12 25 50.37	27	12 57 12.0	16 3.26	14 24 6.99
28	2 11 42.2	9 29.26	12 29 46.92	28	13 17 21.0	16 7.69	14 28 3.55
29	2 35 5.5	9 48.83	12 33 43.47	29	13 37 17.5	16 11.34	14 32 0.11
30	2 58 27.3	10 8.15	12 37 40.03	30	13 57 1.1	16 14.22	14 35 56.66
31	3 21 47.3	10 27.18	12 41 36.58	31	14 16 31.2	16 16.31	14 39 53.22

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.	Horizontal Parallax.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic.	D.	Semidiam.	S. D. culm.	Horizontal Parallax.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
	′ ″	m. s.	″	° ′ ″		′ ″	m. s.	″	° ′ ″
1	16 9.8	1 7.00	6th, 8.66	23 27 37.74	1	16 15.9	1 10.33	6th, 8.71	23 27 37.29
3	10.3	7.23	11th, 8.68		3	16.2	10.50	11th, 8.72	
5	10.8	7.46	16th, 8.69		5	16.5	10.65	16th, 8.72	
7	11.3	7.70	21st, 8.70		7	16.7	10.79	21st, 8.72	
9	11.8	7.94	26th, 8.70		9	17.0	10.91	26th, 8.72	
11	12.3	8.18			11	17.2	11.02	31st, 8.72	
13	12.7	8.42			13	17.4	11.11		
15	13.1	8.66			15	17.6	11.18		
17	13.5	8.89			17	17.8	11.24		
19	13.9	9.12			19	17.9	11.27		
21	14.2	9.34			21	18.0	11.29		
23	14.6	9.56			23	18.0	11.29		
25	15.0	9.77			25	18.1	11.27		
27	15.3	9.97			27	18.1	11.23		
29	15.6	10.16			29	18.2	11.18		
31	15.9	10.33			31	18.2	11.10		

D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time *to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.*	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Eq. of Ti. *to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time* till 24th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon
	° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ′ ″	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	14 35 47.5	16 17.62	14 43 49.77	1	21 54 4.1	10 36.03	16 42 6.49
2	14 54 49.5	16 18.15	14 47 46.33	2	22 2 59.4	10 12.72	16 46 3.04
3	15 13 36.8	16 17.87	14 51 42.88	3	22 11 29.1	9 48.83	16 49 59.60
4	15 32 9.1	16 16.80	14 55 39.44	4	22 19 33.0	9 24.37	16 53 56.16
5	15 50 25.8	16 14.92	14 59 36.00	5	22 27 10.7	8 59.37	16 57 52.72
6	16 8 26.6	16 12.21	15 3 32.55	6	22 34 22.2	8 33.84	17 1 49.28
7	16 26 11.1	16 8.70	15 7 29.11	7	22 41 7.1	8 7.84	17 5 45.84
8	16 43 38.9	16 4.37	15 11 25.67	8	22 47 25.2	7 41.37	17 9 42.39
9	17 0 49.6	15 59.19	15 15 22.22	9	22 53 16.4	7 14.46	17 13 38.95
10	17 17 42.9	15 53.19	15 19 18.78	10	22 58 40.5	6 47.13	17 17 35.51
11	17 34 18.3	15 46.34	15 23 15.33	11	23 3 37.3	6 19.42	17 21 32.07
12	17 50 35.5	15 38.65	15 27 11.89	12	23 8 6.6	5 51.35	17 25 28.63
13	18 6 34.1	15 30.11	15 31 8.45	13	23 12 8.4	5 22.95	17 29 25.19
14	18 22 13.7	15 20.73	15 35 5.01	14	23 15 42.6	4 54.24	17 33 21.75
15	18 37 34.0	15 10.48	15 39 1.56	15	23 18 48.9	4 25.25	17 37 18.31
16	18 52 34.6	14 59.38	15 42 58.12	16	23 21 27.2	3 56.01	17 41 14.87
17	19 7 15.0	14 47.44	15 46 54.68	17	23 23 37.6	3 26.54	17 45 11.42
18	19 21 35.0	14 34.66	15 50 51.23	18	23 25 19.8	2 56.90	17 49 7.98
19	19 35 34.2	14 21.02	15 54 47.79	19	23 26 33.8	2 27.09	17 53 4.54
20	19 49 12.2	14 6.54	15 58 44.35	20	23 27 19.5	1 57.16	17 57 1.10
21	20 2 28.5	13 51.25	16 2 40.91	21	23 27 37.0	1 27.14	18 0 57.66
22	20 15 22.9	13 35.13	16 6 37.46	22	23 27 26.1	0 57.07	18 4 54.22
23	20 27 54.9	13 18.21	16 10 34.02	23	23 26 46.9	— 0 26.99	18 8 50.78
24	20 40 4.3	13 0.50	16 14 30.58	24	23 25 39.3	+ 0 3.07	18 12 47.34
25	20 51 50.5	12 42.02	16 18 27.14	25	23 24 3.4	0 33.07	18 16 43.90
26	21 3 13.3	12 22.78	16 22 23.69	26	23 21 59.1	1 2.97	18 20 40.46
27	21 14 12.3	12 2.81	16 26 20.25	27	23 19 26.6	1 32.73	18 24 37.02
28	21 24 47.2	11 42.12	16 30 16.81	28	23 16 26.0	2 2.33	18 28 33.57
29	21 34 57.7	11 20.75	16 34 13.37	29	23 12 57.3	2 31.71	18 32 30.13
30	21 44 43.4	10 58.71	16 38 9.93	30	23 9 0.7	3 0.84	18 36 26.69
31	21 54 4.1	10 36.03	16 42 6.49	31	23 4 36.2	3 29.67	18 40 23.25

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day of the Year.

Epoch.— The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).		α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).		α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).		α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).		α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*
1856.	h. 1 m. s.	° 88 ′ ″	h. 1 m. s.	° 88 ′ ″	h. 1 m. s.	° 88 ′ ″	h. 1 m. s.	° 88 ′ ″	h. 1 m. s.	° 88 ′ ″
1	6 33.46	32 49.8	6 7.42	32 49.9	5 47.84	33 44.8	5 39.00	32 36.0	5 45.25	32 27.1
2	32.61	49.9	6.63	49.8	47.33	44.6	38.96	35.7	45.69	26.9
3	31.77	50.0	5.84	49.7	46.83	44.3	38.94	35.4	46.15	26.6
4	30.93	50.1	5.05	49.6	46.34	44.0	38.94	35.1	46.62	26.4
5	30.09	50.1	4.27	49.4	45.87	43.8	38.96	34.8	47.10	26.1
6	29.25	50.2	3.49	49.3	45.42	43.5	{38.89 / 39.02}	{34.5 / 34.1}	47.58	25.9
7	28.41	50.3	2.72	49.2	44.99	43.2	39.07	33.8	48.08	25.7
8	27.56	50.3	1.96	49.1	44.57	43.0	39.15	33.5	48.59	25.4
9	26.71	50.4	1.22	48.9	44.16	42.7	39.25	33.2	49.12	25.2
10	25.86	50.5	0.49	48.8	43.75	42.4	39.37	32.9	49.66	24.9
11	25.01	50.5	5 59.76	48.7	43.35	42.1	39.50	32.6	50.21	24.7
12	24.16	50.6	59.03	48.5	42.99	41.9	39.64	32.3	50.76	24.5
13	23.30	50.6	58.32	48.4	42.65	41.6	39.79	32.0	51.33	24.3
14	22.45	50.6	57.62	48.2	42.32	41.3	39.97	31.8	51.92	24.1
15	21.59	50.7	56.93	48.0	42.00	41.0	40.16	31.5	52.52	23.9
16	20.73	50.7	56.24	47.8	41.69	40.7	40.37	31.2	53.13	23.7
17	19.88	50.7	55.56	47.6	41.40	40.5	40.60	30.9	53.75	23.5
18	19.03	50.7	54.89	47.4	41.13	40.2	40.84	30.6	54.38	23.3
19	18.19	50.6	54.23	47.2	40.87	39.9	41.09	30.3	55.02	23.1
20	17.34	50.6	53.59	47.0	40.63	39.6	41.36	30.0	55.66	22.9
21	16.50	50.6	52.97	46.8	40.40	39.3	41.65	29.7	56.31	22.8
22	15.66	50.6	52.35	46.6	40.19	39.0	41.96	29.5	56.97	22.6
23	14.82	50.5	51.74	46.4	40.00	38.7	42.26	29.2	57.65	22.4
24	13.98	50.5	51.14	46.2	39.82	38.4	42.57	28.9	58.34	22.3
25	13.15	50.4	50.55	46.0	39.66	38.1	42.90	28.7	59.03	22.1
26	12.32	50.4	49.98	45.8	39.52	37.8	43.26	28.4	59.73	22.0
27	11.49	50.3	49.42	45.5	39.39	37.5	43.64	28.1	6 0.43	21.9
28	10.66	50.2	48.88	45.3	39.28	37.2	44.03	27.8	1.14	21.7
29	9.84	50.2	48.35	45.1	39.18	36.9	44.43	27.5	1.87	21.6
30	9.03	50.1	47.84	44.8	39.10	36.6	44.83	27.3	2.61	21.5
31	8.22	50.0			39.04	36.3	45.25	27.1	3.35	21.4
32	7.42	49.9			39.00	36.0			4.10	21.3

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.	
	α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).		α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).		α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).		α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).		α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*).	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*
	h.	°	h.	°	h.	°	h.	°	h.	°
1856.	1	88	1	88	1	88	1	88	1	88
	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″
1	6 4.10	32 21.3	6 28.79	32 20.3	6 54.57	32 24.4	7 15.09	32 32.8	7 25.99	32 43.7
2	4.86	21.2	29.66	20.3	55.34	24.6	15.61	33.1	26.16	44.1
3	5.62	21.1	30.53	20.4	56.11	24.8	16.13	33.5	26.32	44.5
4	6.39	21.0	31.39	20.4	56.88	25.0	16.63	33.8	26.47	44.9
5	7.17	20.9	32.24	20.5	57.64	25.2	17.12	34.1	26.62	45.3
6	7.95	20.8	33.10	20.6	58.38	25.4	17.60	34.5	26.76	45.7
7	8.73	20.7	33.97	20.7	59.11	25.7	18.07	34.8	26.88	46.1
8	9.52	20.6	34.83	20.8	59.85	25.9	18.53	35.2	26.98	46.5
9	10.32	20.5	35.68	20.8	7 0.56	26.2	18.98	35.6	27.06	46.9
10	11.12	20.4	36.53	20.9	1.31	26.5	19.42	35.9	27.13	47.3
11	11.93	20.4	37.37	21.0	2.02	26.7	19.85	36.2	27.20	47.7
12	12.74	20.3	38.22	21.1	2.72	26.9	20.26	36.6	27.26	48.0
13	13.56	20.3	39.07	21.2	3.40	27.2	20.66	36.9	27.30	48.4
14	14.38	20.2	39.92	21.4	4.09	27.4	21.06	37.3	27.32	48.8
15	15.21	20.2	40.76	21.5	4.78	27.7	21.45	37.7	27.33	49.2
16	16.04	20.1	41.60	21.6	5.46	28.0	21.82	38.0	27.33	49.6
17	16.88	20.1	42.44	21.8	6.13	28.3	22.18	38.4	27.32	50.0
18	17.72	20.1	43.28	21.9	6.79	28.6	22.52	38.8	27.29	50.4
19	18.56	20.1	44.12	22.0	7.44	28.9	22.85	39.2	27.25	50.8
20	19.40	20.1	44.96	22.2	8.08	29.1	23.18	39.6	27.20	51.2
21	20.25	20.1	45.79	22.3	8.71	29.4	23.50	40.0	27.13	51.5
22	21.09	20.0	46.61	22.5	9.34	29.7	23.81	40.3	27.04	51.9
23	21.94	20.0	47.43	22.7	9.96	30.0	24.11	40.7	26.94	52.3
24	22.79	20.0	48.24	22.8	10.57	30.3	24.39	41.1	26.83	52.7
25	23.64	20.1	49.05	23.0	11.16	30.6	24.66	41.5	26.71	53.0
26	24.50	20.1	49.85	23.2	11.74	30.9	24.91	41.8	26.58	53.4
27	25.35	20.1	50.65	23.4	12.32	31.3	25.14	42.2	26.43	53.8
28	26.21	20.2	51.45	23.6	12.89	31.6	25.37	42.6	26.26	54.2
29	27.07	20.2	52.24	23.8	13.45	31.9	25.59	43.0	26.08	54.6
30	27.93	20.2	53.02	24.0	14.01	32.2	25.80	43.4	25.89	55.0
31	28.79	20.3	53.80	24.2	14.56	32.5	25.99	43.7	25.68	55.3
32			54.57	22.4	15.09	32.8			35.46	55.7

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day, and of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day, of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	NOVEMBER. α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*). Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	DECEMBER. α Ursæ Minoris (*Polaris*). Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Day of the Month.	δ Ursæ Minoris. 3 Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	α Andromedæ. 1 Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*
	h.	°	h.	°	1856.	h. 18	° 86	h. 0	° 28
1856.	1	88	1	88		m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″
	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	Jan. 1	18 27.34	35 50.6	0 56.07	17 48.3
1	7 25.46	32 55.7	7 13.05	33 5.6	11	27.44	47.3	55.95	47.4
2	25.24	56.1	12.44	5.8	21	28·28	43.9	55.83	46.2
3	25.00	56.4	11.83	6.1	31	29.80	40.9	55·72	44.9
4	24.75	56.8	11.22	6.4	Feb. 10	31.95	38.2	55.64	43.4
5	24.48	57.2	10.60	6.6	20	34.61	36.0	55.57	41.9
6	24.20	57.6	9.97	6.9	Mar. 2	38.01	34.1	55.53	40.4
7	23.91	57.9	9.32	7.1	12	41.40	33.1	55.53	39.9
8	23.60	58.2	8.66	7.3	22	44.92	32.6	55.59	37.5
9	23.28	58.5	7.99	7.6	Apr. 1	48.43	32.8	55.68	36.3
10	22.94	58.9	7.31	7.8	11	51.81	33.7	55.81	35.5
					21	54.90	35.1	55.99	35.1
11	22.59	59.3	6.63	8.0	May 1	57.63	37.0	56.22	35.1
12	22.23	59.6	5.94	8.3	11	59.91	39.3	56.49	35.3
13	21.86	33 0.0	5.24	8.6	21	19 1.64	42.0	56.78	35.9
14	21.47	0.3	4.52	8.8	31	2.77	45.0	57.10	36.9
15	21.07	0.7	3.79	8.9	June 10	3.29	48.1	57.44	38.4
16	20.66	1.0	3.06	9.1	20	3.17	51.3	57.79	40.2
17	20.24	1.3	2.32	9.3	30	2.42	54.5	58.14	42.2
18	19.81	1.7	1.57	9.5	July 10	1.03	57.6	58.48	44.5
19	19.36	2.0	0.82	9.7	20	18 59.06	36 0.5	58.80	47.0
20	18.89	2.3	0.07	9.8	30	56.56	3.2	59.10	49.6
					Aug. 9	53.57	5.6	59.36	52.2
21	18.41	2.6	6 59.31	10.0	19	50.16	7.6	59.60	54.9
22	17.93	2.9	58.54	10.2	29	46.41	9.2	59.78	57.4
23	17.44	3.2	57.76	10.3	Sept. 8	42.37	10.4	59.93	59.8
24	16.94	3.5	56.98	10.5	18	38.13	11.1	1 0.05	18 2.1
25	16.42	3.8	56.19	10.7	28	33.81	11.4	0.12	4.2
26	15.88	4.1	55.39	10.8	Oct. 8	29.46	11.2	0.15	6.0
27	15.33	4.4	54.58	10.9	18	25.21	10.4	0.14	7.5
28	14.77	4.7	53.76	11.0	28	21.16	9.1	0.12	8.9
29	14.21	5.0	52.93	11.1	Nov. 7	17.39	7.4	0.07	10.0
30	13.64	5.3	52.11	11.3	17	14.00	4·2	0 59.98	10.7
31	13.05	5.6	51.30	11.4	27	11.11	2.7	59.88	11.2
32			50.50	11.5	Dec. 7	8.76	35 59.7	59.77	11.4
					17	7.07	56.5	59.65	11.3
					27	6.03	52.9	59.52	10.8

True Apparent Place of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	β Ceti. 2.3		α Arietis. 3		α Ceti. 2.3		α Tauri (*Aldebaran*). 1		α Aurigæ (*Capella*). 1	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*
1856.	h 0	° 18	h. 1	° 22	h. 2	° 3	h. 4	° 16	h 5	° 45
	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″
Jan. 1	36 21.16	46 50.3	59 3.60	46 52.5	54 45.52	31 21.3	27 40.29	13 4.2	6 4.43	50 57.0
11	21.04	50.7	3.48	52.2	45.44	20.6	40.27	4.0	4.43	56.4
21	20.93	50.8	3.36	51.7	45.33	20.0	40.21	3.8	4.37	59.7
31	20.82	50.7	3.22	51.1	45.20	19.5	40.11	3.6	4.26	51 0.7
Feb. 10	20.73	50.3	3.07	50.4	45.07	19.1	39.98	3.4	4.09	1.6
20	20.65	49.6	2.94	49.6	44.92	18.8	39.83	3.2	3.89	2.1
Mar. 1	20.60	48.7	2.81	48.8	44.78	18.6	39.67	3.0	3.66	2.4
11	20.58	47.5	2.71	47.9	44.66	18.5	39.51	2.8	3.42	2.3
21	20.59	46.1	2.65	47.1	44.55	18.5	39.35	2.6	3.18	1.9
31	20.65	44.2	2.61	46.3	44.48	18.9	39.21	2.4	2.96	1.3
Apr. 10	20.74	42.2	2.62	45.8	44.44	19.4	39.10	2.3	2.77	0.4
20	20.88	40.1	2.68	45.4	44.44	20.1	39.02	2.3	2.62	50 59.4
30	21.06	37.9	2.81	45.2	44.48	21.0	38.99	2.3	2.52	58.2
May 10	21.28	35.5	2.97	45.3	44.58	22.2	39.00	2.5	2.48	56.9
20	21.53	33.0	3.18	45.7	44.72	23.5	39.06	2.8	2.51	55.5
30	21.82	30.6	3.43	46.4	44.91	25.0	39.18	3.4	2.59	54.2
June 9	22.13	28.1	3.72	47.3	45.13	26.6	39.33	4.0	2.75	52.8
19	22.46	25.8	4.03	48.5	45.38	28.4	39.52	4.7	2.96	51.7
29	22.79	23.7	4.36	49.9	45.66	30.2	39.75	5.6	3.22	50.8
July 9	23.12	21.8	4.70	51.6	45.96	32.0	40.01	6.5	3.52	50.0
19	23.45	20.2	5.04	53.3	46.27	33.8	40.30	7.6	3.86	49.3
29	23.76	18.9	5.38	55.1	46.59	35.5	40.60	8.6	4.24	48.9
Aug. 8	24.05	17.9	5.71	57.0	46.90	37.1	40.91	9.7	4.64	48.8
18	24.30	17.2	6.02	58.9	47.21	38.5	41.23	10.7	5.05	48.7
28	24.52	16.9	6.30	47 0.7	47.50	39.7	41.55	11.6	5.48	48.9
Sept. 7	24.71	17.0	6.56	2.5	47.77	40.7	41.87	12.4	5.90	49.3
17	24.85	17.4	6.79	4.2	48.02	41.5	42.18	13.1	6.33	49.8
27	24.95	18.0	6.99	5.7	48.25	42.0	42.48	13.7	6.75	50.5
Oct. 7	25.02	18.9	7.15	7.2	48.45	42.2	42.76	14.1	7.16	51.4
17	25.05	20.0	7.28	8.4	48.63	42.2	43.02	14.4	7.55	52.4
27	25.04	21.3	7.38	9.5	48.77	42.0	43.26	14.5	7.92	53.5
Nov. 6	25.01	22.6	7.45	10.4	48.89	41.6	43.48	14.6	8.25	54.7
16	24.95	23.9	7.49	11.1	48.97	41.0	43.67	14.5	8.55	56.1
26	24.88	25.1	7.50	11.6	49.03	40.4	43.83	14.4	8.81	57.5
Dec. 6	24.79	26.2	7.47	12.0	49.05	39.7	43.95	14.2	9.02	59.0
16	24.69	27.2	7.42	12.2	49.04	39.0	44.03	14.0	9.18	51 0.5
26	24.57	27.9	7.34	12.2	49.01	38.3	44.08	13.8	9.28	2.0
36	24.46	28.3	7.24	12.0	48.94	37.6	44.08	13.6	9.31	3.4

True Apparent Place of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch.—The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	β Orionis (*Rigel*). 1		β Tauri. 2		δ Orionis. 2		α Orionis. 1		α Canis Majoris (*Sirius*). 1	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*
1856.	h. 5	° 8	h. 5	° 28	h. 5	° 0	h. 5	° 7	h. 6	° 16
	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″
Jan. 1	7 37.94	22 14.2	17 12.31	29 0.4	24 39.89	24 29.5	47 23.42	22 40.0	38 49.24	31 13.3
11	37.93	15.7	12.33	0.8	39.91	30.6	23.46	39.2	49.31	15.6
21	37.89	17.0	12.30	1.3	39.88	31.6	23.46	38.6	49.33	17.7
31	37.80	18.0	12.23	1.7	39.81	32.5	23.41	38.0	49.30	19.6
Feb. 10	37.68	18.9	12.11	2.0	39.71	33.2	23.32	37.5	49.22	21.2
20	37.54	19.5	11.96	2.2	39.58	33.7	23.20	37.2	49.11	22.6
Mar. 1	37.37	19.9	11.79	2.3	39.42	34.0	23.06	37.0	48.97	23.6
11	37.20	20.0	11.61	2.2	39.26	34.2	22.90	36.9	48.80	24.3
21	37.02	19.8	11.42	2.1	39.09	34.1	22.73	36.9	48.61	24.6
31	36.86	19.4	11.25	1.8	38.93	33.9	22.57	37.0	48.43	24.6
Apr. 10	36.72	18.8	11.10	1.4	38.79	33.5	22.42	37.2	48.25	24.4
20	36.61	17.9	10.98	1.0	38.67	32.9	22.29	37.5	48.09	23.8
30	36.53	16.7	10.90	0.6	38.59	32.2	22.20	37.9	47.95	22.9
May 10	36.50	15.4	10.87	0.1	38.55	31.2	22.15	38.5	47.83	21.7
20	36.50	13.8	10.89	28 59.7	38.54	30.1	22.13	39.1	47.76	20.3
30	36.55	12.1	10.95	59.4	38.58	28.9	22.16	39.9	47.72	18.7
June 9	36.65	10.1	11.06	59.1	38.67	27.5	22.23	40.8	47.71	16.9
19	36.79	8.2	11.24	58.9	38.80	25.9	22.35	41.9	47.75	14.9
29	36.96	6.2	11.45	58.8	38.97	24.4	22.50	42.9	47.83	12.9
July 9	37.17	4.2	11.69	58.9	39.17	22.8	22.69	44.0	47.96	10.6
19	37.40	2.3	11.96	59.0	39.39	21.3	22.90	45.0	48.11	8.5
29	37.66	0.5	12.26	59.3	39.64	19.9	23.14	46.0	48.30	6.6
Aug. 8	37.93	21 58.9	12.58	59.6	39.91	18.5	23.41	47.0	48.51	4.8
18	38.22	57.6	12.92	59.9	40.20	17.4	23.69	47.9	48.74	3.2
28	38.51	56.5	13.26	29 0.3	40.49	16.5	23.98	48.5	49.00	2.0
Sept. 7	38.81	55.8	13.60	0.8	40.79	15.8	24.28	49.0	49.27	1.1
17	39.11	55.4	13.95	1.2	41.08	15.4	24.58	49.3	49.56	0.6
27	39.40	55.4	14.29	1.6	41.38	15.4	24.88	49.4	49.85	0.5
Oct. 7	39.68	55.8	14.63	2.0	41.67	15.6	25.19	49.2	50.15	0.9
17	39.95	56.5	14.95	2.3	41.95	16.1	25.48	48.8	50.46	1.7
27	40.20	57.6	15.25	2.7	42.21	16.9	25.77	48.2	50.76	3.0
Nov. 6	40.43	58.9	15.54	3.1	42.46	17.9	26.03	47.5	51.04	4.6
16	40.63	22 0.4	15.80	3.4	42.69	19.1	26.28	46.6	51.31	6.6
26	40.81	2.1	16.02	3.8	42.88	20.4	26.50	45.7	51.56	8.8
Dec. 6	40.95	3.9	16.21	4.2	43.04	21.7	26.69	44.7	51.78	11.1
16	41.05	5.6	16.36	4.6	43.17	23.1	26.85	43.7	51.97	13.6
26	41.11	7.3	16.46	5.1	43.25	24.4	26.96	42.7	52.11	16.0
36	41.13	8.9	16.51	5.5	43.30	25.7	27.04	41.9	52.20	18.4

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch.—The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α² Geminorum (*Castor*). 3		α Canis Minoris (*Procyon*). 1.2		β Geminorum (*Pollux*). 2		α Hydræ. 2		α Leonis (*Regulus*). 1	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*
1856.	h. 7	° 32	h. 7	° 5	h. 7	° 28	h. 9	° 8	h. 10	° 12
	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″
Jan. 1	25 25.43	12 3.4	31 46.50	35 32.8	36 30.92	22 16.0	20 31.13	2 4.8	0 42.41	40 10.5
11	25.60	3.6	46.64	31.6	31.09	16.2	31.36	7.0	42.69	9.1
21	25.71	4.4	46.74	30.5	31.21	16.5	31.55	9.1	42.92	7.9
31	25.76	5.2	46.78	29.6	31.27	17.0	31.69	11.1	43.11	7.0
Feb. 10	25.75	6.0	46.77	28.9	31.27	17.6	31.78	12.9	43.26	6.4
20	25.69	6.8	46.72	28.3	31.22	18.2	31.82	14.4	43.35	6.0
Mar. 1	25.58	7.6	46.63	27.9	31.13	18.9	31.82	15.7	43.40	5.9
11	25.44	8.3	46.51	27.7	31.00	19.5	31.78	16.7	43.40	6.0
21	25.27	8.9	46.36	27.6	30.84	20.1	31.70	17.5	43.36	6.3
31	25.09	9.4	46.20	27.7	30.67	20.6	31.59	18.0	43.29	6.7
Apr. 10	24.90	9.7	46.05	27.8	30.49	20.9	31.47	18.3	43.20	7.2
20	24.73	9.8	45.90	28.1	30.33	21.1	31.34	18.4	43.09	7.7
30	24.57	9.8	45.76	28.5	30.17	21.2	31.20	18.2	42.97	8.3
May 10	24.44	9.6	45.65	28.9	30.04	21.2	31.07	17.9	42.85	8.9
20	24.35	9.3	45.56	29.5	29.95	21.1	30.95	17.4	42.73	9.4
30	24.30	8.8	45.51	30.1	29.89	20.8	30.85	16.7	42.63	9.9
June 9	24.29	8.3	45.49	30.8	29.87	20.4	30.76	15.8	42.54	10.3
19	24.32	7.7	45.51	31.5	29.89	20.0	30.70	14.9	42.47	10.7
29	24.39	7.0	45.56	32.3	29.95	19.6	30.66	13.8	42.41	11.0
July 9	24.50	6.3	45.64	33.1	30.05	19.1	30.65	12.6	42.38	11.2
19	24.67	5.5	45.77	33.9	30.20	18.5	30.66	11.5	42.37	11.3
29	24.86	4.7	45.93	34.6	30.37	17.9	30.70	10.3	42.39	11.3
Aug. 8	25.08	3.9	46.11	35.2	30.57	17.2	30.77	9.2	42.43	11.2
18	25.34	3.1	46.31	35.7	30.80	16.6	30.87	8.1	42.49	10.9
28	25.62	2.3	46.54	36.0	31.06	15.9	31.00	7.3	42.60	10.4
Sept. 7	25.92	1.5	46.79	36.1	31.35	15.1	31.15	6.7	42.72	9.8
17	26.24	0.7	47.05	36.0	31.65	14.3	31.34	6.3	42.88	8.9
27	26.58	11 59.9	47.33	35.7	31.97	13.5	31.56	6.3	43.07	7.9
Oct. 7	26.93	59.1	47.63	35.2	32.31	12.6	31.80	6.6	43.30	6.7
17	27.30	58.3	47.94	34.4	32.66	11.7	32.07	7.2	43.55	5.2
27	27.67	57.6	48.25	33.4	33.01	10.9	32.36	8.2	43.83	3.6
Nov. 6	28.04	57.0	48.57	32.1	33.37	10.0	32.68	9.6	44.14	1.8
16	28.40	56.5	48.88	30.8	33.72	9.3	33.00	11.2	44.46	0.0
26	28.74	56.1	49.17	29.3	34.06	8.7	33.33	13.2	44.80	39 58.1
Dec. 6	29.06	55.9	49.44	27.8	34.38	8.2	33.65	15.3	45.15	56.1
16	29.35	55.9	49.69	26.2	34.66	7.9	33.96	17.6	45.48	54.3
26	29.59	56.0	49.90	24.8	34.91	7.8	34.25	19.9	45.80	52.6
36	29.79	56.4	50.06	23.5	35.11	7.8	34.50	22.2	46.10	51.0

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Ursæ Majoris. 1.2		β Leonis. 2.3		α Virginis (*Spica*). 1		α Bootis (*Arcturus*). 1		α2 Libræ. 3	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*
1856.	h. 10 m. s.	° 62 ′ ″	h. 11 m. s.	° 15 ′ ″	h. 13 m. s.	° 10 ′ ″	h. 14 m. s.	° 19 ′ ″	h. 14 m. s.	° 15 ′ ″
Jan. 1	54 50.03	31 26.2	41 42.67	22 33.8	17 35.84	24 27.7	9 4.80	55 53.1	42 53.78	26 25.7
11	50.57	26.5	43.00	32.0	36.19	29.8	5.13	50.7	54.11	27.3
21	51.07	27.4	43.31	30.5	36.52	31.9	5.47	48.7	54.45	29.0
31	51.50	28.7	43.58	29.4	36.84	33.9	5.81	47.0	54.79	30.8
Feb. 10	51.85	30.5	43.82	28.6	37.13	35.8	6.13	45.7	55.12	32.5
20	52.11	32.7	44.01	28.2	37.40	37.6	6.43	44.9	55.44	34.0
Mar. 1	52.27	35.2	44.16	28.0	37.63	39.1	6.70	44.5	55.73	35.5
11	52.33	37.7	44.26	28.2	37.82	40.4	6.94	44.6	56.00	36.8
21	52.31	40.3	44.33	28.6	37.98	41.5	7.14	45.0	56.24	37.9
31	52.20	42.9	44.35	29.3	38.11	42.4	7.31	45.8	56.45	38.9
Apr. 10	52.02	45.2	44.34	30.0	38.20	43.1	7.44	46.9	56.63	39.6
20	51.78	47.3	44.30	30.9	38.26	43.5	7.54	48.2	56.78	40.2
30	51.49	49.0	44.24	31.8	38.29	43.8	7.61	49.7	56.90	40.6
May 10	51.18	50.3	44.16	32.7	38.30	43.9	7.65	51.2	57.00	40.9
20	50.85	51.2	44.07	33.6	38.29	43.9	7.66	52.7	57.06	41.1
30	50.52	51.6	43.98	34.4	38.25	43.7	7.64	54.2	57.10	41.2
June 9	50.20	51.5	43.88	35.1	38.20	43.5	7.59	55.6	57.11	41.2
19	49.90	50.9	43.78	35.6	38.13	43.1	7.53	56.8	57.09	41.1
29	49.63	49.9	43.68	36.0	38.05	42.7	7.44	57.9	57.04	40.9
July 9	49.40	48.4	43.60	36.3	37.95	42.2	7.34	58.7	56.97	40.6
19	49.21	46.5	43.52	36.4	37.85	41.7	7.22	59.3	56.88	40.3
29	49.06	44.3	43.46	36.3	37.75	41.1	7.09	59.6	56.77	39.9
Aug. 8	48.97	41.7	43.41	36.0	37.64	40.5	6.96	59.6	56.65	39.5
18	48.94	38.9	43.38	35.5	37.54	40.0	6.82	59.3	56.51	39.1
28	48.96	35.8	43.37	34.8	37.46	39.4	6.68	58.8	56.38	38.6
Sept. 7	49.06	32.2	43.39	34.0	37.39	39.0	6.56	58.0	56.26	38.2
17	49.23	28.9	{43.44 / 43.45}	{32.9 / 32.8}	37.35	38.6	6.46	56.8	56.15	37.7
27	49.46	25.5	43.53	31.4	37.34	38.4	6.39	55.4	56.06	37.4
Oct. 7	49.76	22.1	43.66	29.8	37.36	38.5	6.35	53.7	56.01	37.1
17	50.12	18.9	43.82	28.0	37.44	38.8	6.35	51.7	55.99	37.0
27	50.55	15.8	44.03	26.0	37.56	39.3	{6.40 / 6.41}	{49.4 / 49.2}	56.02	37.1
Nov. 6	51.04	13.0	44.28	23.8	37.73	40.1	6.51	46.7	56.11	37.4
16	51.58	10.5	44.56	21.6	37.94	41.2	6.65	44.1	56.25	37.9
26	52.16	8.4	44.87	19.3	38.19	42.5	6.85	41.3	56.44	38.7
Dec. 6	52.77	6.8	45.20	16.9	38.48	44.1	7.09	38.5	56.67	39.7
16	53.39	5.7	45.55	14.7	38.80	45.9	7.37	35.7	56.94	41.0
26	54.00	5.1	45.90	12.6	39.14	47.9	7.68	33.1	57.25	42.4
36	54.58	5.1	46.24	10.7	39.48	50.0	8.01	30.6	57.58	44.0

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	δ Urs. Min. 3		β Libræ. 2.3		α Coronæ Borealis. 2		α Serpentis. 2.3		β1 Scorpii. 2	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*
1856.	h. 14 m. s.	° 74 ′ ″	h. 15 m. s.	° 8 ′ ″	h. 15 m. s.	° 27 ′ ″	h. 15 m. s.	° 6 ′ ″	h. 15 m. s.	° 19 ′ ″
Jan. 1	51 9.06	44 18.1	9 14.33	50 57.4	28 34.21	11 54.3	37 9.23	52 46.5	57 2.42	24 28.8
11	9.84	15.7	14.64	59.1	34.51	51.6	9.52	44.3	2.72	29.9
21	10.69	13.9	14.97	51 0.8	34.84	49.3	9.83	42.2	3.05	31.0
31	11.59	12.7	15.30	2.5	35.18	47.4	10.15	40.4	3.39	32.3
Feb. 10	12.49	12.2	15.63	4.1	35.51	45.9	10.47	38.9	3.73	33.5
20	13.37	12.4	15.94	5.5	35.84	44.8	10.79	37.7	4.06	34.7
Mar. 1	14.20	13.3	16.24	6.7	36.16	44.4	11.09	36.8	4.39	35.8
11	14.95	14.8	16.52	7.6	36.46	44.4	11.37	36.3	4.70	36.8
21	15.59	16.8	16.77	8.4	36.74	44.9	11.63	36.1	5.00	37.7
31	16.11	19.2	17.00	8.9	36.98	45.9	11.87	36.3	5.27	38.4
Apr. 10	16.50	21.9	17.20	9.3	37.19	47.3	12.09	36.8	5.52	39.1
20	16.75	24.9	17.37	9.4	37.37	49.0	12.28	37.6	5.75	39.6
30	16.85	28.1	17.51	9.4	37.52	51.0	12.44	38.6	5.95	40.0
May 10	16.81	31.2	17.63	9.2	37.63	53.1	12.57	39.7	6.12	40.3
20	16.63	34.1	17.71	9.0	37.71	55.2	12.67	40.9	6.27	40.5
30	16.33	36.8	17.77	8.6	37.75	57.4	12.74	42.2	6.38	40.7
June 9	15.91	39.3	17.80	8.2	37.76	59.5	12.78	43.5	6.45	40.8
19	15.38	41.4	17.80	7.8	37.74	12 1.4	12.79	44.7	6.50	40.9
29	14.77	43.0	17.77	7.4	37.68	3.2	12.78	45.8	6.51	40.9
July 9	14.09	44.2	17.71	6.9	37.60	4.7	12.73	46.8	6.48	40.9
19	13.36	44.8	17.63	6.5	37.48	5.9	12.65	47.7	6.42	40.8
29	12.58	45.0	17.53	6.1	37.34	6.8	12.55	48.4	6.33	40.7
Aug. 8	11.79	44.6	17.41	5.7	37.19	7.4	12.43	49.0	6.22	40.5
18	11.00	43.6	17.28	5.3	37.02	7.6	12.29	49.3	6.08	40.3
28	10.22	42.2	17.14	5.0	36.84	7.4	12.15	49.5	5.93	40.0
Sept. 7	9.48	40.3	17.01	4.8	36.66	6.9	12.00	49.4	5.78	39.7
17	8.80	37.9	16.89	4.6	36.49	6.0	11.86	49.2	5.63	39.4
27	8.20	35.1	16.79	4.5	36.34	4.7	11.73	48.7	5.49	39.0
Oct. 7	7.69	32.0	16.71	4.6	36.22	3.1	11.63	47.9	5.38	38.7
17	7.30	28.5	16.67	4.9	36.13	1.2	11.56	46.9	5.30	38.4
27	7.04	24.8	16.67	5.3	36.08	11 58.9	11.53	45.7	5.26	38.2
Nov. 6	{6.91} {6.91}	{20.9} {20.6}	16.73	5.9	36.09	56.4	11.55	44.2	5.27	38.2
16	6.94	16.6	16.84	6.9	{36.14} {36.15}	{53.6} {53.3}	11.61	42.5	5.33	38.3
26	7.13	12.8	17.00	7.9	36.26	50.4	11.74	40.4	5.46	38.6
Dec. 6	7.48	9.1	17.21	9.2	36.42	47.3	11.90	38.3	5.63	39.0
16	7.97	5.6	17.45	10.7	36.63	44.3	12.11	36.1	5.85	39.7
26	8.59	2.5	17.73	12.3	36.89	41.3	12.36	33.9	6.10	40.5
36	9.31	43 59.8	18.03	14.0	37.18	38.5	12.64	31.7	6.40	41.5

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Scorpii (*Antares*). 1		α Ophiuchi. 2		α Lyræ (*Vega*). 1		δ Aquilæ. 3.4		α Aquilæ (*Altair*). 1.2	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*
1856.	h. 16	° 26	h. 17	° 12	h. 18	° 38	h. 19	° 2	h. 19	° 8
	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″
Jan. 1	20 33.13	6 31.4	28 13.27	39 55.8	32 1.62	38 58.2	18 12.36	49 42.8	43 43.55	29 19.9
11	33.43	32.0	13.47	53.5	1.75	55.1	12.47	41.2	43.63	18.2
21	33.76	32.8	13.71	51.4	1.92	52.0	12.61	39.8	43.75	16.4
31	34.10	33.6	13.97	49.5	2.14	49.1	12.79	38.5	43.90	14.9
Feb. 10	34.46	34.5	14.25	47.8	2.39	46.6	12.99	37.4	44.07	13.5
20	34.81	35.5	14.55	46.4	2.67	44.5	13.22	36.5	44.28	12.4
Mar. 1	35.16	36.4	14.85	45.5	2.98	42.9	13.47	35.8	44.51	11.5
11	35.49	37.4	15.15	44.9	3.31	41.8	13.74	35.4	44.76	11.0
21	35.81	38.2	15.45	44.8	3.65	41.4	14.02	35.4	45.04	10.8
31	36.12	39.1	15.74	45.1	3.99	41.5	14.32	35.7	45.33	11.0
Apr. 10	36.40	39.8	16.02	45.8	4.33	42.2	14.62	36.3	45.62	11.6
20	36.66	40.5	16.29	46.8	4.66	43.5	14.92	37.2	45.93	12.5
30	36.89	41.2	16.54	48.1	4.98	45.3	15.22	38.4	46.23	13.7
May 10	37.10	41.7	16.76	49.7	5.27	47.5	15.51	39.8	46.53	15.3
20	37.27	42.3	16.96	51.5	5.53	50.0	15.79	41.3	46.82	17.0
30	37.41	42.8	17.13	53.3	5.76	52.8	16.05	43.0	47.10	18.9
June 9	37.52	43.2	17.27	55.2	5.95	55.8	16.29	44.7	47.35	21.0
19	37.58	43.6	17.37	57.1	6.09	58.8	16.50	46.5	47.58	23.0
29	37.61	44.0	17.44	58.9	6.19	39 1.9	16.67	48.2	47.77	25.1
July 9	37.61	44.3	17.46	40 0.6	6.24	4.8	16.80	49.8	47.92	27.1
19	37.56	44.6	17.44	2.2	6.23	7.6	16.89	51.3	48.03	29.0
29	37.48	44.7	17.39	3.5	6.18	10.2	16.94	52.7	48.09	30.7
Aug. 8	37.36	44.8	17.31	4.7	6.08	12.6	16.95	53.8	48.11	32.3
18	37.23	44.7	17.19	5.6	5.93	14.6	16.91	54.8	48.09	33.6
28	37.07	44.6	17.04	6.2	5.75	16.2	16.83	55.6	48.03	34.7
Sept. 7	36.90	44.3	16.88	6.6	5.54	17.4	16.72	56.2	47.94	35.6
17	36.74	43.9	16.71	6.7	5.30	18.2	16.59	56.6	47.81	36.3
27	36.58	43.5	16.53	6.5	5.05	18.6	16.44	56.8	47.66	36.7
Oct. 7	36.45	43.0	16.36	6.0	4.80	18.5	16.28	56.8	47.50	36.9
17	36.34	42.5	16.21	5.2	4.55	17.9	16.11	56.6	47.34	36.8
27	36.28	42.0	16.09	4.2	4.32	16.9	15.96	56.2	47.18	36.4
Nov. 6	36.27	41.6	16.01	2.8	4.13	15.4	15.83	55.6	47.04	35.9
16	36.31	41.2	15.96	1.2	3.97	13.4	15.72	54.8	46.92	35.1
26	36.40	41.0	15.96	39 59.4	3.85	11.1	15.65	53.8	46.83	34.0
Dec. 6	36.57	41.0	16.01	57.4	3.78	8.5	15.62	52.7	46.77	32.8
16	36.77	41.1	16.11	55.0	3.77	5.6	15.62	51.5	46.75	31.4
26	37.02	41.4	16.25	52.8	3.81	2.5	15.66	50.1	46.76	29.9
36	37.31	41.9	16.44	50.5	3.91	38 59.1	15.76	48.7	46.82	28.3

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Cygni. 1		α Cephei. 3		α Aquaril. 3		α Pisc. Australis (*Fomalhaut*). 2		α Pegasi (*Markab*). 1	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*
1856.	h. 20	° 44	h. 21	° 61	h. 21	° 1	h. 22	° 30	h. 22	° 14
	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″	m. s.	′ ″
Jan. 1	36 29.05	46 1.8	15 5.22	58 38.3	58 21.76	1 12.3	49 40.05	23 19.4	57 34.19	25 50.9
11	29.00	45 59.0	5.01	35.7	21.72	13.0	39.97	19.0	34.11	49.8
21	29.00	56.1	4.87	32.7	21.71	13.7	39.91	18.3	34.04	48.6
31	29.06	52.8	4.80	29.5	21.73	14.4	39.88	17.3	33.99	47.4
Feb. 10	29.17	49.9	4.92	26.0	21.78	14.9	39.88	16.1	33.98	46.2
20	29.33	47.2	4.93	22.8	21.86	15.3	39.91	14.6	33.99	45.0
Mar. 1	29.53	44.8	5.12	19.9	21.98	15.5	39.98	12.7	34.03	44.0
11	29.78	42.9	5.39	17.3	22.12	15.5	40.09	10.8	34.11	43.1
21	30.07	41.4	5.73	15.1	22.29	15.1	40.23	8.8	34.23	42.6
31	30.39	40.5	6.13	13.4	22.50	14.5	40.41	6.6	34.39	42.4
Apr. 10	30.74	40.1	6.58	12.3	22.74	13.7	40.63	4.3	34.58	42.5
20	31.11	40.3	7.07	11.8	23.00	12.5	40.89	2.0	34.81	43.0
30	31.48	41.1	7.56	11.9	23.29	11.1	41.18	22 59.7	35.07	43.8
May 10	31.86	42.5	8.10	12.7	23.59	9.5	41.50	57.4	35.36	44.9
20	32.23	44.4	8.62	14.0	23.91	7.8	41.84	55.2	35.67	46.4
30	32.58	46.7	9.12	15.9	24.23	5.9	42.19	53.2	35.99	48.1
June 9	32.90	49.4	9.58	18.3	24.55	3.9	42.56	51.4	36.32	50.1
19	33.19	52.3	10.00	21.1	24.85	1.9	42.92	49.8	36.64	52.3
29	33.43	55.5	10.36	24.2	25.14	0.0	43.27	48.5	36.95	54.6
July 9	33.63	58.9	10.66	27.6	25.41	0 58.1	43.61	47.5	37.25	57.0
19	33.77	46 2.2	10.88	31.1	25.64	56.3	43.91	46.9	37.52	59.3
29	33.85	5.6	11.02	34.8	25.83	54.7	44.18	46.6	37.76	26 1.6
Aug. 8	33.88	8.8	11.08	38.5	25.99	53.4	44.41	46.6	37.97	3.8
18	33.85	11.9	11.06	42.1	26.10	52.2	44.60	47.0	38.13	5.9
28	33.77	14.7	10.97	45.5	26.17	51.2	44.73	47.7	38.24	7.8
Sept. 7	33.64	17.2	10.80	48.7	26.19	50.5	44.82	48.6	38.32	9.6
17	33.47	19.4	10.56	51.7	26.17	50.0	44.86	49.7	38.36	11.1
27	33.26	21.2	10.26	54.4	26.12	49.7	44.85	51.0	38.36	12.3
Oct. 7	33.02	22.6	9.92	56.6	26.04	49.5	44.80	52.3	38.33	13.3
17	32.77	23.5	9.54	58.3	25.94	49.6	44.72	53.7	38.27	14.1
27	32.51	24.0	9.13	59.6	25.83	49.8	44.61	55.0	38.18	14.6
Nov. 6	32.25	23.9	8.70	59 0.3	25.70	50.1	44.48	56.2	38.08	14.8
16	32.00	23.3	8.28	0.5	25.58	50.6	44.34	57.2	37.97	14.8
26	31.78	22.2	7.87	0.1	25.46	51.2	44.20	58.0	37.86	14.5
Dec. 6	31.59	20.7	7.49	58 59.1	25.35	51.8	44.07	58.6	37.74	14.1
16	31.43	18.7	7.14	57.6	25.26	52.5	43.94	58.9	37.63	13.4
26	31.31	16.4	6.84	55.6	25.19	53.2	43.82	58.9	37.52	12.5
36	31.24	13.7	6.60	53.1	25.15	54.0	43.73	58.5	37.43	11.5

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 *inches, and the* internal *Thermometer at* 50, *or the* external *at* 47 *degrees; with the Corrections for* + *one inch in the Barometer, and for* — *one degree in the Thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page* 19 *of Vol.* I. *of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.*

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for −1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for −1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for −1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for −1° Fah.
° ′	′ ″	″	″	° ′	′ ″	″	″	° ′	′ ″	″	″	° ′	′ ″	″	″
0 0	33 51	74	8.1	3 0	14 35	30	2.3	8 0	6 35	13.3	.85	14 0	3 49.9	7.70	.469
5	32 53	71	7.6	5	14 19	29	2.2	10	6 28	13.1	.83	10	3 47.1	7.61	.464
10	31 56	69	7.3	10	14 4	29	2.2	20	6 21	12.8	.82	20	3 44.4	7.52	.458
15	31 5	67	7.0	15	13 50	28	2.1	30	6 14	12.6	.80	30	3 41.8	7.43	.453
20	30 13	65	6.7	20	13 35	28	2.1	40	6 7	12.3	.79	40	3 39.2	7.34	.448
25	29 24	63	6.4	25	13 21	27	2.0	50	6 0	12.1	.77	50	3 36.7	7.26	.444
30	28 37	61	6.1	30	13 7	27	2.0	9 0	5 54	11.9	.76	15 0	3 34.3	7.18	.439
35	27 51	59	5.9	35	12 53	26	2.0	10	5 47	11.7	.74	30	3 27.3	6.95	.424
40	27 6	58	5.6	40	12 41	26	1.9	20	5 41	11.5	.73	16 0	3 20.6	6.73	.411
45	26 24	56	5.4	45	12 28	25	1.9	30	5 36	11.3	.72	30	3 14.4	6.51	.399
50	25 43	55	5.1	50	12 16	25	1.9	40	5 30	11.1	.71	17 0	3 8.5	6.31	.386
55	25 3	53	4.9	55	12 3	25	1.8	50	5 25	11.0	.70	30	3 2.9	6.12	.374
1 0	24 25	52	4.7	4 0	11 52	24.1	1.70	10 0	5 20	10.8	.69	18 0	2 57.6	5.94	.362
5	23 48	50	4.6	10	11 30	23.4	1.64	10	5 15	10.6	.67	19	2 47.7	5.61	.340
10	23 13	49	4.5	20	11 10	22.7	1.58	20	5 10	10.4	.65	20	2 38.7	5.31	.322
15	22 40	48	4.4	30	10 50	22.0	1.53	30	5 5	10.2	.64	21	2 30.5	5.04	.305
20	22 8	46	4.2	40	10 32	21.3	1.48	40	5 0	10.1	.63	22	2 23.2	4.79	.290
25	21 37	45	4.0	50	10 15	20.7	1.43	50	4 56	9.9	.62	23	2 16.5	4.57	.276
30	21 7	44	3.9	5 0	9 58	20.1	1.38	11 0	4 51	9.8	.60	24	2 10.1	4.35	.264
35	20 38	43	3.8	10	9 42	19.6	1.34	10	4 47	9.6	.59	25	2 4.2	4.16	.252
40	20 10	42	3.6	20	9 27	19.1	1.30	20	4 43	9.5	.58	26	1 58.8	3.97	.241
45	19 43	40	3.5	30	9 11	18.6	1.26	30	4 39	9.4	.57	27	1 53.8	3.81	.230
50	19 17	39	3.4	40	8 58	18.1	1.22	40	4 35	9.2	.56	28	1 49.1	3.65	.219
55	18 52	39	3.3	50	8 45	17.6	1.19	50	4 31	9.1	.55	29	1 44.7	3.50	.209
2 0	18 29	38	3.2	6 0	8 32	17.2	1.15	12 0	4 28.1	9.00	.556	30	1 40.5	3.36	.201
5	18 5	37	3.1	10	8 20	16.8	1.11	10	4 24.4	8.86	.548	31	1 36.6	3.23	.193
10	17 43	36	3.0	20	8 9	16.4	1.09	20	4 20.8	8.74	.541	32	1 33.0	3.11	.186
15	17 21	36	2.9	30	7 58	16.0	1.06	30	4 17.3	8.63	.533	33	1 29.5	2.99	.179
20	17 0	35	2.8	40	7 47	15.7	1.03	40	4 13.9	8.51	.524	34	1 26.1	2.88	.173
25	16 40	34	2.8	50	7 37	15.3	1.00	50	4 10.7	8.41	.517	35	1 23.0	2.78	.167
30	16 21	33	2.7	7 0	7 27	15.0	.98	13 0	4 7.5	8.30	.509	36	1 20.0	2.68	.161
35	16 2	33	2.7	10	7 17	14.6	.95	10	4 4.4	8.20	.503	37	1 17.1	2.58	.155
40	15 43	32	2.6	20	7 8	14.3	.93	20	4 1.4	8.10	.496	38	1 14.4	2.49	.149
45	15 25	32	2.5	30	6 59	14.1	.91	30	3 58.4	8.00	.490	39	1 11.8	2.40	.144
50	15 8	31	2.4	40	6 51	13.8	.89	40	3 55.5	7.89	.482	40	1 9.3	2.32	.139
55	14 51	30	2.3	50	6 43	13.5	.87	50	3 52.6	7.79	.476	41	1 6.9	2.24	.134

Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for −1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for −1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for −1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for −1° Fah.
°	′ ″	″	″	°	″	″	″	°	″	″	″	°	″	″	″
42	1 4.6	2.16	.130	55	40.8	1.36	.082	67	24.7	.83	.050	79	11.2	.38	.023
43	1 2.4	2.09	.125	56	39.3	1.31	.079	68	23.5	.79	.047	80	10.2	.34	021
44	1 0.3	2.02	.120	57	37.8	1.26	.076	69	22.4	.75	.045	81	9.2	.31	.018
45	58.1	1.95	.116	58	36.4	1.22	.073	70	21.2	.71	.043	82	8.2	.27	.016
46	56.1	1.88	.112	59	35.0	1.17	.070	71	19.9	.67	.040	83	7.1	.24	.014
47	54.2	1.81	.108	60	33.6	1.12	.067	72	18.8	.63	.038	84	6.1	.20	.012
48	52.3	1.75	.104	61	32.3	1.08	.065	73	17.7	.59	.036	85	5.1	.17	.010
49	50.5	1.69	.101	62	31.0	1.04	.062	74	16.6	.56	.033	86	4.1	.14	.008
50	48.8	1.63	.097	63	29.7	.99	.060	75	15.5	.52	.031	87	3.1	.10	.006
51	47.1	1.58	.094	64	28.4	.95	.057	76	14.4	.48	.029	88	2.0	.07	.004
52	45.4	1.52	.090	65	27.2	.91	.055	77	13.4	.45	.027	89	1.0	.03	.002
53	43.8	1.47	.088	66	25.9	.87	.052	78	12.3	.41	.025	90	0.0	.00	.000
54	42.2	1.41	.085												

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0.003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer for each degree that the thermometer near it is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
	″ 8.4	″ 8.5	″ 8.6	″ 8.7	″ 8.8		″ 8.4	″ 8.5	″ 8.6	″ 8.7	″ 8.8
°						°					
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126.
" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874.
A second of time at the Equator contains 1521 feet.

ATMOSPHERICAL ELECTRICITY.

By Professor Joseph Lovering of Harvard University.

HAVING in the two preceding volumes of this Almanac considered the origin of atmospherical electricity and the exposure from it, I proceed now to mention some of the means which human ignorance or science has adopted in seeking protection against the dangers, great or small, real or imaginary, as the case may be, of the lightning's stroke. The Romans had an idea that seal-skins were a defence against this celestial weapon. Tents were made of them, and Suetonius informs us that Augustus always kept one on hand. Some will trace back to this prejudice the custom which prevailed to a late day in Cevenses, a Roman colony, of wearing the cast-skin of a serpent around the hat. According to Koempfer, the emperors of Japan not only took refuge, like Augustus, in a cave, but placed a reservoir of water above the cave; thinking the lightning would be *extinguished* by its passage through the water. If this were the case, fishes, it would seem, must be safe. But it appears, on the contrary, that when, in 1670, the lightning struck the lake of Zirknitz, twenty-eight full wagon-loads of fish were collected from the surface of the water for manure.* In 1772, at Besançon, the water was covered with stunned fish. During a thunder-storm the Jews open the windows that their Messiah may come in. Salverte relates, that in Russia the windows are shut and all the cracks stuffed, from fear of leaving an entrance to the evil spirit whom God is pursuing in the storm. By others, three blows with a thunder-stone were believed to consecrate a building against lightning.

But I will pass on to other devices which have at least a show of science in their favor, although they are of doubtful utility. The question has been raised, whether the danger from lightning is increased by running or even walking, especially against the wind. Some argue that motion, especially if it is rapid, leaves a vacuum behind the body, which invites the lightning; also that it promotes evaporation. Examples have been adduced to prove that a lateral discharge from a conductor of electricity is promoted by the diminished pressure of the air which a wind produces. Others oppose to this danger that of exposure to the rain, if you do not run. Nollet thought that wet clothing exposed the person who wore it to the lightning itself. But this was not Franklin's opinion. He was unable to hurt a wet rat by making it the discharger to a Leyden battery, though he could easily kill a dry rat. The moist surface carried the charge, and saved what was underneath from violence. Nevertheless, animals wholly plunged in water have been killed, as if the saline liquids in their bodies conducted better than the water itself. Some stress is laid upon the quality of the clothing on the body. For it is said, that, once, of three priests the one who was clad in silk was singled out to be saved, while the other two were killed. Balitoro and other meteorologists affirm that lightning never strikes a building on the northern side. Hence in Italy the inhabitants crowd to the northern end of their houses in thunderstorms. Arago thinks we have an ample explanation of whatever in this statement requires any, in the fact that the thunder-storms of that country come from the south; so that, if they strike without waiting to be vertically over the fatal spot, they must attack the southern side. Hammocks suspended by silken cords have been sought as an asylum. There may be a slight advantage in a horizontal position, especially upon the bed. But more than one case can be adduced from Howard and other meteorologists to prove that this circumstance gives no certain protection, and for this reason, with others, that the charge may come horizontally. Cages of glass have been made for the very timid; and some would

* *Phil. Trans.*, XVI. 418.

advise to sit upon a decanter turned bottom upwards, and to make a footstool of two tumblers. A building of glass will not exclude the lightning; for conservatories have been struck, and eight hundred panes of glass destroyed and the frames left; and not always by the jar, for sometimes fine punctures, such as electricity alone can produce, are found in the glass. Metal about the person or the house modifies, no doubt, the effect of the lightning, when it strikes. But it is too much to say that it determines the stroke; except, perhaps, when a broken line of metallic bodies forms a partial chain of conductors from the roof to the earth. In 1819, twenty prisoners were together and the one with a chain around his waist was struck. Steel corsets, ear-rings, finger-rings, bracelets, knives, forks, chains, pencils, — each, it is thought, adds to the hazard. This is one objection also to a metallic currency. Some are so scrupulous as to shun iron nails in their shoes. Brydone recommends that ladies should carry small chains or a fine wire, which they can suspend from their bonnets or other outworks in times of danger; as the ship displays in the storm her lightning-chain. But we may fairly inquire whether the presence of small quantities of metal about the person may not, by taking the charge, if the lightning should strike the individual, be of as much service as they threaten to do injury by provoking a stroke which otherwise would not come. For it is well known that, in one case, a bonnet with an iron frame vanished into thin air without any personal injury. Kundman mentions the fact, that a pin in the hair has been melted when the hair was not singed, and the wearer escaped, as it were, by the hair of his head.

More importance must be attached to the larger masses of metal which belong to the structure or furniture of a building, than to those small portions which are worn in the dress. Nails, picture-frames, chandeliers, and especially bell-wires, water-pipes, gas-pipes, the clamps used in masonry, the spindles of weathercocks, which by their length and other dimensions admit of comparison with lightning-rods, may increase the danger as well as affect the character of the stroke when it comes. Nollet affirms that steeples of slate are struck oftener than those of stone, on account of the nails, but perhaps rather by reason of the moisture absorbed. Because females and children enjoy greater impunity than men, it is thought to be safer indoors than abroad. If it is safer in cities, where there are so many spires to neutralize the clouds, than in the open country, still there may be more danger in a crowd than out of it; not only because it is a mass of conducting matter, but also on account of the vapor which rises from it, which adds to the conducting power of the air. For this reason, flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are in danger. Barns and granaries exhale vapors, and are often struck. When lightning falls among a crowd, it appears sometimes to seek out some individuals and to shun others. Often this may be the result of peculiarity of position which was not known or is not remembered. Color has some influence. Three cases are described in which horses or oxen had all their white hair singed and burnt off, while the rest was left. It is well known that all persons do not conduct artificial electricity equally well, and that a few, if made parts of the line of discharge, arrest it. The soot of chimneys is a good conductor. The middle of a street is thought to be less exposed than the sidewalk.

The greatest danger is not *in* a cloud. Volta called the idea of traversing a thunder-cloud foolhardy. If the thunder strike with such destruction at a distance, what will it do near? In spite of this argument, the engineers on the Pyrenees, and other parties, have passed safely through a storm, having it first above and then below them. While making the critical passage their hair and the strings to their caps stood on end, and a buzzing noise was heard. The sister of Arago passed through a storm-cloud. The party shut their eyes, stopped their ears, and in a quarter of an hour they were above the awful scene. Peytier and Hossard traversed thunder-clouds

with the same security, though their companions, who were below, never expected to see them again.

Once it was the custom in Europe to ring the bells during a thunder-storm. When the church consecrated these bells, they were divinely armed against thunder as well as other evils. "Benedic Domine quoties cunque sonuerit, procul recedat virtus insidiantium, umbra phantasmatis, incursio turbinum, *percussio fulminum, læsio tonitrum*," &c. Arago recalls the fact, that noise has always been used as a panacea against every kind of evil, real or imaginary, as eclipses, comets, and locusts. Mariners have the notion that the noise of cannon dissipates clouds. Conte d'Estree routed a West Indian hurricane in this way. Arago finds that this faith in noise for this purpose has been common in Europe since 1765; and that it has been tried in the fields against hail. In some places from nine to twelve hundred pounds of powder have been consumed yearly, being fired in high places. But Arago objects to its utility, that ships are struck by lightning when cannonading; that storms have broken out during dreadful bombardments and explosions, and that the usual number of stormy days is found at forts where artillery practise constantly. In 1718, Des Landes informed the French Academy that, on the 14th of April, twenty-four churches were struck in Bretagne, in all which the bells were ringing, while others in which the bells were silent escaped. Notwithstanding this statement of a single case, we may doubt with Arago whether the acoustic disturbance of the air increases the danger of being struck by lightning; though it may be very true that, when churches are struck, those who have hold of the ropes are eminently exposed to the charge. The reputation of the bells for preventing the strokes of lightning did not suffer by the disasters of the 18th of April. It was argued that the catastrophe occurred on Good Friday, and that no bells ought to be rung on that day. As Franklin says, "still they continue to bless the new bells, and jingle the old ones whenever it thunders." Government, however, interposed at last, in some places, and forbade the ringing. In Romagna, heaps of straw and other light combustibles are prepared in the fields, and lighted on the appearance of a storm, to disperse it. Arago does not think the practice of three years conclusive, and compares the agricultural districts of England with the mining regions, abounding in furnaces. He finds fewer storms in the latter, but he doubts whether the cause must not be sought in the mineral character of the soil more than in the heat or the smoke of the conflagration.

I come now to the lightning-rod, by general consent the invention of Franklin. I have already, in a former paper, mentioned the antecedents in scientific research which led to this valuable invention. Still, there are those who tell us, that, if Franklin did not conscientiously appropriate the knowledge of others, he was in fact anticipated, perhaps by thousands of years. Because Herodotus* says that the "Thracians shot arrows into the air to threaten" the thunder, Dutens pretends to trace back the invention to that ancient date. The Hyperboreans disarmed the thunder-cloud, as they thought, by launching upon it their darts armed with iron points. Pliny says that the Etruscans, renowned in antiquity for their knowledge on this subject, were able to direct the lightning. Among the Romans, Numa had some control over it, but Tullius Hostilius made the attempt, and was killed for his audacity. There is a story about a medal of Augustus whereon appears a temple supplied with many pointed stakes, which some would have us to suppose are so many lightning-rods. Another story tells of a different medal, on which is seen the Jupiter of the ancients, cloud-compelling and the thunderer, soaring in a cloud, while an Etruscan is below flying a paper kite. Artaxerxes believed that two swords, planted in the

* Book IV. Cap. 94.

ground, dispersed the clouds. In the time of Charlemagne poles were used for the same purpose, but, unfortunately for the antiquarian, they were not supposed to have any efficacy till bits of magical paper were stuck to them. In the fifteenth century a naked sword was put upon the mast-head to disenchant the storm. On the banks of the Adriatic, near one of the bastions of the castle of Duino, there has stood from time immemorial an iron rod, in a vertical position. The soldier who mounted guard was in the habit of presenting an iron halbert to it when the weather was cloudy; and whenever he perceived that the iron afforded sparks, he rang a bell to give notice to the countrymen in the fields and to the fishermen that stormy weather was approaching. This was as far back as 1602. Something like a rod is mentioned in an old manuscript as in use in 1610.*

In the discharge of atmospherical electricity, it is possible, perhaps, to recognize all the varieties which Faraday has made out for artificial electricity. By convection and conduction, by the rain, the snow, the moist air, and also by those natural and eternal lightning-rods which stand erect upon the earth, such as the mountain pinnacles or the forests, the charge, which accumulates in the upper regions of the air, is silently drawn or is otherwise brought down to the earth. Mr. Arrowsmith saw no houses in British Yucatan which had been struck by lightning. The palm-tree has the credit of protecting them. Tristan studied sixty-four storms which raged in France between the years 1811 and 1837, and he noticed the fact, that whenever one passed over a forest it was disarmed and shorn of its dangerous power. In cutting trees, very many are found to have been struck. Captain Dibdin, writing of Virginia in 1763, tells us that, when oaks and pines are growing together, the oaks are struck although the pines are the tallest. Some have supposed that certain kinds of trees were lightning-proof, but not in the sense in which Tiberius understood the property. He wore a crown of laurels to ward off the thunderbolt. Tarchon surrounded his dwelling with white vines. Laborers in Europe, whenever they see branches of the vine dried up, ascribe the decay to lightning. In 1787,† Mr. H. Maxwell published a paper on this subject, in which it is said that the beech, birch, and maple are safe, or, according to some, all resinous trees. But Arago has found examples to show that all kinds of trees may be struck when standing alone. No one can doubt the reality of the mighty influence which a forest, or even a single large tree with its outstretched arms, may exert upon the electrical state of the neighborhood, if he reflects upon the experiments of Mr. Pine, which prove the great superiority of pointed leaflets to metallic points. If a spear of fresh grass is brought towards the charged prime conductor of an electrical machine, it begins to glow at the distance of fourteen feet, although a metallic point would show no light farther off than three or four feet. Mr. Pine also discharged a large Leyden jar through the body, by holding a blade of grass in each hand. With these vegetable points he was able to discharge it in 4m. 6s., while fine sewing-needles could only do it in 11m. 18s. Moreover, a gold-leaf electroscope was troubled by a jar at the distance of seven feet if its cap was pointed with the branch of a shrub, as the butcher's broom, whereas metallic points required that the distance should be reduced to two feet to betray any electrical sensibility. Clouds, too, passing over the instrument, disturbed it in the first case and not in the second.‡ What, then, must be the accumulated agency of a forest, assisted by the thousand thorns, twigs, and buds, and the million spiculæ upon the rye and barley? It is no serious objection to the foregoing remarks, that trees and bodies near them are sometimes struck and damaged. In Conway, Mass., a house was struck in 1816, although surrounded by trees. Perfect exemp-

* *Brussel Papers for* 1838.
† *Amer. Acad.*, II. 143.
‡ *Annals of Electricity*, IV. 241.

tion from lightning cannot be claimed even in the neighborhood of a good lightning-rod. And a tree may add to the danger, instead of lessening it, for one who stands too near the trunk or under the overhanging branches, since the roots of a tree are not good conductors.

I shall now make some remarks on the manner of constructing the lightning-rod, though it would be impossible to exhaust this subject in any narrow limits. First, in respect to the *material* of the rod,—Which metal is the best? Iron is strong, and can resist mechanical violence, but it rusts, and the oxide formed is a poor conductor. Brass grows brittle, and copper, therefore, though expensive, being durable and a good conductor, is preferred. Secondly, in considering the *form* of the rod, I do not lay much stress upon the shape of the cross section. The square figure with its edges may have some advantages over the circular section. But I am not certain that as much is not lost by the facility afforded for a lateral discharge at a dangerous point, as is gained by relieving the rod of a part of its charge all along the four edges. These edges are also relied upon to discharge the cloud quietly, as the points at the top of the rod discharge it; and for this purpose the rod is twisted so that its edge may be presented to all points of the horizon. The twisting slightly injures the conducting power of the rod, and cannot be needed for the object in view, as the lightning is not tied down to a geometrical straight line for its orbit. The only important question which has ever been raised concerning the shape of the rod is an old one, and it was soon put to rest. In 1764, Nollet, a rival of Franklin, encouraged the idea that the points which the American discoverer recommended for the top of the lightning-rod provoked the attacks of the clouds. In England, George the Third had parasites about him who flattered the political prejudices of the king, and advocated blunt rods because Franklin insisted on points. Mr. Wilson, a member of the Royal Society, published a paper in opposition to the points, alleging that they invited the electrical fluid in the clouds. Nairne, well versed in electrical experiments, wrote upon Franklin's side. The far-sighted efficiency of the pointed rod in disabling the clouds, while yet a great way off, was proved by Beccaria's experiment on an interrupted rod. The sparks at the break betrayed the passing electricity.* With a break of one eighth or one tenth of an inch a constant succession of sparks will be seen during a storm. Captain Wynne on one occasion found them to continue, at an accidental fracture in a rod, for two hours and a half. The destruction by lightning, in 1769, of the powder-magazine at Brescia, awakened the attention of the British government to the safety of their own magazines, at Purfleet. At the request of the Board of Ordnance, Dr. Franklin visited Purfleet, and recommended the use of pointed lightning-rods, such as had been used with success in America for twenty years. But Mr. Wilson, "then of some note as an electrician," advised the adoption of blunt conductors. On account of this difference of opinion, the Royal Society was consulted, and, in 1772, a committee, consisting of Cavendish, Watson, Franklin, Wilson, and Robertson, men eminent in electrical science, was appointed to suggest the best means for protecting these powder-magazines. The committee adopted Franklin's views in regard to the superiority of *pointed* over *blunt* conductors, and the report, drawn up by Franklin himself, was signed by all the members except Mr. Wilson.† The objection of Mr. Wilson to the *pointed* rod was the same as that of Nollet; namely, that the point invited and increased the lightning. "Every *point*, as such, I consider as soliciting the lightning, and, by that means, not only contributing to increase the quantity of every actual discharge, but also frequently occasioning a discharge where it might not otherwise have happened." But Franklin refuted this

* *Annals of Electricity*, X. 127, 133, 161, 180.
† *Sparks's Franklin*, I. 342, 430.

position of his opponent in the paper which he read to the committee, entitled, "Experiments, Observations, and Facts tending to support the Opinion of the Utility of long pointed Rods for securing Buildings from Damage by Strokes of Lightning."* Unfortunately, the magazine at Purfleet, which was provided with pointed rods, according to Franklin's advice, was struck by lightning in 1772, though without suffering any damage. This revived again the controversy between Franklin and Wilson in regard to *pointed* and *blunt* conductors, in which the Court sided with Wilson; for it was now 1777, and not 1772, and the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought in the mean time. At the instigation of parties hostile to Franklin and flatterers of the king, the pointed conductors were removed from the queen's palace, and blunt ones substituted in their place. But Franklin's fame was not disturbed thereby, neither was Franklin himself. When he heard of Dr. Ingenhousz's indignation at the change, he said: "He seems as much heated about this *one point* as the Jansenists and Molinists were about the *five*." Franklin then added the following noble sentiments, worthy to be placed by the side of Kepler's enthusiastic challenge to mankind upon the discovery of his three celebrated laws: — "I have never entered into any controversy in defence of my philosophical opinions; I leave them to take their chance in the world. If they are *right*, truth and experience will support them; if *wrong*, they ought to be refuted and rejected. Disputes are apt to sour one's temper and disturb one's quiet. I have no private interest in the reception of my inventions by the world, having never made nor proposed to make the least profit by any of them. The king's changing his *pointed* conductors for *blunt* ones is therefore a matter of small importance to me. If I had a wish about it, it would be, that he had rejected them altogether as ineffectual; for it is only since he thought himself and family safe from the thunders of Heaven, that he dared to use his own thunder in destroying his innocent subjects."† A subscription was raised at court to enable Wilson to make some experiments in the Pantheon favorable to *knobs*. But Henley, Nairne, and Lord Mahon, men of weight in electrical science, exposed the fallacy of Wilson's arguments. The Privy Council applied to the Royal Society to investigate the subject again. It was referred to a new committee, and this committee indorsed the conclusions of the earlier committee. The Royal Society was urged to change their report, but they steadily rejected any interference with their scientific privileges; the President, Sir John Pringle, declaring that "he could not change the laws of nature." For this loyalty to nature and this *quasi* disloyalty to the king, he was tormented until he resigned his office.

In France the lightning-rod sends up one solitary aspiring point to disenchant the thunder-cloud. But in Germany, England, and America, it is a common practice to surround the principal, vertical point with a cluster of subordinate and inclined points, which stand ready to charge with fixed bayonet upon the hostile electricity of the sky, from whatever quarter it may threaten an attack. The multiple points may also serve to make up by their number for the imperfection of any one; an imperfection which arises from its oxidation by the air or its fusion by lightning. These imperfections from these causes have not been overlooked. The iron point has been gilded, or, better still, a gilded point of copper has been used. In 1790 Robert Patterson of Philadelphia proposed to make the points of *plumbago*, on account of its ability to resist fusion. But the improvements which Wollasten introduced into the mode of purifying *platinum* and rendering it malleable, have rendered the great resistance of that metal to the influence of the air or of heat available in the selection of a proper material with which to point the lightning-rod. Too much, however, cannot be said in disparagement of points, however patented, made,

† *Sparks's Franklin*, V. 435. † I. 343.

not of platinum, but of a platinum needle sunk into another metal so soft that it can be melted down in the flame of a candle. The plan, adopted by some, of pointing a rod with a magnetized needle, rests upon no scientific basis whatever. The question is often asked, whether electricity exhibits signs of *inertia*, or shows any tendency to leave a circuitous path and dash off in a tangent. The common impression with scientific and practical men is, that electricity moves without any perceptible inertia. Hence in the construction of lightning-rods no care has been taken to avoid short turns and sharp angles in the longitudinal shape of the conductor. But the attention of both cannot fail to be arrested by the facts to the contrary cited by Arago in his posthumous work, "Le Tonnerre." *

The efficiency of a lightning-rod depends upon its height above surrounding objects. This is proved by experiment. Several rods of unequal height are placed near one another, and it is observed that the highest carries down the largest amount of electricity, this amount being measured for each rod by the number of sparks which can be counted in a given time at a break made for that purpose in the rod. An experiment with artificial electricity would be equally instructive. *Cæteris paribus*, the most elevated object will be chosen as the principal conductor by the lightning. Therefore, the rod must rise higher than the objects which it is designed to protect.

It is of much importance to know the necessary height of a rod above these objects, or, in other words, to know the horizontal area which is protected by a rod of a given height. Franklin did not give attention to this inquiry. In England rods rose ten feet above the roof, in France they mounted sometimes to thirty feet. In 1788, J. B. Leroy, "guided by vague analogies," gave the rule that the space protected was a circle of sixteen metres in radius, when the height of the rod was five metres above the building. In 1823, the Physical Section of the French Institute was consulted on this subject by the Minister of War, and adopted as its own the opinion of Charles, that a lightning-rod protects, at its point of contact with the top of the building, a circular space around, the radius of which is double the height of the rod above *that point*. This rule has been generally adopted since that time, though it is not known upon what grounds Charles established it. In extending this rule to different levels *above* and *below* the point of contact of the rod with the highest point of the building, we might suppose that so large a circle could not possibly be protected on the higher levels, while a still larger one might be protected on the lower levels. And thus we might reach the generalization, that the whole space protected from the top of the rod down to the ground would be included in a cone the radius of whose base was twice its altitude. By referring to the case of a tree struck at Cambridge, as described by Dr. Winthrop, and other examples, Arago has concluded that bodies are not exempt from danger within this cone; while there is no instance to overthrow the supposition of a protected cylinder of space having the *uniform* radius which Charles's law would give it at the *top*. Pouillet, in the sixth edition of his *Elemens de Physique*,† adopts a rule, nearly agreeing with that of Charles, as a deduction from experiment. We shall avoid the necessity of raising the rod to an inconvenient height above the roof of the building, if we use several rods, each of which will protect its own *charmed* circle, while the united conducting power of all will be in requisition to carry off extraordinary discharges, at whichever rod they may first strike. In oblique discharges, which come from clouds when they are not vertically *above* the point struck, the degree of exposure is measured, not by the vertical elevation of a rod, but its oblique distance; and it may therefore happen that the highest point will escape, while one at a less distance takes the discharge

* *Œuvres de François Arago*, I. 368. † II. 771.

from the clouds. In 1824, Leslie* advised that advantage should be taken of the copper gutters and spouts of buildings to help the lightning-rod to carry off its electrical burden; and Mr. Henry has made a similar suggestion in regard to the tin roofs of houses, if they are connected with the ground by metallic pipes.

The precautions recommended in the protection of powder-magazines from lightning are peculiar. These magazines are generally surrounded by an atmosphere of fine powder-dust, ready to be inflamed by a small spark originating in some accidental want of continuity in a lightning-conductor. Hence, as early as 1776, Toaldo advised that conductors should never be placed directly upon these magazines, but upon masts at the distance of about ten feet from them. Where a mistake might involve so great destruction, Toaldo thought it wise for men to stand upon the defensive, and not to be too familiar with the tremendous energies of nature. Voltaire has likewise said: "There are great dignitaries whom it is only safe to approach with great care; and lightning belongs to the same class." When Gay-Lussac made his report, in the name of the Commission appointed at the request of the Minister of the Interior, by the Physical Section of the French Academy, to draw up instructions as to the best method of preparing lightning-conductors, he adopted with approbation the old suggestion of Toaldo in relation to powder-magazines. But if, as has been intimated before, the proper interpretation of Charles's laws requires that the radius of the space protected should be measured by the height of the rod, not above the ground, but above the highest point of the object to be protected, the erection of substantial masts to sustain these high rods, and at distances from each other, all around the magazine, not exceeding one quarter of the height† of the rod itself, will involve no inconsiderable expense. Sturgeon has proposed to line the walls of powder-magazines with metal, which would protect the interior of the building from any inductive action.

Did not experience prove the contrary, it would seem superfluous to say that a good lightning-rod must be uninterrupted throughout its whole length; and, when it reaches the ground, must be bent away from the foundations of the building it is intended to protect, and enter to such a depth into the sub-soil as to be surrounded by ground always moist. The lower end of the rod may be soldered to a large plate of metal, or it may be surrounded by a large body of charcoal; not common charcoal, but such as has been heated red-hot, or by coke. Sometimes the rod can communicate with a well or other reservoir of water. It has been proposed that, where practicable, lightning-rods should be attached at the bottom to the water-pipes under ground.‡ It is an old saying, that the danger is over when the lightning reaches the *well* (ocean). An artificial fountain may not be large enough to make a good discharging train.

Great improvements have been made, since the time of Franklin, in the manner of jointing the several pieces of which the lightning-rod is composed. Formerly they hooked upon each other like the links of a chain. Dr. King of Boston turned up a point on one piece of the rod at right angles to the length. This point entered an eye upon the next piece of rod, and so on. These points answered for oblique charges, but nothing in this arrangement prevents two pieces of rod from disconnecting, if the attachment to the side of the building should give way. Mr. Orcutt connects the rods by means of a hollow nut cut on the inside, to which is affixed a point. The two pieces of rod screw into this nut until they touch one another. Mr. Strong overlaps the two pieces of rod, and screws a pointed piece through both. But this enumeration does not exhaust all the varieties.

* *New Phil. Journ.*, 1824, p. 38.
† *Peschel's Physics.*
‡ *Ann. Ch.*. XXVI.

The consequences of being struck by lightning at sea are so fearful and often so fatal, that the smallest chance of such an accident ought to be guarded against at any cost. Sir William Snow Harris of England deserves credit for having called public attention to this subject of late, and for having improved upon the old method of protecting ships from lightning. That method was simply this: a chain, generally stowed away, and left to be raised to the masthead in the hurry of preparations to meet a storm. Sometimes the men employed in raising it have been killed by the lightning before their work was finished. Sometimes the chain was carelessly short, so that during the rolling of the ship the lower end was lifted out of the water. Besides, in a chain there must be great obstruction and heat at the links. It is no wonder that accidents from lightning still happened to ships so poorly provided, and that these accidents brought the chain itself into discredit; so that frequently even public vessels were not provided with one. In the English navy the old chains were of copper, one sixth of an inch in diameter, and the links two feet long. They were only supplied when demanded. In the French navy metallic ropes were used. Harris's lightning-conductor for ships consists of flat strips of copper let into the masts. They contain twenty times as much metal as the old English chains. There is no break in the strips of copper, as Roberts objected. They do not interfere with the rigging, and they are always in position ready for use. The mast helps to conduct, as is seen by experimenting on a fine wire completely insulated and on another laid upon a piece of wood. The strips of copper connect with the copper sheathing, and bands also lead off under deck to the knees and other pieces of iron in the sides of the vessel.

Vessels having Harris's conductors have escaped, when others in company with them have been struck. It has been objected to Harris's plan, first, that it weakened the spars, and secondly, that it injured their pliability. But good testimony has been adduced to refute these charges. Mr. Sturgeon, the well-known English electrician, has urged the expense; which amounts, for labor and material, to 1585 dollars. Mr. Sturgeon also finds fault because the mizzen-conductor, in one case at least (H. M. S. Java), passed through the powder-magazine; and objects that the plan is not adapted to oblique attacks of lightning. Finally, Lieutenant Green avers that the method of Harris is an ill-copied contrivance of Marrot, published in the Naval Chronicle in 1812. Harris replies, that the article to which reference is made does not mention the name of Marrot, but that of Le Roy, and that nothing is said in it of conductors fixed in masts. Leslie, in 1824, spoke of ribbons of copper extending from mast to keel.* Lieutenant Green asks in what respect Harris's plan differs from Singer's, who, nine years before, introduced bolts through the keel of the vessel; or from that in use in the French navy thirty years before. Mr. Roberts objects to Harris's method of conducting electricity, that he supposes the surface to act exclusively. Mr. Harris denies the charge, but Roberts quotes a passage from him in which he says that a smaller quantity of metal formed into a hollow cylinder would be better than a solid one on account of the interior surface.

Among the other plans which have been contrived for protecting ships from lightning I may allude to Sturgeon's, who recommends wire-ropes, to be attached to the sides of shrouds. This arrangement, he argues, would be 500 dollars cheaper than that of Harris. Murray applied his hollow tubing to the marine, by having sliding joints in it, as in the telescope, so that when the topmast was taken down the lightning-conductor might be proportionately shortened. Mr. Roberts, with a view to remedy the defects of the old chain conductor, namely, that when the royal and top-

* *Edin. Phil. Trans.*, 1822, p. 38.

gallant masts are struck, the extra part of the top remains hanging upon deck or is towed overboard, proposed that a metallic rope should be made of a hundred strands, and be carried from the lower mast as a backstay to the outside of the ship, and thence to the sheathing. He has also a contrivance for taking up the slack when the topmast is struck. The advantages claimed for this plan are that the conductor takes care of itself, avoids the canvas, ropes, and *inside* of the hull. There are other schemes, which I only mention in order to condemn them. Lieutenant Green advised that a rod should be placed upon the mast reaching down to the cross-trees, and pointed there in abundance so as to spit the electricity out into the air! It has also been proposed to put glass globes on the tops of masts. Faraday declared, as every one acquainted with the subject must, that it would increase terribly the danger.

It may not be superfluous to add, that each mast as well as the bowsprit should be armed with a lightning-conductor of the most approved form. Out of a hundred and forty-four examples in Harris's list of vessels which have been struck, there are only forty-four where the topgallant mast was injured. *One half* were struck in the mainmast. The cloud does not wait always and necessarily until it is vertically above the ship before it strikes. The charge may descend obliquely; and there should be some preparation to meet such an attack. The Sultan, of 74 guns, was struck at Port Mahon on the bowsprit, and ten men were killed.* In 1830, the bow of the ship Etna, at Corfu, was struck, although the mainmast had a conductor.†

It is singular that the question is still an open one, whether the conducting power of a lightning-conductor is proportional to the area or the circumference of its cross section. If the question is decided by the analogy of voltaic electricity, as in the absence of direct experiment it ought to be, then the conducting power for frictional electricity is proportional to the mass and not to the surface of the conductor. Leslie has said, but I do not know on what experimental authority, that the conducting power for such electricity is measured by the surface of the conductor. Professor Henry has more recently alluded to experiments of his own which confirm this law.‡ They have never been published; but as far as I can judge from a brief account of them which he once gave me in conversation, they prove satisfactorily that electricity tends to travel more and more upon the surface in proportion to its tension. While the question remains in an unsettled state, it is rash to assume that the conducting power for atmospherical electricity violates the acknowledged law for voltaic electricity. And yet this assumption lies at the foundation of many innovations and pretended improvements in the construction of lightning-conductors. J. Murray insists upon this hypothetical law of surface when he recommends his hollow tubes as a substitute for solid rods;§ the interior to be kept clean on the same galvanic principle by which Davy proposed to protect the copper sheathing of vessels. Others, in this neighborhood, have proposed to make conductors of metallic strips, bent so that the cross section is in the shape of the letter S or of $\mathcal{X}$, or of the letter Z. To protect the surface from oxidation, when surface was supposed to be essential, the rods have been covered with lampblack, pitch, or tar.

Of late it has become a question of importance whether any attempt should be made to insulate a conductor from the structure it is designed to protect. There have been those foolish enough to suppose, that the lightning might be received upon a mass of metal which was insulated, not only from the building, but from the *ground* also; and might then be spit out harmlessly from it into the air. For this purpose there was placed upon the roof an apparatus resembling in shape an open umbrella. The

* *Sturgeon's Annals*. I. 468.
† *Lardner's Elect.*, II. 211.
‡ *Sill. Journ.*
§ *Sturgeon's Ann.*, III. 65.

handle was of glass and supported the rest; the cover was of metal, pointed at the edges. And this metallic umbrella, with the insulating handle and bristling circumference, was expected to shed the lightning as effectually as it did the rain, and to protect the structure underneath from both! There have been those, again, who, less presumptuous than the former, have not attempted to insulate the rod from the earth, but only from the building. *Spratt's* rods and *Otis's* rods are arranged upon this plan. Because metal conducts so much better than air, so much better even than water, it is supposed that the electricity will not leave the metal and go through the glass into the building. One truth at least seems to be admitted by those who espouse the cause of insulated conductors, namely, that lightning may leave a common rod, and go through the supports into the building, instead of rushing to the ground on the rod exclusively. And the question is, whether this division of the charge, of which I shall have more to say hereafter, will be prevented by such insulation as is usual or is practicable. Because a glass knob of a few inches in diameter will insulate the telegraph wire, it is supposed that a lightning-conductor may be insulated in the same way, no allowance being made for the vast difference between the low tension of voltaic electricity and friction electricity or lightning. Columns of glass of one or two feet in length are required to insulate the prime conductor of an active electrical machine, and even these are insufficient in damp weather. How can anything less than this, or even so much as this, suffice to insulate the electricity which flows down the lightning-conductor? It is well known to those familiar with experimental electricity, that all insulation fails in certain states of the air. For what matters it whether the glass does or does not conduct, if the all-surrounding air fails to insulate? Now, although air and even water, and consequently damp air, conduct very much more poorly than metals, *cæteris paribus*, it should not be forgotten that the great bulk of the air which is present and touches the rod everywhere makes up for the vast disparity in conducting power. Even if the electricity could not go to the building on the damp glass, it may go and will go by the damp air. If the electricity has tension enough to strike from the cloud to the earth, an inch or two more or less of air will make no great difference, and this small difference may be outweighed by advantages belonging to the extraordinary path. Arago condemns the plan of attempting to insulate the conductor from the building, on the ground that it is an excess of precaution not worth the cost.*

After so much detail in regard to the construction of lightning-conductors for buildings and ships, what shall we say of their efficacy when they are good and in their place? There have always been a few to maintain that the conductor increased the liability of being struck. Frederic the Great was not so great that he did not take sides against Franklin's invention. He would not allow a conductor to be placed upon his own chateau of Sans-Souci, though he yielded to the advice of the Berlin Academy so far as to permit conductors on his arsenals, barracks, and powder-magazines. Cavendish was so sanguine in favor of artificial conductors, as to say that the chances of escape were increased in the ratio of four hundred million to one. Leslie decided against the efficacy of lightning-conductors in consequence of his peculiar views of electrical conduction, which he supposed to be solely by currents of air. The whole effect he regards as only one drop in the ocean. He estimates that a thousand years would be necessary to neutralize a thunder-cloud with a pointed conductor, and ten thousand years with a blunt conductor. Nevertheless, he says, "If happiness consists merely in idea, why not indulge delicious error?" The English electrician Walker is so confident in Harris's conductors, as to say that he would willingly make his couch within the powder-magazine of a ship

* *Œuvres*, I. 365.

which carried them. And with respect to the faith of men in lightning-conductors in general, Harris asks, "Is not every powder-magazine in Europe protected by rods?" A little less than a century since, the poor-house at Heckingham was struck by lightning in spite of its eight rods. And examples of buildings, though having the same protection, sharing a similar fate, may be multiplied from the annals of any country. No doubt a principal reason of the former failure of the lightning-rod to protect was the carelessness with which it was put up. Murray alleges that nine tenths of the conductors in Great Britain are worse than useless because of their faulty construction.

I am far, however, from claiming for any rod, however complete in its appointments, the power of perfectly protecting from lightning. In their zeal to vindicate the virtues of the artificial lightning-rod, or of their peculiar way of constructing it, and because the material of which the rod is composed is a better conductor of electricity than the materials of the structure it is designed to protect, some maintain that the lightning cannot possibly strike anything but the conducting-rod; and that when it strikes *that*, there is no possibility of the lightning or a part of it leaving this conductor for other bodies. But I claim less than this. The greatest service which the lightning-conductor renders is when, by its uplifted points, it silently and at a great distance neutralizes the electrical excitement of the cloud while it is approaching into a dangerous neighborhood; so that, when it has come within striking distance, much of its power to strike has been withdrawn. How effectually the points operate to this end may be learned, not from theory merely, but from observation and experiment. But whenever, from the insufficient number of these points, or the extraordinary excitement of the cloud, or the rapidity with which it is driven up overhead by the wind, the lightning strikes with violence upon the conductor, although the effect may be much less terrible than without any conductor, I do not expect that, in all cases, the stroke will be harmless. Franklin confessed as follows of his own invention: "If God, for our sins, should think fit to rain fire upon us as upon some cities of old, it is not expected that our conductors, of whatever size, should secure our houses against a miracle."*

Those best acquainted with the science of electricity are at a loss when they are called upon to define the nature of electricity and its dynamical conditions. Nevertheless, they are generally agreed in assuming it provisionally to be a delicate, elastic fluid. In its statical equilibrium, it justifies the expectations founded upon this analogy. The dynamical division of mechanical electricity is conversant not so much with the manner in which electricity is propagated as with the effects which it produces while under way. If we carry, however, into electro-dynamics the analogies which statical electricity suggests, whether we suppose the electrical force to be propagated through the electrical fluid, as a wave, after the analogy of light, heat, and sound, or to flow directly and bodily, as common fluids may, in either case there is no good reason for narrowing the motion down to a single channel.

By direct or secondary radiation, and by reflection and refraction, double and single, the original central disturbance is broken up and sent out in a multiplicity of directions, according to the fundamental law of wave-motion. Or, in the other point of view, a liquid, especially when under a great head of pressure, does not confine itself to a single channel, however broad and deep, but embraces the first opportunity to swell out laterally, trespassing upon its old banks, and sometimes carving out for itself new fortunes by washing out fresh channels. In similar ways, if not for similar reasons, electricity divides itself between all the channels which are pre-

* *Sparks*, V. 444.

sented to it; and although the best may carry the largest part of the charge, it holds no monopoly in nature. This *division of the charge*, particularly if a heavy one, is indicated most unequivocally in experiment; and often stands out prominently to observation from the great laboratory of nature. Lightning follows the course of least resistance. And whenever the sum of the two resistances in two different courses is less than the resistance in a single course, the lightning will divide more or less equally between them. This *division of the charge* has been triumphantly proclaimed by the telegraph-posts when the wire has been struck. In 1845, on the line between New York and Philadelphia, eight of the posts were struck simultaneously. According to Landernann, in 1718 twenty-four churches were struck, but only three explosions were heard. When the steeple of St. Bride's was struck, although there seemed to be but one stroke, eighteen holes were pierced, nine with beards on one side and nine with beards on the other. If a small electrical conductor is insulated, and several branches of chain are hung from it with the ends touching the ground, whenever a spark from the prime conductor of an electrical machine or from a Leyden jar is sent to it, *all* the chains are lighted up, each, *cæteris paribus*, to the degree in which it conducts. There is no end to the experiments which might be adduced to prove this law of division, said to have been first pointed out by Cavendish in 1776.* When the conductor of an excited electrical machine is connected by a substantial chain or wire to the earth, it is still possible to take a spark, bright or faint, from it, by touching it even with a poorer conductor. The galvanic current submits to the same law. If we connect the two poles of a galvanic battery by a stout wire, and then attach to two points of it the fine wire of a galvanometer, this instrument will show that a part of the current has been diverted from the highway, and has run into the by-way. Professor Joseph Henry stated to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, when it met at Liverpool in 1837,† that a copper wire, one eighth of an inch thick, the lower end of which entered a well and the other terminated in a ball near the prime conductor of an electrical machine, gave out, when the machine was in action, sparks sufficient to inflame Volta's pistol. He also attached to the middle of a lightning-rod such a ball, and when sparks an inch and a half long were thrown on to it from the machine, lateral sparks could be drawn from the rod at any point, even above the ball, and as far up as the top. This experiment I have often repeated by attaching firmly a stout piece of wire, three eighths of an inch in diameter, to a lightning-rod, and bringing it into my lecture-room. For the same reason, a slight shock is felt in grasping a wire through which a spark is sent from a machine to the earth. A remarkable exhibition of this kind of lateral effect was observed by Mr. Weekes on his atmospheric wires, described in one of the preceding volumes of this Almanac. A wire eighty-seven feet in length, attached to one of the discharging-rods, three eighths of an inch in diameter, gave out sparks through its whole length to a ball two inches in diameter; and "dense sparks in a continuous volley" were sent to the ball when it was held near to the safety-rod itself, although the ground had become very wet.‡ This law of the probable, or at least the possible, division of the lightning, warns us not to trust too implicitly and even wantonly to the efficacy of the lightning-rod; and to avoid, in the construction and furnishing of buildings, an arrangement of metal between the roof and the ground, which might tempt the lightning to divide with it and the proper conductors; and at any rate, where such a broken metallic circuit exists, to keep ourselves out of a position which would make us a part of its communication with the ground. I should hardly

* *Phil. Trans.*, 1776.
† *Seventh Report*, Vol. VI.
‡ *Sturgeon's Annals*, VI. p. 461.

agree with the distinguished Faraday, that a man might lean against Harris's conductor without being injured. What has been said in relation to this division of the charge shows the advantage in another view of placing lightning-conductors at the four corners of a building, and upon all the masts and the bowsprit also of a ship, especially if they are all united into one system by horizontal bands of metal. If the charge can freely divide between so many conductors, its tension is so much relieved that it is less likely to seek still other ways of reaching the earth. A charge of lightning which would be fatal if received upon one conductor, is often so divided as to be harmless. Dr. King saw a military company receive a charge from the clouds upon their uplifted bayonets without flinching. Another similar case occurred in 1842.* When the State Prison in Charlestown, Mass. was struck, on the 30th of July, 1829, in spite of its three conductors, three hundred persons, over a space of five hundred feet, felt the shock, though no one was injured. An armory of guns and pikes was in the neighborhood.†

I do not think that Mr. Harris is successful in his attempt to make a distinction between Henry's experiment upon the lightning-rod, and the case in which the lightning descends upon a rod. Harris asks if sparks have ever been taken from a rod at such times. Perhaps there is no instance on record, though Kinnersley states that once the lightning was seen to spread around the ground at the foot of the conductor. Experiment shows not only that electricity will leave an ample conductor, and jump in part to poorer conductors, which either pursue a distinct route all the way to the ground or finally unite again with the main channel, but also that it will overflow the masses of metal which are insulated. To illustrate this, I have been in the habit of using a stout wire lashed by a metal wire to a lightning-rod, as before described. I insulate the hydrogen cannon which belongs to the thunder-house apparatus, by placing it upon a wine-glass, and bring the knob near to the stout wire. Whenever a spark from an electrical machine is sent to the discharging train, the hydrogen is fired by the small portion of electricity which leaves the rod and enters the knob of the cannon.

The principle which regulates this movement I understand to be this. All bodies strive to acquire their share of free electricity, which is greater or less according to their shape and position. If the earth were a great metallic ball, so that electricity received from the clouds at any spot were instantly diffused, the portion which would be allotted to a small insulated body, such as I have supposed, would be very small. But this is not the case. Parts of the earth's surface are insulated more or less perfectly from each other. Hence a small body may take at first more than it will afterwards be able to retain when there has been time for the final distribution. On this account, there is need of observing the following rule, in which the best English authorities on this subject, as Faraday, Walker, Sturgeon, and Harris, are agreed, although the latter is sometimes inconsistent in his statements with regard to it, namely, that lightning-conductors should be removed as far as possible from other metallic bodies, even when the latter are insulated; or, when a dangerous proximity cannot be avoided, that the exposed masses of metal should be substantially connected to the lightning-conductor by the most direct and easy path for electricity. In this way the electricity which supplies these bodies can spread quietly into them, and afterwards, if necessary, any surplus may return to the rod and pass down into the earth; whereas, otherwise, if the way is obstructed, the electricity will accumulate until it breaks open a lateral path for itself by violence. The following additional experiments will illustrate still further the preceding remarks. Whenever the cannon used in the former ex-

* *Edin. Phil. Journ.*, XXXII. † *Sill. Journ.*, XVII 93.

periment was connected by the shortest wire possible with the discharging train, it could not be fired. If, however, a chain or wire was carried from the cannon, not to the nearest point of the rod, but to a point several feet below that, the cannon could always be fired. The reason is, that in this last case, in attempting to prevent a lateral discharge, we produce, what is worse, a *division of the charge*, the circuitous connection which we have established between the rod and the cannon simply carrying back to the rod again that part of the charge which darted to the body from a more exposed part of the rod. It is better that a mass of metal should not be connected at all to the lightning-conductor, than that it should be circuitously connected. Mr. Harris admits that, if the exposed metal is remotely connected with the principal discharging train, or has a pretty good discharging train of its own to the ground, there may be a division of the charge. But he denies that a spark will leave the conductor for *insulated* pieces of metal. I have, however, often tried the experiment; and with the same result as Walker, and others in England, who have resisted the alleged facts and conclusions of Harris. Much stress has also been laid by Mr. Harris on the supposed distinction between a discharge from the prime conductor of an electrical machine and one from a Leyden jar, while he maintains, at the same time, that the power exhibited in the thunderstroke resembles the latter, and not the former. It is well known that the electricity upon the prime conductor possesses greater freedom of motion than that upon the charged surfaces of the Leyden jar, and in the proportion in which the degree of proximity of these polar surfaces exceeds that of the prime conductor to the rubber. If, as we suppose, the *smallness* of this distance is a measure of the *greatness* of the independence of the electricity, then the electricity upon the thunder-cloud is eminently free, more free even than that upon the prime conductor; and is, therefore, in this respect, removed as far as possible from the restraints which make the electricity upon the Leyden jar mostly latent. I may add, that the *division of the charge* on which I have been insisting is exemplified in the discharge of the Leyden jar, if not as well as in the spark from the prime conductor of the electrical machine. In Daniell's *Introduction to Chemical Philosophy*,* the reader may find an experiment which I have often repeated in the lecture-room, and which forcibly illustrates this division. For it appears that the discharge takes place, not exclusively through the air, but also through the wire. A break in the wire illuminates this fact by the spark which appears there. And if a part of the electricity traverses the wire when it is interrupted by the break, more still must circulate in it in Daniell's experiment, when there was no such interruption in this route. Besides this division of the charge, which is the only lateral influence which Wheatstone acknowledges, Sturgeon makes three kinds of lateral explosion.

1. The first, which he calls Explosion, or the lateral force of electrical explosion, is illustrated by an experiment of Priestley.†

2. The second, in which, according to Harris, he confounds electricity *on* bodies with electricity passing *through* bodies, he calls Radiation.‡

3. The third he calls Induction.§ This is the only one in which Mr. Harris believes.

When the spark from a prime conductor, or the charge of a Leyden jar, is discharged through a wire, does it, in the exceedingly short time of its passage, act by induction on bodies, and particularly on masses of metal, in its neighborhood? In answering this question, we must begin by excluding supposed cases of lateral action, in which, however, the effect is resolved into the agency of the excess of electricity which exists always on one or the other side of a charged jar. If this jar is charged and then dis-

* Second Edition, p 100.
† *Annals*, 56, 314.
‡ *Annals*, 437, 438.
§ *Annals*, Pl. IV. Fig. 3.

charged while *insulated*, there will not be enough of one kind of electricity to neutralize all of the other, and the excess of the latter will remain on the side to which it belongs in a free state after the discharge, and will go off to any body which is brought near to it. In this way of conducting the experiment, the electricity which diverges from the direct line between the inside and outside of the jar produces no part of the action *accompanying* the discharge, for it takes effect after it. And its results would not, therefore, be called the lateral action, or any other kind of action, of the electricity discharged. When, however, the experiment is so arranged that this excess of one kind of electricity may escape to the ground at the moment it is set free, its effects accompany in *time* those of the main discharge, and may be confounded with the main discharge as a lateral influence of it. But it is not so easy to dispose of Lord Mahon's celebrated experiment, which is this. When an electrical spark passes between one prime conductor and another, or the earth itself, it is seen that a third conductor, in the neighborhood, is affected thereby; and if this third conductor is a living animal, as a frog, it experiences what is called the secondary shock. The natural electricities in the neighboring bodies are decomposed, while the prime conductor is in a state of tension. When the main discharge takes place, the peculiar electrical state induced in other bodies by the electrical state of the first body, is exchanged for their natural state. The relapse into the natural state constitutes in itself a subordinate discharge. This action, which is not statical induction itself, but a dynamical effect which takes place when statical induction suddenly begins or ends, is known in experimental science by the name of voltaic induction; and, under certain modifications, competes even with the principal discharge in its convulsive power. In this case the lightning would not pass from the cloud or the lightning-rod to the body under the lateral influence, but the shock in *it* would be caused wholly by the transfer of its own native electricities, in assuming a new law of distribution. Mr. Harris does not deny the general inductive effect inculcated in Mahon's experiment, but he does say, that it is as likely to take place on a large scale in nature without a rod as with one.

The *effects* of lightning, when it strikes, next claim our attention. They are, of course, the same as those of electrical discharges in general. But we distinguish as the especial work of the thunderbolt those effects of electricity which characterize frictional electricity much more than those in which voltaic electricity excels. Besides the sound and the flash, which, though local in their origin, are heard and seen at a distance all around, I have to speak more particularly of the *calorific*, *mechanical*, and the *physiological* effects of electricity, which are essentially local. These effects of electricity originate in the resistance which imperfect conductors offer to its passage, and this resistance arises either from the nature of the material, or the small size of the body which transmits the charge. "Hence," says Aristotle, "resisting substances suffer something; but those which do not resist suffer nothing." But his illustrations are not good.* Even a metal may not be so large in relation to the charge which it carries as to escape destruction.

First, of the *calorific* effect. Imperfect conductors are often ignited by lightning in its passage through them, and the metals, if not very stout, are fused, or even volatilized. Aristotle, Lucretius, Seneca, and Pliny had observed this fusion. But with their relation of facts there is mixed up much which is fanciful. It was pretended that money could be melted in the pocket or in a bag, or a sword in its scabbard, or a javelin on its handle, without the pocket, the bag, the scabbard, or the handle exhibiting any traces of heat. And hence arose the notion of a cold fusion, produced

* *Good's Translation*, V. 539.

directly by lightning, without any development of heat; a notion which Franklin countenanced at one time, though he afterwards corrected himself. In many cases, especially in metals, it may be difficult to trace the effects of heat, because conductors of heat cool so rapidly. But that the fusion of metals, when produced by lightning, is a consequence of heat, is proved by the fact, more than once observed, that the globules of melted metal have singed the matter upon which they fell. When the ship New York was struck by lightning in 1827, the drops of burning metal scorched the deck.* "Need I add," says Kaemtz, "that a fire kindled by lightning is extinguished as easily as any other." There are certainly cases of extraordinary escape. When the theatre at Mantua was struck on the 20th of March, 1784, the electricity melted ear-rings and watch-keys without wounding those who wore them. On the 15th of November, 1755, the magazine of Maromme, near Rouen, was struck by lightning, and two casks of powder were scattered without being ignited. And again, on the 11th of June, 1775, some cases of powder in the tower at Venice were overturned but not exploded. Hence, some have concluded that lightning will not set fire to powder. It may, indeed, be difficult to fire the powder, as in experimental electricity, the mechanical disturbance scattering it, and removing it from the influence of the heat which electricity always elicits in its passage along poor conductors. The heating effect diminishes as the size of the metal acted on increases. We must try to ascertain the largest rod which has ever been melted by lightning, and then we shall be able to assign the minimum value to the size of a good lightning-rod. Captain Cook, while in the Roads of Batavia, saw his lightning-conductor, which was five millimetres in diameter, all on fire. Franklin recites the case of a church in Newburg where a small wire conducted the charge, though it was melted in performing this service.† Harris says that there is no instance on record in which a bolt or chain of any considerable magnitude has been heated much. It is not known that a copper wire of one half an inch has ever been heated red-hot. Captain Dibdin relates that at Martinico a bar one inch in thickness was diminished in size by being struck by lightning, and in some places was reduced to the size of a small wire.‡ In 1773, the conductor on St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which was of iron, and four inches broad by one half an inch thick, showed marks of having been heated, though perhaps not red hot. Large bars of iron in contact, if not fused, have been softened so much as to become welded. The links of a chain have united in this way to form a rod, and a key has solidified to the ring on which it was hanging. Boyle saw the lightning strike a table on which were two drinking-cups. One was slightly bent, but the other suffered so much that it could hardly stand. They must have been softened by heat to admit of so great a change of figure without breaking. A wire through which the lightning, or a heavy charge from a Leyden battery, has passed, is shortened, and therefore sometimes broken by the mechanical strain upon it.

In this connection it is proper to speak of what have been variously denominated Vitrifications, Fulminary Tubes, and Fulgurites. These curiosities are found in the sand in Siberia, Prussia, Brazil, Cumberland, and elsewhere. They are two inches in external diameter, the interior diameter being small, and twenty, forty, or even more feet in length. They are inclined at various angles to the horizon. The interior is wholly vitrified, but the exterior is not. When fulgurites are studied "*in situ*," they point towards bodies which are good conductors of electricity. There have been devised various theories to account for these wonderful tubes. *First*, they have been supposed to be incrustations around the decayed roots of trees.

* *Sill. Journ.*, XXXVII. 321. † *Phil. Trans.*
‡ *Phil. Trans.*, 1773.

Second, they have been considered stalactites. *Third*, they have been regarded as cells belonging to ancient marine animals of the worm species. *Fourth*, they have been referred to the calorific effects of lightning when it strikes the ground. The latter view is favored by the fact that fulgurites have been found, on searching, in places where the lightning is known to have struck, when there were none there before. They have been found in hillocks of sand which are constantly shifting, so that these at any rate must be of recent origin. And nature has been taken even in the fact, for sometimes they have been found hot, even after rain. The matter at the end of the tube sometimes forms a drop, as if it had flowed to that place and then hardened. Moreover, Savart, Hachette, and Beudant have succeeded in making these tubes artificially, by sending the charge of a Leyden battery through powdered glass, or such glass mixed with chloride of sodium, put in holes made in bricks. For this purpose they used the strongest battery in Paris, that belonging to the Conservatoire. Beccaria observed in 1750 that a thin layer of mortar on the brick of the tower of Bologna was vitrified.

I pass now to the *mechanical* effects of electricity. These mechanical effects are very curious, and in their details inexplicable. Trees are split longitudinally into thin laths, or so as to resemble an old broom. Arago describes examples of this sort, and I have seen the same effect upon a tree struck by lightning in Cambridgeport. Limbs of trees over twenty inches in diameter have been cut short off. The iron bar of a shade to a store in Boston has been bent to a right angle. Lights are extinguished. This occurred when the theatre of Feltre was struck on the 26th of July, 1759, and also when a building was struck in Harrison Avenue, Boston, a few years ago. The bark of trees is thrown thirty or forty feet. On the 11th of June, 1849, an oak fourteen feet in circumference was struck, where other trees had suffered before, and parts of it were split up fine enough for lucifer matches.* The lightning often goes between the bark and wood, because the sap conducts. The wood itself is a poor conductor, or it would not be so badly torn. Muncke saw an oak three feet in diameter shivered into filaments.† Mr. Wilson states that a bar of iron half an inch thick and two inches and a half broad was bent and broken when St. Bride's steeple in London was struck. On one occasion a block of mica-schist twenty-eight by seven and five feet was thrown fifty yards. A wall consisting of seven thousand bricks, and weighing more than twenty-six tons, was raised and transported, one end nine feet and the other end four feet.‡ Sturgeon's Annals of Electricity contain an instructive account of two churches struck in Liverpool in 1841.

It is a remarkable fact, that the fragments of bodies struck by lightning are dispersed in *all directions*. Masses of stone weighing a hundred and seventy pounds are thrown, one sixty yards to the south and another four hundred yards to the north. Men too have been thrown in opposite directions. The hoops of masts which have been struck come rattling down. Franklin referred such effects as we have described to the vapor suddenly generated from the moisture contained in the body struck, when subjected to the electrical heat. Watt exclaimed, upon seeing some holes made in the sand by lightning, "Behold the effects of steam generated by heat!" Harris also says, "Lightning exhibits in non-conducting intervals the effects of an explosive force." Arago supports this view as his own by the following argument. His experiments and those of Dulong show that the elastic force of steam, when heated to 500 degrees of Fahrenheit, amounts to forty-five atmospheres. This temperature falls far below that of red-hot iron, which is 2,000. In founderies, when a small quantity of water is by

* *Brit. Assoc.*, XIX. 13. † *Pogg. Ann.*
‡ *Manchester Mem.*, 4.

accident in the mould into which the melted liquid is poured, a terrible explosion occurs. Rocks contain water in their fissures, the trees have sap in their cells, and the ground is not without its buried moisture. The mechanical effect certainly suggests the agency of some highly elastic fluid generated by the lightning. But it has been objected to this view, that many of the substances exploded are non-conductors of heat, so that it could not easily reach the moisture supposed to be present in their interior in force sufficient to convert it suddenly into high-pressure steam. Another explanation, preferred by Dr. Lardner, is, that the lightning strives by induction to decompose the natural electricities of bodies; and that, when they are non-conductors, they are broken by the efforts of the two electricities to separate upon them.

The mechanical effects produced by the passage of a given amount of electricity through a body is proportional to the resistance which it encounters. The violence therefore is local, and appears wherever a good conductor terminates or is interrupted. When the spire of a church in Kingsbridge was struck, no damage was done until the lightning reached the end of the spindle to the weathercock. On the 18th of June, 1764, a church in South Weald, Essex, was struck by lightning, and also the steeple of St. Bride, London. The charge descended quietly until it reached the end of the spindle in the steeple, and then commenced its ravages. A stone weighing seventy-two pounds was carried horizontally one hundred and fifty feet besides falling two hundred feet. The steeple suffered particularly in consequence of the iron clamps by which it was fastened. Eighty-five feet of it were taken down to be rebuilt. In one place, where there was much lead and iron, twelve hundred pounds of stone were thrown down; twenty-five tons in the whole were damaged, and all in the neighborhood of iron. In 1750, one of the stones of this spire seven feet from the top was observed to project several inches, and the steeple was taken down and rebuilt. The cause was not suspected at the time, but after the accident in 1764, it was thought it might have been done by a former stroke of lightning. The accident to St. Bride's excited apprehension for St. Paul's spire, which is one hundred feet higher. The Royal Society was asked for advice; and a committee, of which Franklin was a member, was appointed to devise a mode of protection.

Another effect of lightning is called *physiological*. When animals are injured or killed by it, either the nervous system is paralyzed or the vascular system is torn. In the latter case, perhaps, the action might properly be called mechanical. On the 2d of June, 1849, a battalion of French infantry were struck by lightning between Monzon and Stenay. Two men were killed, and two hundred more were struck to the ground. Blood issued from their mouths, ears, and noses. When the lightning passes through a series of men or other animals, the extreme ones are most injured. The greatest violence is always done where the electrical fluid enters or leaves a non-conductor. In 1785, a file of thirty-two horses was struck. The first was killed, the last was severely hurt, while the others were only thrown down. In 1808, five children on the same bench were struck, and the first and last only were killed. Once, when five horses were struck, the *first two* and *last two* were killed, and the middle one escaped. It was supposed at Flavigny, where this occurred, that the horse which escaped owed his safety to his blindness! But in another instance, when five horses were struck, the three nearest the middle escaped. A miller between a horse and a mule was not injured, though both the beasts were killed. The heel is a bad conductor, and hence it is often perforated. There is no end to the apparent eccentricities and pranks of the lightning. Horses have been killed, and not their riders. All the dogs have been killed, and not the men in company with them. When the British ship of the line Tonnant was struck, in 1804, one man was killed while in the arms of another man, who was not hurt.

Again, a place which is struck by lightning is recognized by a peculiar smell, which has been compared to that of sulphur, phosphorus, or nitrous-acid gas. Wafen observed this peculiar smell on the Isthmus of Darien; during showers, it took away the respiration. In 1771, Gentil passed a place in the Isle of France, four hours after it was struck, and recognized the strange smell, although it had rained much. When the ship Montague was struck, in 1749, it seemed to be filled with sulphur. Also when the New York was struck, in 1827, there were clouds of sulphurous smoke, but no fire. When a building was struck in 1778, the smell lasted a day and night. In 1770, a church which was struck was filled with this sulphurous odor almost to suffocation. Some have supposed the smell in these cases to come from nitrous-acid gas which has been formed by the decomposition and recomposition of the atmosphere. Cavendish produced nitric acid by sending a charge of electricity through a tube full of atmospheric air. In 1827, Liebig, in illustration of this point, examined seventy-seven samples of rain-water. In seventeen cases, when thunder had occurred, the acid was found. In fifty-eight of the other cases, the acid was not detected. So it has been thought that lightning, so frequent in tropical countries, explains the presence of nitrates where animal substances are not found. How wonderful if one element of gunpowder (nitre) should be elaborated by the lightning, which is heaven's artillery! Is the acidity alleged to be produced in milk by thunder the effect of nitrous-acid gas? Lardner thinks that the testimony of brewers, cooks, and butchers in favor of the effects of lightning in curdling milk, souring beer and wine, and in changing meat, is not to be lightly esteemed. In 1840, Professor Schönbein of Basle discovered a substance to which he gave the name of *ozone*, and which is supposed to be a *tritoxide of hydrogen*. This he considers as the origin of that peculiar smell which all familiar with electrical experiments have observed when sparks are emitted from an electrical machine, or when water is decomposed by voltaic electricity; and which Weekes particularly noticed in the working of his apparatus for studying atmospherical electricity.

Volta supposed that the formation of hail was an electrical phenomenon, the moisture collecting and congealing upon the *nucleus* of the stone, while it danced up and down between two strata of clouds, like the little images of pith between the positive and negative plates in the familiar electrical experiment. However this may be, the fall of hail is an exhibition which often attends a violent thunderstorm. In some parts of Europe, as France, Switzerland, and Italy, hailstones are so frequent and so destructive, that insurance companies have been formed to equalize the losses and protect the suffering individual. In 1764, it was written by the French envoy, that there never was a year in which the hail did not ravage half, and sometimes three quarters, of the diocese. The storm of July 13, 1788, struck a thousand and thirty-nine *communes*, causing, according to an official statement, a damage equal to five millions of dollars. During a thunderstorm, pieces of ice five or six inches in diameter have been found in Derbyshire. On November 1, 1826, a violent storm of thunder and hail laid waste Wolverhampton, and one gentleman suffered to the amount of seven hundred and fifty dollars by the breaking of glass in his hot-house. On May 2, 1811, great havoc was caused by the bursting of a cloud against a hill in Shrewsbury. The hail stood one foot in depth, and most of the stones were two inches in diameter. On June 21, 1828, in Hanover, the hail was a foot deep and as large as ducks' eggs; it did not melt away for six hours. Murray adds, that he has seen fields of corn near Verona taken down by the hail as smoothly as if a scythe had passed over it.

I will make no comment upon the recipe against hail which ignorance once recommended; namely, to carry round in the right hand a tortoise, belly upward! In 1788, Pinnanzi proposed lightning-rods as a preventive

of hail, by silently discharging the electricity of the clouds and anticipating the formation of hail. The French Academy reported favorably. Such rods were at one time extensively used in France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1829 they were attempted in America. These rods were made thirty-five feet high and placed a hundred and forty feet apart. It was urged in favor of these *paragrêles*, that those who used them were saved from the losses which afflicted their neighbors. Murray says, that in 1825 he could not find in Switzerland a single case of failure. According to Babinet, the experiment was made successfully in Switzerland and Italy, under the advice of the Linnæan Society of Paris. But there were not wanting those who considered *paragrêles* as insulting to Providence. They met with frequent attacks. As some one pithily remarked, "La grêle seule les épargne." Notwithstanding all which has been said in their favor, the great meteorologist Kaemtz does not seem to trust their efficacy in reducing the electricity of the clouds. He asks, "Are not the houses at Zurich studded with rods, and yet thunder-storms are just as frequent as before?" Romas and Charles in France, and Dr. Lining in Charleston, S. C., noticed, in their experiments, that whenever the clouds had been drained of electricity by kites, the thunder and lightning ceased. Arago, therefore, recommends kites as a defence against hailstones. Perhaps captive balloons would answer the same purpose and protect the vineyards. Gay-Lussac, in his report on lightning-rods made to the French Academy in 1823, renews the claim of rods, and intimates that, if they were placed on very high steeples, as that of Strasbourg, which is four hundred and thirty-seven feet above the ground, and were sufficiently multiplied, hail might be prevented.* An apparatus for hail-clouds has been more recently described.†

Not only does lightning figure on its own special arena, the thunder-storm, but it acts a conspicuous part in every grand elemental display of nature; as in the tornado and the volcano. Sometimes no thunder is heard, but perhaps other noises distract the attention of the observer. Pliny the Younger alludes to the lightning which attended the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79. The smoke which spread at the eruptions in 1182, 1631, and 1707 emitted lightning, by which sometimes men and other animals were killed. The same was true of the eruptions of 1767, 1779, and 1794. On the last occasion, a cloud of ashes was taken to Tarentum, three hundred miles away, the lightning from which struck a building and destroyed it. Seneca records similar electrical exploits of Mount Etna, which were repeated in 1755. The smoke which appeared at the uprising of the new Azore (now departed) in 1811 was resplendent with lightning. The strange volcanic island which started up near Sicily in 1831 had the same electrical celebrity. If the lightning is generated in these convulsions by the sudden formation of aqueous vapor, what can be said of the example of 1794? For a great vapor must be soon condensed. Is friction, therefore, the electro-motive force?

Finally, I may notice the light enjoyed in cloudy nights, which cannot, Arago supposes, come from the stars, but from the phosphorescent clouds. It is never so dark out of doors as in a subterranean apartment, or in a room without windows. During the dry mist of 1783, the sky was as bright as during a full moon when overclouded. Is this light the glow-discharge of electricity? If so, has the solar light the same electrical origin, more intensely developed? And is the colored light which Nicholson saw in the clouds on the 30th of July, 1797, the result of processes similar to those which give a color to certain of the stars which differs from the white sunlight? Sir William Snow Harris asks whether earthquakes are electrical phenomena.

* *An. Ch. Ph.*, XXVI. 258. † *C. R.*, XXXV. 141.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Summary of the Meteorological Observations made at the Observatory of Harvard College during the Year commencing January 1st, 1854, and ending December 31st, 1854. By Wm. Cranch Bond.

Lat. 42° 22′ 48″.6 *N.*, *Long.* 71° 7′ 40″ *W.*

1. MEAN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND EXTERNAL TEMPERATURE.

(Barometer corrected for capillary action, and reduced to the temperature of 32° Fahr.)

Months.	Mean Height of the Barometer.*						External Thermometer.				
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	Diff.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.
1854.	Inch.	Inch.	In.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°
January,	30.040	30.023	.030	29.993	30.001	30.014	19.93	22.88	29.07	23.77	23.91
February,	30.008	30.013	.051	29.962	30.021	30.001	19.64	22.24	28.11	23.87	23.46
March,	29.888	29.890	.086	29.804	29.924	29.876	27.16	31.37	38.14	31.81	32.12
April,	29.952	29.987	.082	29.905	29.905	29.937	36.26	43.96	49.48	40.60	42.57
May,	29.917	29.918	.076	29.842	29.903	29.895	51.90	60.55	65.22	56.59	58.56
June,	29.873	29.885	.063	29.822	29.853	29.858	59.56	68.42	72.04	62.38	65.60
July,	29.970	29.969	.043	29.926	29.953	29.954	66.51	78.26	81.15	71.54	74.35
August,	29.962	29.994	.052	29.942	29.970	29.967	60.41	70.92	76.96	65.26	68.38
September,	30.045	30.053	.049	30.004	30.047	30.037	56.79	62.47	68.8[illegible]	57.80	61.47
October,	30.034	30.061	.060	30.001	30.032	30.034	46.16	53.08	59.2[illegible]	51.44	52.48
November,	29.811	29.821	.041	29.780	29.793	29.801	37.23	42.26	45.8[illegible]	39.46	41.18
December,	29.884	29.855	.036	29.819	29.885	29.861	21.11	23.20	30.6[illegible]	22.5[illegible]	24.35
Ann. Mean,	29.949	29.956	.056	29.900	29.941	29.936	41.89	48.30	53.7[illegible]	45.5[illegible]	47.37

Barometer.		External Thermometer.	
Height above mean level of the sea, 71 feet.	inch.		°
Annual Mean, ...	29,936	Mean of the year 1854, . . .	47.37
Highest, December 23d, 9 A. M.,	30.762	Maximum, July 4th, . . .	+96.00
Lowest, December 4th, 3 P. M.,	28.883	Minimum, February 5th, . . .	— 9.00
Range, ...	1.879	Range, ...	105.00

2. RAIN, WINDS, AND CLOUDS, *Monthly Means of Observations.*

Months. 1854.	Force of Wind, 0—6.						Quantity of Clouds, 0-10.					Amount of Rain.
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	Diff.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sum.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Total Amount of Obscuration.	Inches.
January,	1.09	1.07	-.05	1.52	1.42	5.10	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.1	24.1	1.862
February,	1.53	1.70	-.17	1.87	1.62	6.82	7.4	6.2	5.3	5.1	24.0	3.971
March,	1.35	1.57	-.60	2.17	1.44	6.53	4.2	5.3	6.3	6.2	22.0	2.949
April,	1.10	1.34	-.46	1.80	1.44	5.68	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.3	24.7	4.842
May,	1.54	1.85	-.36	2.21	1.51	7.11	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	22.9	5.453
June,	0.93	1.50	-.46	1.96	1.15	5.54	6.5	5.7	5.5	3.2	20.9	3.585
July,	1.16	1.50		2.04	1.04	5.74	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.3	22.4	3.239
August,	1.03	2.04	-.26	2.30	1.18	6.55	4.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	17.5	0.351
September,	1.13	1.65	-.15	1.80	1.34	5.92	5.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	17.2	4.360
October,	1.06	1.23	-.80	2.03	1.11	5.43	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	19.6	2.109
November,	1.37	1.50	-.29	1.79	1.26	5.92	5.4	6.0	5.5	6.5	23.4	7.980
December,	1.20	1.31	-.29	1.50	1.22	5.23	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.5	25.7	4.465

Amount of rain during the year 45.166 inches.

* Newman, No. 57.

II. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Summary of Meteorological Observations made at Brown University. Lat. 41° 49′ 22″ N., Long. 71° 24′ 48″ W. from Greenwich. Barometer reduced to the Sea-level, and to 32° Fahr., and corrected for Capillary Action. By Prof. A. Caswell.

1. Mean Barometric Pressure and External Temperature.

Months.	Barometer. Means of three daily Observations.				External Thermometer. Means of three daily Observations, with Maximum and Minimum.					
	Sunrise or 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Sunrise or 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M	Monthly Mean.	Maxim.	Minim.
1854.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°
January,	30.034	30.003	30.042	30.028	23.1	31.2	24.8	26.4	53	— 6
February,	30.029	30.007	30.012	30.016	21.4	30.4	24.9	25.6	49	+ 1
March,	29.890	29.836	29.859	29.862	28.1	40.1	31.1	33.1	68	+13
April,	29.791	29.919	29.959	29.950	33.0	51.3	39.5	42.9	68	+22
May,	29.934	29.909	29.930	29.924	53 0	66.3	53.8	57.7	80	+31
June,	29.907	29.878	29.890	29.892	61.0	75.1	61 5	65.9	88	+46
July,	30.001	29 976	29.994	29.990	67.8	81.4	69.4	72.9	94	+51
August,	29 992	29.961	29.972	29.975	63.1	77.3	65.5	68.6	87	+50
September,	30.062	30.031	30.056	30.050	57.4	69.4	57.4	61.4	88	+37
October,	30.073	30.026	30 040	30.046	47.6	60 8	50.4	52.9	77	+33
November,	29.850	29.819	29.869	29.846	36.9	47.0	38.3	40.7	70	+18
December,	29.845	29.815	29.869	29.843	23.0	31.8	24.8	26.5	48	+ 3
Ann. Mean,	29.967	29.932	29 958	29 952	43.4	55.2	45.1	48.0	94	— 6

2. Winds, Clouds, and Rain.

Months. 1854.	Number of Days in which the prevailing Winds came from any Point between				Quantity of Clouds, from 0—10.				No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	Quantity of Rain and Snow in Inches of Water.
	N. and E.	E. and S.	S. and W.	W. and N.	6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Mean.		
January,	3	0	11	17	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.5	10	1.80
February,	6	3	6	13	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.5	11	4.85
March,	6	0	8	17	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.4	10	2.85
April,	11	4	8	7	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.9	12	6 30
May,	4	10	10	7	6.4	5.2	5.0	5.5	11	3.60
June,	8	3	15	4	5.9	5.7	4.9	5.5	7	3.60
July,	9	4	13	5	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.5	8	2.45
August,	2	1	16	8*	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	5	0.30
September,	6	1	13	10	4 4	3.6	4.0	4.0	9	6.10
October,	7	5	10	9	4.8	5 4	4.3	4.8	9	1.90
November,	3	2	10	13*	5.0	5.7	4.4	5.0	14	9.15
December,	6	0	9	15*	6.5	6.0	5.4	6.0	12	3 35
Annual Mean,	5.9	2.8	10.7	10.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	9.7	3.85
Total for the Year,	71	33	129	125					118	46.25

Remarks. The greatest height of the barometer (reduced as above) was 30.65 inches, December 23d. The least, 29.04 inches, March 17th. Extreme range for the year, 1.61 inches.

The maximum temperature was 94°, on the 4th of July, with the Thermometer in the shade, exposed to a brisk current of air. Minimum — 6°, or 6° below zero, on the 29th of January, which was 2° lower than it has fallen since January 24th, 1839, when it stood at 8° below. Range for the year, 100°.

The greatest fall of rain at any one time occurred on the 12th and 13th of November; quantity, 6.00 inches. On the 9th and 10th of September 3.45 inches fell. The total quantity for the year was 46.25 inches, being over *six inches above* the average quantity, which for a period of twenty-three years is 40.03 inches.

* Seven days were not observed.

III. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR WORCESTER, MASS.

Lat. 42° 16′ 17″ *N.*; *Long.* 71° 48′ 13″ *W.*; *elevation* 536 *feet. Hours of Observation,* 7 *A. M.*, 2 *and* 9 *P. M.*

1853 - 54.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Extremes.
Barometer.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	
Mean at 7	29.35	29.53	29.44	29.54	29.59	29.42	29.39	29.48	29.47	29.51	29.40	29.33	
Mean at 2	29.31	29.62	29.40	29.31	29 37	29.36	29.35	29.45	29.57	29.52	29.48	29.33	
Mean at 9	29.70	29.47	29.55	29.32	29.45	29.42	29.37	29.47	29.48	29.50	29.58	29.30	
Thermometer.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean at 7	23.0	19.0	19.0	28.0	38.0	55.0	61.0	67.0	64.0	57.0	47.0	36.0	—0.6
Mean at 2	32.0	27.0	27.0	37.0	50.0	66.0	73.0	80.0	76.0	68.0	60.0	44.0	93.5
Mean at 9	26.0	23.0	22.0	32.0	41.0	57.0	64.0	73.0	68.0	63.0	49.0	38.0	
Psychrometer.													
Mean at 7	51.3	48.0	62.0	56.0	65 5	68.0	67.0	68.0	66.0	73.0	74.0	56.0	
Mean at 2	45.7	60.6	47.0	52.0	51.0	33.0	58 0	57.0	47 0	60.0	60.0	46.0	
Mean at 9	45.3	55.7	51.0	52.0	73.9	71.0	72.0	61.0	57.0	68.0	76.0	46.0	
Cloudiness.													
Mean at 7	5.3	5 5	4.7	3.3	5.4	3 9	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.9	6.1	
Mean at 2	4.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.4	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.4	4.7	5.0	Total.
Mean at 9	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.1	5.3	4.1	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	3.7	4.6	
Inches of rain,	.66	2.38	5.29	3.41	6.69	6.78	3.05	5.68	0.35	5.53	5.03	9.82	54.61
" snow-water,	3.13	.44	1.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.90
" snow,	20.50	7.50	15.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	46.00
Days of													
N. wind,	27	23	20	23	20	11	19	17	16	15	16	18	225
S. "	2	7	5	4	11	14	11	14	15	15	11	12	121
E. "	8	2	5	8	11	7	8	6	5	8	9	4	81
W. "	23	29	23	23	20	23	22	23	26	22	21	22	277

IV. AMOUNT OF RAIN AND SNOW REGISTERED AT THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, WORCESTER, MASS., FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year.	December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.
	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.
1841 - 42	4.77	6.0	1.35	5.0	4.13	3.0	2.24	4.0	2.82		3.24
1842 - 43	5.30	26.0	5.05	2.0	4.45	30.0	5.23	26.0	3.13	10.0	1.73
1843 - 44	2.28	23.0	3.14	13.5	1.44	12.0	3.80	18.5	0.35		3.67
1844 - 45	2.56	8.0	4.17	12.0	2.61	20.0	3.29	10.0	1.61		3.23
1845 - 46	5.39	13.0	2.92	13.0	2.50	30.0	3.33		1.34		5.85
1846 - 47	2.87	9.0	4.66	5.0	4.08	17.0	3.89	8.0	1.67		1.63
1847 - 48	4.93	10.5	3.08	4.5	1.61	25.0	3.89	6.0	1.52	5.0	6.82
1848 - 49	3.93	25.0	0.98	2.0	1.30	14.5	6.30	3.0	1.95		3.56
1849 - 50	3.12	8.5	4.79	15.0	3 23	2.0	3.67	20.0	5.53	13.0	7.50
1850 - 51	4.19	23.5	2.07	2.5	4.01	1.5	1.40	18.0	6.76		4.73
1851 - 52	2.30	5.5	5.44	15.5	2.46	11.5	3.42	13.5	10.77	23.0	3.15
1852 - 53	4.78	4.0	3.02	10.0	8.09	11.0	3.60	8.0	4.92		5.45
1853 - 54	3.79	20.5	2.82	7.5	6.62	15.5	3.45		6.69		6.78
Sums,	50.21	182.5	43.49	107.5	46.53	193.0	47.51	135.0	51.06	51.0	57.34
Means,	3.86	14.0	3.42	8.2	3.57	14.8	3.50	10.5	3.82	3.8	4.41

IV. CONTINUED.

Year.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.		November.		Total.	
	Inches Rain.	Inches Rain.	Inches Rain.	Inches Rain.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.
1841-42	4.93	1.96	7.12	3.50	0.83		3.36		40.25	18.0
1842-43	4.15	3.39	9.19	1.25	5.19		3.63		51.69	94.0
1843-44	1.92	3.50	3.39	3.68	7.34		3.06	5.0	37.57	72.0
1844-45	3.14	2.91	2.36	2.57	4.44		6.77	4.0	39.66	54.0
1845-46	2.37	3.81	2.44	0.90	2.19		4.08	5.0	37.12	61.0
1846-47	5.29	4.86	4.20	7.17	2.87		3.75		46.94	39.0
1847-48	1.31	3.13	3.19	2.36	5.75		1.94	8.0	39.53	59.0
1848-49	1.25	1.60	4.28	2.49	6.45		4.11		38.20	44.5
1849-50	3.35	3.75	6.05	7.92	3.37		2.14	0.5	54.42	59.0
1850-51	3.16	2.17	1.97	2.50	7.04	4	5.63	5.5	45.68	55.0
1851-52	3.53	3.42	11.38	3.36	3.89		5.88	4.0	59.00	73.0
1852-53	1.01	3.29	10.71	5.26	6.20		5.30		59.65	33.0
1853-54	3.05	5.68	0.35	5.53	5.03		9.82	2.5	59.51	46.0
Sums.	38.56	43.47	66.63	48.59	60.59	4	59.52	34.5	609.22	707.5
Means.	2.96	3.34	5.12	3.73	4.66		4.57	2.6	46.87	54.4

The above Table, increasing in value as years are added, exhibits the mean quantity of Rain and Snow for each month, the yearly mean, and the amount that fell in each month and year during the past thirteen years.

V. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

Lat. 40° 22′ 45″ *N.*, *Long.* 74° 55′ 30″ *W.* *Barometer* 96 *feet above Mid-tide.* *By L. H. Parsons.*

1. SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1855.

Months.	Thermometer.								Barometer.							
	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of Mo.	Minimum.	Day of Mo.	Range.	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of Mo.	Minimum.	Day of Mo.	Range.
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.						7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.					
1854.	°	°	°	°		°		°	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.		in.
July,	73.89	89.11	71.60	100	21	63	14	37	30.032	30.026	30.032	30.18	28	29.89	5	.29
August,	68.19	85.91	68.90	97½	25	54	8	43½	30.038	30.028	30.034	30.26	29	29.80	4	.46
September,	61.09	78.92	63.50	97	6	39	30	58	30 032	30.062	30.182	30.44	22	29.79	19	.65
October,	47.10	66.66	50.97	80	12	28	20	52	30.072	30.065	30.073	30.43	20	29.47	3	.96
November.	30.13	51.67	41.53	70	1	22	5	48	29.852	29.856	29.879	30.41	5	29.34	24	1.07
December,	23.68	34.75	26.55	48	16	1	20	47	29.910	29.928	29.961	30.70	23	29.13	4	1.59
1855.																
January,	27.84	37.51	30.42	59	7	9	25	50	30.023	30.028	30.061	30.78	8	29.16	22	1.62
February,	20.32	31.29	23.53	45	22	−5	7	50	29.867	29.892	29.914	30.29	12	29.52	5	.77
March,	30.88	44.25	34.26	63	31	12	1	56	29.882	29.866	29.877	30.35	1	29.32	24	1.03
April,	42.93	60.23	46.24	85	19	21½	2	63½	29.953	29.943	29.968	30.26	4	29.30	1	.96
May,	54.68	71.42	56.36	92	16	31	10	53	29.925	29.903	29.933	30.22	30	29.56	8	.66
June,	65.37	77.33	63.75	99½	29	41½	5	58½	29.937	29.929	29.929	30.30	27	29.50	7	.80
Year,	15.51	60.75	48 13	100	21*	−5	7†	105	29.964	29.960	29.987	30.78	8‡	29.13	4§	1.62

* July. † February. ‡ January. § December.

2. Weather for Year ending June 30, 1855.

Months. 1854-55.	Clear.*	Cloudy.*	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.	Months. 1855.	Clear.*	Cloudy.*	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.
July, 1854,	2	2	9	5.058	February,	5	6	8	2.950
August,	4	1	4	1.262	March,	3	4	8	1.966
September,	4	2	3	2.495	April,	5	4	7	1.670
October,	6	2	8	2.765	May,	3	2	8	3.050
November,	5	3	7	3.320	June,	0	3	16	7.490
December,	4	3	10	2.745					
January, '55,	0	9	11	2.893	Year,	41	41	99	37.664

Peach and Cherry blossoms first appeared on the 29th of April; and Apples on the 7th of May.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT CHAPEL HILL.

Lat. 35° 54′ 21″ *N.* *Long.* 79° 17′ 30″ *W.*

By James Phillips, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Months.	Barometer.				Thermometer detached.				Clouds, 0-10.			Rainy Days.	Cloudy Days.	Clear Days.
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.			
1854.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°						
June,	29.419	29.397	29.419	29.412	70.36	84.46	72.86	75.89	6.76	5.30	7.36	2	28	6
July,	29.468	29.451	29.469	29.463	76.26	88.87	78.03	81.05	4.48	4.06	6.16	1	30	11
August,	29.475	29.451	29.466	29.464	71.90	87.10	75.92	78.31	5.03	4.40	6.40	1	30	10
September,	29.509	29.488	29.502	29.499	68.16	83.80	72.66	74.87	5.20	4.40	5.90	2	28	3
October,	29.563	29.532	29.546	29.549	54.23	72.55	61.16	62.65	6.00	6 32	7.29	12	19	8
November,	29.415	29.408	29.428	29.417	41.26	58.56	47.67	49.16	6.00	4.70	6 33	6	24	7
December,	29.485	29.468	29.504	29.486	32.39	48.68	37.45	39.51	5.56	5.09	7.29	4	27	5
1855.														
January,	29.547	29.507	29.507	29.520	35.26	49.52	40.58	41.78	4.35	4.48	6.29	7	24	8
February,	29.424	29.400	29.414	29.413	29.79	45.54	34.86	36.39	5.68	5.21	7.00	4	24	4
March,	29.429	29.384	29.390	29.401	39.19	55.74	45.61	46.84	4.39	4.10	5.35	6	25	8
April,	29.507	29.470	29.490	29.489	55.43	75.73	61.03	64.06	3.26	3.80	6.20	7	23	4
May,	29.433	29.415	29.424	29.424	60.29	77.26	65.61	67.79	5.52	4.13	6.26	4	27	7
Mean,	29.473	29.448	29.463	29.461	52.88	68.98	57.79	59.86	5.19	4.67	6.49	6¼	25¼	6¼

First frost, 16th October. First ice, 6th November. Slight fall of snow on the 20th of December. Ground white with snow, 24th January. Two snowy days in March; snow four and a half inches on 22d.

Coldest day, 28th February. Barometer, reduced to the temperature of 32° F., 29.656 in. at 7 A. M.; 29.660 in. at 2 P. M.; 29.701 in. at 9 P. M.; mean, 29.672 in. Thermometer detached, 18° at 7 A. M.; 33° at 2 P. M.; 24° at 9 P. M.; mean, 25°.

Hottest day, July 5th. Barometer, reduced as above, 29.432 in. at 7 A. M.; 29.402 in. at 2 P. M.; 29.385 in. at 9 P. M.; mean, 29.406 in. The detached thermometer was 80°, 99°, 90°, and 89.6°.

Frogs singing on 6th March. First Martin seen, 12th March. Chickasaw plum in flower on 30th March; Prune and Plum on 1st April; Cherry on 2d; Damson on 9th; Apple on 10th.

First Chimney Swallow seen on 14th April, and Whip-poor-Will first heard on 5th April.

* Perfectly clear, not a cloud being seen, — or entirely cloudy, no clear sky being seen, — during the whole day.

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR SAVANNAH, Ga.

For the Year ending May, 1855. *By Dr. John F. Posey.*

1. Barometer.

Barometer cistern with constant level, No. 455, by J. Green. Scale, English inches, corrected for temperature reduced to the freezing point. 42 feet above half-tide in the river.

Months.	Highest.					Lowest.					Monthly Mean for each Hour.			Mean of all the daily Means.
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
1854.		inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
June,	27	30.14	30.08	30.09	30.102	8	29 80	29.76	29 82	29.795	30.00	29.96	29.98	29.979
July,	28	30.21	30.16	30.19	30 184	10	29.95	29.86	29.91	29.904	30.08	30.07	30 06	30 055
August,	24	30.15	30.11	30.12	30.054	4	29.97	29.91	29.91	29 929	30 07	30.03	30 06	30 054
Sept.	22	30.30	30.32	30.35	30.330	8	29.46	29.04	29.25	29 250	30.04	30.00	30 03	30.023
October,	6	30 37	30.33	30.34	30.347	16	29.80	29.74	29.84	29 793	30 13	30.08	30.11	30 107
Nov.	5	30.32	30.29	30.31	30.307	24	29.71	29.51	29.49	29.570	30.06	29.98	30.03	30.023
Dec.	23	30.42	30.41	30.44	30.423	3	29.66	29.82	29.83	29.783	30.13	30.07	30.11	30.102
1855.														
January,	8	30.50	30.52	30.61	30.543	28	29.74	29.47	29.55	29.588	30.15	30.09	30.13	30 127
Feb.	21	30.35	30.30	30.30	30.317	8	29.62	29.51	29.64	29.590	30.06	30.00	30.04	30 037
March,	1	30.42	30.36	30.42	30.431	31	29.71	29.40	29.59	29 567	30.08	30 00	30.04	30.040
April,	12	30.34	30.30	30.31	30.314	1	29.80	29.76	29.82	29.795	30.12	30.08	30.10	30 101
May,	15	30.26	30.21	30.20	30.224	8	29.73	29.67	29.80	29.701	30.02	30.01	30.01	30.000
An. M'n,		30.32	30.28	30.31	30.298		29.75	29.62	29.70	29 689	30 078	30.027	30.058	30.054

Barometer was highest, January 8th, 1855, ... 30.61 inches.
" " lowest, Sepember 8th, 1854, (storm,) 29.04 "

Difference, ... 1.57 "

2. Thermometer.

Made by J. Green, New York; housed as directed by the Smithsonian Institution.

Months.	Highest.					Lowest.					Monthly Mean for each Hour.			Mean of all the daily Means.	Rain-Gauge.	Rainy Days.	Relative Humidity *
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.				
1854.		°	°	°	°		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	inch.		
June	28	80.0	100.1	85.2	88.4	2	55.1	57.3	55.5	56.0	74.3	85 1	76.4	78 6	3.830	12	.77
July	9	81.9	101.0	81.0	88 0	12	73.2	79 7	76 0	76.3	77.9	90 0	80.1	82.7	7.982	12	.74
Aug.	3	83 1	101.4	86 3	90.3	31	71.2	33.3	76 7	77 1	76.8	89.1	79.7	81.8	4.522	17	.76
Sept.	5	77.3	94.0	81.4	82.8	23	62.0	78.0	69.7	69 9	73 8	84.1	76.4	78.1	7.457	11	.79
Oct.	14	68.0	87.8	76.6	77.5	21	47 9	67.1	59.0	58.0	60.7	75.4	66.0	67.5	0.482	2	.70
Nov.	11	65.7	77.2	69.4	70.8	28	31.8	19.3	39.2	40.1	48.4	64 0	54.5	55.6	2.304	4	.64
Dec.	25	57.8	71.8	58.3	60.6	6	24.0	18.3	40.4	37.6	41.9	56.3	47.5	48.1	0.978	5	.64
1855.																	
Jan.	7	54.6	69.0	62 2	61.9	27	26.9	14 4	39.1	36.5	44.8	58.1	50.0	50 9	1 261	8	.69
Feb.	8	63.0	73.9	64 0	67.0	27	27 4	36.9	33 9	32 7	40.1	54.7	46 9	47.3	1.176	7	61
March	15	67.5	84.0	66.6	72 7	1	28 2	45.5	37.0	36 9	48.9	65.1	55.1	56.4	2.771	7	.59
April	19	72.8	99.5	83.7	85.3	1	47.0	67.9	59.3	58 1	60.5	76.6	64.2	67.2	2.211	2	.67
May	27	73.0	95.1	80.9	83.1	12	59.0	76 8	64.0	66 6	68 7	82.6	70.9	74.1	5.887	8	.66
Mean,		70.4	87.9	74 6	77 4		46.1	61.2	54.1	53.8	59.7	73.4	64.0	65.7	40.861	95	.638

Thermometer was highest, August 3d, 1854, ... 101.4°
" " lowest, December 6th, 1854, ... 24.0

Difference, ... 77.4

* Relative Humidity is the per cent. of saturation; that is, when the air can hold no more aqueous vapor in solution, the relative humidity is 1.00.

VIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR ORANGE HILL, Fa.

Lat. 30° 30′ *N.*, *Long.* 8° 30′ *W. of Washington.* 148 *feet above the Sea. Barometer corrected for* 32° *Fahr. By J. Newton.*

Months. 1854.	Mean of three daily Observations.			Months. 1854-55.	Mean of three daily Observations.		
	Barom.	Ther.	Rain.		Barom.	Ther.	Rain.
	inch.	°	inch.		inch.	°	inch.
May,	29.819	74.5	3.4063	December,			1.4201
June,	29.843	78.9	5.4728	January, 1855,	29.801	48.8	2.9202
July,	29.907	81.5	2.8155	February,	29.863	47.4	2.8315
August,	29.889	82.1	3.3090	March,	29.869	57.7	1.7000
September,	29.866	79.6	2.5835	April,	29.853	70.0	3.1689
October,	29.935	68.9	3.8266				
November,	29.873	58.1	1.4082				34.8626

Mean of the year 70.33°. The coldest day, mean, 32.0°, February 28th. The warmest day, mean, 89.33°, August 3d.

Total quantity of Rain, 34.8626 inches; being 11.3734 inches less than in the corresponding months of the year before.

IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SACRAMENTO, Cal.

For the Year ending March 31, 1855. *Lat.* 38° 34′ 42″ *N.*, *Long.* 121° 40′ 5″ *W. Elevation above the Level of the Sea,* 30 *feet. By Thos. M. Logan, M. D.*

1854-55.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Barometer.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
Maximum,	30.45	30.28	30.22	30.13	30.20	30.20	30.30	30.35	30.26	30.34	30.11	30.04	30.45
Minimum,	29.85	29.00	29.90	29.85	29.80	29.85	29.83	30.05	29.68	29.44	29.50	29.32	29.00
Mean,	30.04	30.02	30.03	30.08	30.05	30.01	30.13	30.21	29.69	29.95	29.78	29.72	29.98
Thermometer.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Maximum,	78.00	77.00	90.00	101.50	99.00	90.00	90.00	72.00	68.00	62.00	70.00	76.00	101.50
Minimum,	49.00	48.00	49.00	50.75	52.00	48.00	49.00	44.00	29.00	27.00	32 00	41.00	27 00
Mean,	60.00	62.00	67.00	80.63	69.47	65.05	60.01	55.05	47.93	43.71	52.50	54.82	59.84
Dew-Point.													
Maximum,				69.00	62.50	55.00	55.00	49.50	49.00	44.50	51.50	59.00	63.00
Minimum,				45.50	43.00	40.50	32.00	34.00	25 50	30.00	18.00	35.00	18.00
Mean,				61.59	50.22	48.20	45.40	42.65	39.00	38.08	41 37	45.13	34.30
Number of													
Clear days,	9	23	20	27	25	26	12	20	19	8	16	10	215
Cloudy days,	12	4	7	4	5	3	10	8	9	18	3	13	96
Rainy days,	9	4	3		1	1	9	2	3	5	9	8	54
Inches of Rain,	1.50	0.21	0.31		0.005	sprinkle.	1.01	0.65	1.15	2.67	3.46	4.20	15.165
Days of													
N. wind,	1	1	0¼	2¾	0¾	1¾	2¼	6¾	3	2¼	4¼	2	28
N. W. "	10	6	6	4	2¼	2	7¾	12¾	17¾	13	10	10¾	102
W. "	1	1	0¼	11¼	1	3¼	0¾	1¼	0¼	0¾	0	1	22
S. W. "	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	8	10¼	8	3¼	0	3	5	5	74¼
S. "	5	8¼	10	5	8	5	3¼	0	1	1¾	2	3¾	53¼
S. E. "	3	3¾	3¾	0	10¾	7	7¾	2¼	4¼	6¼	6	8	62¾
E. "	0¼	1¼	1	0	0¼	0¾	0¼	1	3	1¼	0¼	0¼	10
N. E. "	1¾	1	1	0¼	0	0	1	2¾	1¾	2¾	0¼	0¼	10¾

Remarks. By clear days is meant that no clouds were visible at the times of observation; by cloudy, that some were visible; and by rainy days, that some rain fell, without reference to quantity. The heaviest rain of the year commenced falling at noon on the 27th of February, and continued, without intermission, until 10 P. M. of the 28th, measuring 2.10 inches. The last rain of the past season occurred on the 17th of June, 1854, and

amounted to 0.20 inch. The first rain of the present season was on the 4th of October, when 0.14 inch fell. Thus far the present has been a comparatively dry season. The Sacramento River remained at a very low stage until the 15th of March, when it rose 20 feet 2½ inches above low-water mark; since which time it has been gradually falling. The 13th of July was the hottest day experienced during the year, and indeed since the settlement of the country. The thermometer was observed, in some less favored situations than ours, at 107° at the hottest time of the day. The mean temperature of the hottest part of the day for the week ending July 15th was 97°. The night of the 16th of August was the hottest as yet noticed in the country; the thermometer standing at 82° at 10 P. M., and 70° at sunrise. The weather during the whole Winter was mild, dry, and pleasant, and the Spring opened early. On the 1st of February the Cowslip was observed in profuse blossom on the surrounding plains; on the 15th, the Wild Violet; on the 20th, the Peach-tree; and on the 23d, the Willow (Salix nigra), and the Nemophila, a small indigenous blue flower.

X. FALL OF RAIN, POWHATAN HILL, KING GEORGE CO., VA.

Month.	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.	
	Days on which Rain fell.	Inches.	Days on which Rain fell.	Inches.	Days on which Rain fell.	Inches.	Days on which Rain fell.	Inches.	Days on which Rain fell.	Inches.	Days on which Rain fell.	Inches.
January,	10	3.24	2	0.430	4	0.080	5	1.170	10	2 580	8	1.605
February,	4	1.49	5	3.800	6	1.845	7	2.390	7	4.255	2	1.060
March,	6	1.99	4	3.730	8	2.420	7	2.075	7	1.665	7	1.660
April,	9	3.29	7	3.735	11	5.590	10	2.935	9	3 265	6	1.170
May,	9	4.66	7	1.360	9	0.640	11	3.175	9	2.255	5	2.350
June,	5	0.98	7	3.155	12	4.425	3	1.070	10	3.790	14	3.490
July,	8	6.33	6	2.870	7	4.470	15	5.280	10	1.130		
August,	6	4.73	10	2.050	12	6.045	10	3.335	7	2.205		
September,	7	4.05	6	1.250	4	1.015	7	2.345	4	3.250		
October,	2	1.61	6	1.270	4	2.495	5	2 945	5	1.210		
November,	6	2.63	5	2.250	7	4.760	6	0.920	7	1.240		
December,	6	2.90	6	1.030	9	3.215	6	1.160	6	1.895		
Total,	78	37.95	71	26.930	93	37.720	92	28.800	91	28.740	42	11.335

	1st quarter.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
1854	8.500	9.310	6.585	4.345	28.740 inches.
1855	4.325	7.010			

Year.	Heaviest Rain.	Inches.	No. of Rains over one inch.
1850	July 19th,	4.210	9
1851	June 22d,	2.410	7
1852	July 16th and 17th,	2.550	8
1853	September 9th and 10th,	1.675	7
1854	April 14th, 17th,	2.315	6

Rains of half an inch and over, from 1st July, 1854, to 1st July, 1855.

1854. July 10, .53; August 3, .61; Sept. 7, .75; 10. 1.875; Dec. 26, 27, 1.12.
1855. Feb. 14, .96; March 6, 7, .575; 13, 14, .905; May 19, .76; 24, 1.165; June 1, .795; 17, 18, .655; 24, 25, .925.

Thermometer. — 1854. July 5, 6, 91°; 20, 97°; 21st, 95°; Aug. 1, 94°; 27, 91°; Sept. 2, 94°; 3, 96°; 8. 90°: Dec. 8. 20°; 9, 18°; 20, 14°; 21, 22°.
1855. Jan 30, 20°; Feb. 6. 14°; 7, 10°; 8, 14°; 9, 24°; 14, 54°; 24, 20°; 27, 14°; April 18, 78°; 19, 92°; 26, 84°; 27, 65°; May 10, 38°; June 13, 67°; 29, 30, 89°.

Frost. — 1854. Sept. 22; Oct. 5, 16, 18, 20. — 1855. April 8, 11; May 10, 11, 12.

Snow. — 1855. Jan. 11, ground white; 25, about an inch; Feb. 7, about 2 inches.

Ice. — 1854. Nov. 6 and 7, 19, 20, and 21, and Dec. 2, a skim; Dec. 5, pond frozen; 9, ice 3 inches thick; 14, 4½ to 4¾ inches.
1855. Jan. 23, ½ inch thick; 32, 2½ to 3 in.; Feb. 1, 3 to 3¾ in.; 6, 3 to 3¾ in.; March 2, 4 to 4½ in.; 20 to 23, 25 and 26, and April 3 and 4, a skim. Feb. 9, the Rappahannock River was frozen over with ice 3 inches thick; 15, navigation opened.

XI. RAIN AT CHURCH HILL, JEFFERSON CO., Miss.

(About 15 miles North of Natchez, Miss.)

During the Years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, *and to July* 21, 1855.

By Dr. F. B. Coleman.

Months.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
January,	7.37	2.35	1.57	0.75	2.68	1.44
February,	4.95	9.85	4.57	7.92	3.23	1.15
March,	2.41	2.83	3.08	5.23	6.17	1.08
April,	6.87	1.61	3.89	2.08	2.46	1.12
May,	5.49	0.96	1.31	4.75	7.66	0.66
June,	8.09	1.03	0.24	1.97	4.25	4.20
July,	3.55	1.91	3.38	7.92	1.67	3.88 to [July 21.
August,	3.78	5.16	0.89	9.13	2.05	
September,	0.70	0.46	2.27	1.37	14.73	
October,	0.20	3.27	1.89	4.19	2.44	
November,	2.47	8.09	5.10	2.58	1.04	
December,	11.52	6.64	8.81	4.83	1.49	
Total,	57.40	44.16	37.00	52.72	49 87	

The heaviest fall of rain for some years was from the 19th to the 22d of September, 1854; as follows: — Sept. 19th to 7 P. M., .63 inches; from 7 P. M. 19th to 7 A. M. 20th, 2 inches; to 6½ P. M., 3.94 inches; to 7 A. M. 21st, 3.25 inches; to 7 A. M. 22d, .76 inches; in all, 10.58 inches. The drought from the 22d of September to June, 1855, was severe, more so than for thirty years past.

XII. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES IN 1855.

Places.	Plum.	Pear.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Cambridge, Mass.,	May 5	May 5	May 8	May 10	May 15
Montpelier, Vt.,	May 20				May 26
New Haven, Ct.,			April 30		May 10
Lambertville, N. J.,			April 29	April 29	May 7
Perth Amboy, N. J.,	May 5	May 10	May 5	May 4	May 12
King George Co., Va.,	April 19	April 21	April 19	April 19	April 21
Chapel Hill, N. C.,	April 1			April 2	April 10
Orange Hill, Fa.,			Feb. 15		
Baton Rouge, La.,			Feb. 22		
Natchez, Miss.,			March 5	March 8	March 22
Columbus, Ohio,	April 25	April 26	April 24	April 26	May 2
Sacramento, Cal.,			Feb. 20		

THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR

1856.

PART II.

UNITED STATES.

I. PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

			Term Began.	Term Ended.
1.	George Washington,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789,	March 3, 1797.
2.	John Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1797,	March 3, 1801.
3.	Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	March 4, 1801,	March 3, 1809.
4.	James Madison,	Virginia,	March 4, 1809,	March 3, 1817.
5.	James Monroe,	Virginia,	March 4, 1817,	March 3, 1825.
6.	John Quincy Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1825,	March 3, 1829.
7.	Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1829,	March 3, 1837.
8.	Martin Van Buren,	New York,	March 4, 1837,	March 3, 1841.
9.	William Henry Harrison,*	Ohio,	March 4, 1841,	April 4, 1841.
10.	John Tyler,	Virginia,	April 4, 1841,	March 3, 1845.
11.	James Knox Polk,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1845,	March 3, 1849.
12.	Zachary Taylor,*	Louisiana,	March 4, 1849,	July 9, 1850.
13.	Millard Fillmore,	New York,	July 9, 1850,	March 3, 1853.
14.	Franklin Pierce,	New Hampshire,	March 4, 1853.	

II. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE 17th Presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1853; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1857.

		Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire,	*President*,	$ 25,000
Vacancy,†	*Vice-President*,	8,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

WILLIAM L. MARCY,	New York,	*Secretary of State*,	$ 8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE,	Kentucky,	*Secretary of the Treasury*,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS,	Mississippi,	*Secretary of War*,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN,	North Carolina,	*Secretary of the Navy*,	8,000
ROBERT MCCLELLAND,	Michigan,	*Secretary of the Interior*,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL,	Pennsylvania,	*Postmaster-General*,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING,	Massachusetts,	*Attorney-General*,	8,000

* Died in office.

† Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, the Vice-President of the United States, died on the 18th of April, 1853.

Department of State.*

William L. Marcy, *Secretary.*

J. Addison Thomas, *Assistant Secretary*, salary, $3,000.

	Salary.
William Hunter, *Chief Clerk*,	$ 2,200
Francis Markoe, *Princ'l Clerk*,	1,800
Robert S. Chew, *do.*	1,800
Edward Stubbs, *Disburs. Agent*,	2,000
Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, *Translator*,	$ 1,800
Edmund Flagg, *Superintendent of Statistics*,	2,000

Treasury Department.

James Guthrie, *Secretary.*

Peter G. Washington, *Assistant Secretary*, salary, $ 3,000.

Gilbert Rodman, *Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department*,	$2,200
Comptrollers.	
Elisha Whittlesey, 1*st Comp.*,	3,500
James M. Ramsey, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
John M. Brodhead, 2*d Comp.*,	3,000
Tobias Purrington, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Auditors.	
Thos. L. Smith, 1*st Auditor*,	3,000
David W. Mahon, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Philip Clayton, 2*d Auditor*,	3,000
William Mechlen, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Robt. J. Atkinson, 3*d Auditor*,	3,000
Samuel S. Rind, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Aaron O. Dayton, 4*th Auditor*,	3,000
A. J. O'Bannon, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Maurice McConnel, 5*th Auditor*,	3,000
T. M. Smith, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Wm. F. Phillips, *Auditor of Treasury for P. O. Depart.*,	3,000
Thos. J. Johnston, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Commissioner of Customs.	
Hugh J. Anderson,	3,000
Thomas Feran, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Geo. F. Emery, G. W. Pomeroy, H. C. Loughlin, Wm. P. Pouder, *Appraisers at Large.*	
S. J. Bridge, *Appraiser-General for the Pacific Coast*,	$6,000
Treasurer's Office.	
Samuel Casey, *Treasurer*,	3,000
W. B. Randolph, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Assistant Treasurers.	
I. W. Beard, *Boston*,	2,500
John J. Cisco, *New York*,	4,000
Daniel Sturgeon, *Philadelphia*,	2,500
B. C. Pressly, *Charleston*,	2,500
Jas. Brewer, *New Orleans*,	2,500
Isaac H. Sturgeon, *St. Louis*,	2,500
Jacob R. Snyder, *California.*	
Register's Office.	
Finley Bigger, *Register*,	3,000
Charles T. Jones, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Solicitor's Office.	
Ferris B. Streeter, *Solicitor*,	3,500
B. F. Pleasants, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000
Coast Survey.	
Alex. D. Bache, *Superintendent*,	6,000

* By the 4th section of the Civil and Diplomatic Act, it is provided that the clerks in the Department of State shall be examined, classified, and distributed as directed in the other Executive Departments (see American Almanac for 1854, page 148, and for 1855, page 132), from and after June 30, 1855, and that the permanent clerical force shall consist of three clerks of class 1, salary $1,200; two of class 2, salary $1,400; eight of class 3, salary $1,600; eight of class 4, salary $1,800; and one chief clerk; and that one of the clerks of class 4 shall give bonds and make the disbursements for the Department, and superintend the northeast executive building, receiving therefor $200 additional salary.

War Department.

Jefferson Davis, *Secretary.*

	Salary.
Arch. Campbell, *Chief Clerk*,	$2,200
Adjutant-General's Office.	
Samuel Cooper, *Col., Adjutant-General.*	
W. G. Freeman, *Major, Assist. Adj.-Gen.*	
J. F. Brown, *Chief Clerk*,	1,800
Quartermaster-General's Bureau.	
T. S. Jesup, *Brev. Maj.-Gen., Quartermaster-General.*	
Charles Thomas, *Brev. Lt.-Col., Quartermaster.*	
Wm. A. Gordon, *Chief Clerk*,	1,800
Pay Bureau.	
B. F. Larned, *Col., Paymaster-Gen.*	
W. D. Beal, *Chief Clerk*,	1,800
Subsistence Bureau.	
Geo. Gibson, *Brev. Maj.-Gen., Com.-Gen. of Subsistence.*	
A. E. Shiras, *Capt. 4th Art., Assist. Com. Subsistence.*	
Richard Gott, *Chief Clerk*,	1,800
Medical Bureau.	
Thomas Lawson, *Brev. Brig.-Gen., Surg.-Gen.*	
R. C. Wood, *Surg. & Assist. Surg.-Gen.*	
R. Johnson, *Chief Clerk*,	$1,800
Engineer Bureau.	
J. G. Totten, *Brev. Brig.-Gen., Chief Engineer.*	
J. D. Kurtz, *Lieut., Assist. Chief Engineer.*	
F. N. Barbarin, *Chief Clerk*,	1,800
Topographical Bureau.	
John J. Abert, *Col., Chief Top. Engineer.*	
M. L. Smith, *Lt., Assist. Chief Top. Engineer.*	
Geo. Thompson, *Chief Clerk*,	1,800
Ordnance Bureau.	
Henry K. Craig, *Col., Chief of Ordnance.*	
W. Maynadier, *Capt., Assist.*	
Geo. Bender, *Chief Clerk*,	1,800

Navy Department.

James C. Dobbin, *Secretary.*

Charles W. Welsh, *Chief Clerk*,				2,200
Joseph Smith, *Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Navy-Yards*,				3,500
Charles Morris,	*do.*	*do.*	*Ordnance and Hydrography*,	3,500
John Lenthall,	*do.*	*do.*	*Construct., Equip., & Repairs*,	3,500
Horatio Bridge,	*do.*	*do.*	*Provisions and Clothing*,	3,500
William Whelan,	*do.*	*do.*	*Med. and Surgery*,	3,500
Lieut. M. F. Maury, *Superintendent of Observatory at Washington*,				3,000
Daniel B. Martin, *Engineer in Chief.*				3,000

Department of the Interior.

Robert McClelland, *Secretary.*

Geo. C. Whiting, *Chief Clerk, General Land-Office.*	$2,200	Asa F. Chapin, *Principal Clerk of Surveys*,	1,800
Thos. A. Hendricks, *Commiss.*,	3,000	Julius N. Granger, *Recorder*,	2,000
Jos. S. Wilson, *Chief Clerk*,	2,000	Sidney Webster, *Secret. to Pres. to sign Land Patents*,	1,500
———, *Principal Clerk of Private Land Claims*,	1,800		

		Salary.
Indian Office.		
G. W. Manypenny, *Commiss.*,		$3,000
Charles E. Mix, *Chief Clerk*,		2,000
Pension Office.		
Josiah Minot, *Commissioner*,		3,000
Samuel Cole, *Chief Clerk*,		2,000
Patent Office.		
Charles Mason, *Commissioner*,		3,000
S. T. Shugert, *Chief Clerk*,		2,000
George C. Schaffer, *Examiner*,		2,500
Henry Baldwin,	*do.*	2,500
Leonard D. Gale,	*do.*	2,500
Jonathan H. Lane,	*do.*	2,500
Titian R. Peale,	*do.*	2,500
T. J. Everett,	*do.*	2,500
A. B. Little,	*do.*	2,500
De Witt C. Lawrence,	*do.*	2,500
J. M. Henry,	*do.*	2,500
Alfred Herbert,	*do.*	2,500
Edward Foreman,	*do.*	2,500
W. C. Langdon,	*do.*	2,500
Daniel Breed, *Assist. Exam.*,		1,800
C. B. Moss, *Assist. Exam.*,		$1,800
J. Van Santvoord,	*do.*	1,800
I. Tyssowski,	*do.*	1,800
H. P. K. Peck,	*do.*	1,800
Marcus Bull,	*do.*	1,800
Wm. B. Taylor,	*do.*	1,800
A. T. Jenckes,	*do.*	1,800
I. D. Toll,	*do.*	1,800
T. H. Dodge,	*do.*	1,800
S. E. Coues,	*do.*	1,800
William Read,	*do.*	1,800
A. L. McIntire, *Draughtsman*,		1,600
D. J. Browne, *Agricult. Clerk*,		2,000
Samuel P. Bell, *Machinist*,		1,600
Wm. W. Turner, *Librarian*,		1,600
Public Buildings.		
J. B. Blake, *Commissioner*,		2,000
Penitentiary.		
Thomas Thornley, *Warden*,		1,500
Harvey Lindsley, *Inspector*,		100
Richard Jones,	*do.*	100
Samuel Pumphrey,	*do.*	100

COMMISSION TO ADJUST PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN CALIFORNIA.

Alpheus Felch, of Michigan,	8,000	Jno. H. McKune,	*Att'y for U. S.*
Robert A. Thompson, of Va.,	8,000	Louis Blanding,	*Ass't Law Agent.*
Seth B. Farwell,	8,000	George Fisher,	*Secretary.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

James Campbell, *Postmaster-General.*

Horatio King,	1*st Assistant Postmaster-Gen.*,		*Appointment Office*,	3,000
Wm. H. Dundas,	2*d*	*do.*	*do.*, *Contract Office*,	3,000
John Marron,	3*d*	*do.*	*do.*, *Finance Office*,	3,000
John Oakford,	*Chief Clerk P. O. Dep't, and Chief of Inspection Office*,			2,200
Wm. F. Phillips,	*Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office*,			3,000
T. J. Johnston,	*Chief Clerk of the Auditor*,			2,000

POSTMASTERS IN THE CHIEF TOWNS AND CITIES.*

[Corrected in the Post-Office Department, October 30, 1855.]

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Augusta, Me.	Wm. S. Badger.	Hallowell, Me.	T. W. Newman.
Bangor, Me.	Isaac C. Haines.	*Portland, Me.	N. L. Woodbury.
Bath, Me.	Joseph C. Snow.	Robbinston, Me.	J. W. Cox.
Brunswick, Me.	Robert P. Dunlap.	Saco, Me.	Charles Nutter.
Calais, Me.	Edgar Whidden.	Thomaston, Me.	A. Lermond.
Castine, Me.	Charles Rogers.	Waterville, Me.	W. J. Richards.
Eastport, Me.	W. Hathaway.	Charlestown, N. H.	J. H. Hubbard.

* The offices marked thus (*) are the distributing offices.

Cities.	Postmasters.
Concord, N. H.	Jacob Carter.
Dover, N. H.	B. F. Vittum.
Exeter, N. H.	D. Melcher.
Hanover, N. H.	D. F. Richardson.
Keene, N. H.	J. D. Colony.
Manchester, N. H.	Thos. P. Pierce.
Nashua, N. H.	George Bowers.
Portsmouth, N. H.	G. H. Rundlett.
Bennington, Vt.	Truman Heiling.
Brattleboro', Vt.	Samuel Dutton.
Burlington, Vt.	D. A. Danforth.
Middlebury, Vt.	E. R. Wright.
Montpelier, Vt.	Chas. G. Eastman.
Rutland, Vt.	J. Cain.
Windsor, Vt.	P. G. Skinner.
Amherst, Mass.	Seth Nims.
Andover, Mass.	H. Clark.
*Boston, Mass.	E. C. Bailey.
Cambridge, Mass.	Wm. Caldwell.
Charlestown, Mass.	Chas. B. Rogers.
Dedham, Mass.	Elisha Thayer.
Fitchburg, Mass.	John Todd.
Greenfield, Mass.	D. N. Carpenter.
Lawrence, Mass.	Benj. F. Watson.
Lowell, Mass.	F. A. Hildreth.
Lynn, Mass.	J. C. Stickney.
Nantucket, Mass.	Charles P. Swain.
New Bedford, Ms.	Joseph C. Kent.
Newburyport, Ms.	J. M. Cooper.
Northampton, Ms.	Amos H. Bullen.
Pittsfield, Mass.	Phineas Allen, Jr.
Plymouth, Mass.	Moses Bates, Jr.
Salem, Mass.	Geo. B. Loring.
Sandwich, Mass.	Charles B. Hall.
Springfield, Mass.	A. W. Chapin.
Taunton, Mass.	A. M. Ide, Jr.
Ware, Mass.	Addison Sanford.
Williamstown, Ms.	Keyes Danforth.
Worcester, Mass.	E. Bannister.
Newport, R. I.	Joseph Joslen.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Joseph T. Sisson.
*Providence, R. I.	W. B. Sayles.
Bridgeport, Conn.	E. B. Goodsell.
*Hartford, Conn.	W. J. Hamersley.
Litchfield, Conn.	G. H. Baldwin.
Middletown, Ct.	Norman Smith.
New Haven, Ct.	L. A. Thomas.
New London, Ct.	James B. Lyman.
Norwich, Conn.	John W. Stedman.
*Albany, N. Y.	C. Vosburgh.
Auburn, N. Y.	E. P. Ross.
Batavia, N. Y.	Wm. Seaver.
Binghampton, N.Y.	J. B. Abbott.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	D. Van Voorhis.
*Buffalo, N. Y.	James G. Dickie.
Canandaigua, N.Y.	N. G. Cheesebro.
Catskill, N. Y.	J. Joesbury.
Cooperstown, N.Y.	C. J. Stillman.
Elmira, N. Y.	Daniel Stephens.
Geneva, N. Y.	L. Kelly.
Hudson, N. Y.	Henry C. Miller.
Ithaca, N. Y.	A. S. Johnson.
Lockport, N. Y.	Asher Torrance.
Newburg, N. Y.	Jos. Casterline, Jr.
*New York, N. Y.	Isaac V. Fowler.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Luke Baldwin.
Oswego, N. Y.	S. R. Beardsley.
Owego, N. Y.	H. A. Beebe.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Chas. S. Mooers.
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	A. S. Pease.
Rochester, N. Y.	H. S. Allis.
Rome, N. Y.	A. J. Rowley.
Saratoga Sp., N. Y.	Lewis P. Close.
Schenectady, N. Y.	Luke Dodge.
Sharon, N. Y.	H. Beekman.
Syracuse, N. Y.	H. J. Sedgwick.
Troy, N. Y.	Wm. W. Witman.
Utica, N. Y.	Isaiah Tiffany.
Watertown, N. Y.	W. H. Sigourney.
West Point, N. Y.	Mary Berard.
Whitehall, N. Y.	Atherton Hall.
Burlington, N. J.	H. Hollenback.
Newark, N. J.	Charles T. Gray.
N. Brunswick, N.J.	Henry Sanderson.
Paterson, N. J.	William D. Quin.
Princeton, N. J.	Robert L. Clow.
Trenton, N. J.	W. A. Benjamin.
Carlisle, Pa.	John B. Bratton.
Chambersburg, Pa.	John Noel.
Easton, Pa.	John J. Herster.

Cities.	Postmasters.
*Erie, Pa.	B. F. Sloan.
Harrisburg, Pa.	John H. Brant.
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	W. G. Murray.
Kensington, Pa.	Peter Rambo.
Lancaster, Pa.	H. M. Reigart.
Meadville, Pa.	J. E. McFarland.
*Northumberland, Pa.	Jacob Ulp.
*Philadelphia, Pa.	John Miller,
*Pittsburg, Pa.	Robt. Anderson.
Pottsville, Pa.	John Clayton.
Reading, Pa.	Lewis H. Wunder.
Uniontown, Pa.	A. Hadden.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Jacob Sorber.
Dover, Del.	G. Stevenson.
Newcastle, Del.	J. Dunkin, Jr.
Wilmington, Del.	John McClung.
Annapolis, Md.	Aug. Gassaway.
*Baltimore, Md.	Jacob G. Davies.
Cumberland, Md.	Wm. A. Taylor.
Frederick, Md.	J. J. Smith.
Hagerstown, Md.	Saml. Ridenour.
Georgetown, D. C.	H. W. Tilley.
*Washington, D.C.	James G. Berret.
Abingdon, Va.	Leonidas Baugh.
Alexandria, Va.	T. W. Ashby.
Charlottesville, Va.	W. Hutchison.
Clarksburg, Va.	B. S. Griffin.
Fredericsburg, Va.	R. T. Thom.
*Kanawha C.H., Va.	D. H. Snyder.
Lynchburg, Va.	Robt. H. Glass.
*Norfolk, Va.	A. M. Vaughan.
*Petersburg, Va.	Wm. N. Friend.
Richmond, Va.	Thos. B. Bigger.
*Wheeling, Va.	Geo. A. Cracraft.
Winchester, Va.	Geo. B. Graves.
*Ashville, N. C.	W. L. Hilliard.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Josiah E. Bryan.
Greensboro', N. C.	B. C. Graham.
Hillsboro', N. C.	J. M. Palmer.
Newbern, N. C.	J. C. Stevenson.
*Raleigh, N. C.	Wm. White.
Wilmington, N. C.	Daniel Dickson.
Camden, S. C.	Thos W. Pegues.
*Charleston, S. C.	Alfred Huger.
Columbia, S. C.	James B. Glass.
Georgetown, S. C.	Wm. McNulty.
*Yorkville, S. C.	Samuel Melton.
Athens, Ga.	John Crawford.
*Augusta, Ga.	J. M. Smythe.
Columbus, Ga.	R. C. Forsyth.
Darien, Ga.	Wm. T. Thorp.
Macon, Ga.	J. A. Nisbett.
Milledgeville, Ga.	Thos. M. Cook.
*Savannah, Ga.	Solomon Cohen.
Apalachicola, Fa.	B. F. Simmons.
Key West, Fa.	J. C. Whalton.
Pensacola, Fa.	Dillon Jordon.
Tallahassee, Fa.	Miles Nash.
Florence, Ala.	Geo. W. Sneed.
Greensboro', Ala.	H. Kohnen.
*Huntsville, Ala.	C. D. Kavanaugh.
Mobile, Ala.	T. L. Toulmin.
*Montgomery, Ala.	M. P. Blue.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Wm. D. Marrast.
*Tuscumbia, Ala.	John L. Bunch.
Jackson, Miss.	C. R. Dickson.
*Natchez, Miss.	Richard Elward.
Pass Christian, Mi.	Archibald Clark.
Port Gibson, Miss.	Benj. F. Booth.
*Vicksburg, Miss.	W. H. Sparke.
Baton Rouge, La.	Jos. McCormick.
Donaldsonville, La.	A. Gingry.
*Natchitoches, La.	Fairman F. Taber.
*New Orleans, La.	Arthur S. Nevitt.
Austin, Tex.	Benj. F. Johnson.
Corpus Christi, Tex.	H. W. Berry.
*Galveston, Tex.	John B. Root.
Houston, Tex.	O. L. Cochran.
Fort Gibson, Ark.	Thomas Lanigan.
Little Rock, Ark.	John E. Reardon.
Columbia, Tenn.	E. F. Lee.
Knoxville, Tenn.	J. E. Helms.
*Memphis, Tenn.	Wm. H. Carroll.
Murfreesboro', Ten.	Wm. R. Butler.
*Nashville, Tenn.,	S. R. Anderson.
*Cumb'd Gap, Tenn.	J. G. Newlee.
Frankfort, Ky.	Benj. F. Johnson.
Lexington, Ky.	Squire Bassett.
*Louisville, Ky.	J. W. Brannon.
*Maysville, Ky.	Benj. O. Pickett.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Chillicothe, Ohio,	John Hough.	Galena, Ill.	Bernard Gray.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	John L. Vattier.	Jacksonville, Ill.	Samuel Hunt.
Cleveland, Ohio,	J. W. Grey.	Kaskaskia, Ill.	Philip W. Unger.
*Columbus, Ohio,	Thomas Sparrow.	Peoria, Ill.	Peter Sweat.
Dayton, Ohio,	Edward A. King.	Quincy, Ill.	Austin Brooks.
Marietta, Ohio,	Nathaniel Bishop.	*Shawneetown, Ill.	G. H. McKeaig.
Newark, Ohio,	Edmund J. Ellis.	Springfield, Ill.	Isaac R. Diller.
Sandusky, Ohio,	John M. Brown.	Independence, Mo.	P. McClanahan.
Steubenville, Ohio,	Thos. Brashears.	Jefferson Bar., Mo.	E. Thompson.
*Toledo, Ohio,	John E. Hunt.	Jefferson City, Mo.	J. S. McCrackin.
Zanesville, Ohio,	J. B. Roberts.	*St. Louis, Mo.	D. H. Armstrong.
Adrian, Mich.	C. B. Backus.	Muscatine, Io.	Henry Reece.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	H. D. Bennett.	Burlington, Io.	James Tizzard.
*Detroit, Mich.	T. F. Brodhead.	Madison, Wisc.	John N. Jones.
Jackson, Mich.	R. S. Cheney.	Milwaukee, Wisc.	J. A. Noonan.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Wm. H. De Yoe.	St. Paul, Min.	W. H. Forbes.
Lansing, Mich.	V. S. Murphy.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	D. V. Whiting.
Pontiac, Mich.	S. W. Denton.	Salt Lake City, Ut.	Elias Smith.
Evansville, Ind.	Benj. Stinson.	Benicia, Cal.	T. T. Hooper.
*Indianapolis, Ind.	W. W. Wick.	Monterey, Cal.	Wm. Curtis.
Lafayette, Ind.	Jacob Walker.	Sacramento City, Cal.	Ferris Forman.
Madison, Ind.	Rolla Doolittle.	San Diego, Cal.	G. Lyons.
New Albany, Ind.	F. M. Gwin.	San Francisco, Cal.	Chas. L. Weller.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Joseph O. Jones.	San José, Cal.	John W. Patrick.
*Vincennes, Ind.	J. Dick.	Stockton, Cal.	P. Edward Conner.
Alton, Ill.	R. W. English.	Astoria, Oregon,	T. P. Powers.
*Chicago, Ill.	Isaac Cook.	Oregon City, Or.	W. W. Buck.

Collectors of Customs in the Principal Ports.

[Corrected in the Treasury Department, Oct. 30, 1855.]

Ports.	Collectors.	Ports.	Collectors.
Bangor, Me.	George P. Sewall.	Barnstable, Ms.	S. B. Phinney.
Bath, Me.	Chas. N. Bodfish.	Boston, Ms.	Chas. H. Peaslee.
Belfast, Me.	E. K. Smart.	Edgartown, Ms.	C. Norton.
Castine, Me.	R. H. Bridgham.	Fall River, Ms.	P. W. Leland.
Eastport, Me.	Bion Bradbury.	Gloucester, Ms.	W. H. Manning.
Ellsworth, Me.	Thomas D. Jones.	Marblehead, Ms.	Wm. Bartoll.
Kennebunk, Me.	John Cousens.	Nantucket, Ms.	E. W. Allen.
Machias, Me.	Dan. W. Dorman.	New Bedford, Ms.	C. B. H. Fessenden.
Portland, Me.	Ezra Carter, Jr.	Newburyport, Ms.	James Blood.
Saco, Me.	A. A. Hanscom.	Plymouth, Ms.	E. P. Little.
Waldoboro', Me.	Edmund Wilson.	Salem, Ms.	Ephraim F. Miller.
Wiscasset, Me.	John Babson.	Bristol, R. I.	G. H. Reynolds.
York, Me.	Luther Junkins.	Newport, R. I.	George Turner.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Zenas Clement.	Providence, R. I.	Gideon Bradford.

Ports.	Collectors.
Burlington, Vt.	D. A. Smalley.
Fairfield, Ct.	Wm. S. Pomeroy.
Middletown, Ct.	Wm. D. Starr.
New Haven, Ct.	M. A. Osborn.
New London, Ct.	Henry Hobart.
Stonington, Ct.	Ezra Chesebro.
Buffalo, N. Y.	John T. Hudson.
C. Vincent, N. Y.	Alfred Fox.
Lewiston, N. Y.	A.V. E. Hotchkiss.
NewYork, N. Y.	H. J. Redfield.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Horace Moody.
Oswego, N. Y.	E. B. Talcott.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Henry B. Smith.
Rochester, N. Y.	Jas. C. Campbell.
Sacket's H'r, N. Y.	T. S. Hall.
Sag Harbor, N.Y.	S. L. Gardiner.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	H. P. Whallon.
Bargaintown, N. J.	Thos. D. Winner.
Bridgetown, N. J.	Wm. S. Bowen.
Lamberton, N. J.	John A. Sherrad.
Newark, N. J.	Edwd. T. Hillyer.
Perth Amboy, N.J.	Fr. W. Brinley.
Tuckerton, N. J.	Steph. Willets.
Erie, Pa.	James Lytle.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles Brown.
Wilmington, Del.	Jesse Sharpe.
Annapolis, Md.	James Sands.
Baltimore, Md.	P. F. Thomas.
Oxford, Md.	R. B. Willis.
Vienna, Md.	G. A. Z. Smith.
Georgetown, D. C.	Robert White.
Alexandria, Va.	Edwd. S. Hough.
Eastville, Va.	John S. Parker.
Norfolk, Va.	Saml. T. Sawyer.
Petersburg, Va.	A. D. Banks.
Richmond, Va.	W. M. Harrison.
Tappahannock, Va.	Geo. T. Wright.
Yorktown, Va.	I. B. Brittingham.
Beaufort, N. C.	J. E. Gibble.
Edenton, N. C.	Edmund Wright.
Eliza'h City, N.C.	L. D. Starke.
Newbern, N. C.	T. S. Singleton.
Ocracoke, N. C.	Oliver S. Dewey.
Plymouth, N. C.	Joseph Ramsey.
Washington, N. C.	H. F. Hancock.
Wilmington, N.C.	Jas. T. Miller.
Beaufort, S. C.	B. R. Bythewood.
Charleston, S. C.	Wm. F. Colcock.
Georgetown, S. C.	J. T. Merriman.
Darien, Geo.	Woodford Maybry.
Savannah, Geo.	John Boston.
St. Mary's, Geo.	J. A. Baratte.
Apalachicola, Fa.	Geo. S. Hawkins.
Jacksonville, Fa.	J. D. Dell.
Key West, Fa.	P. Baldwin.
Pensacola, Fa.	Joseph Sierra.
St. Marks, Fa.	Hugh Archer.
St. Augustine, Fa.	Paul Arnan.
Mobile, Ala.	Thad. Sanford.
Natchez, Miss.	Edward Pickett.
Shieldsboro', Miss.	D. W. Johnston.
Vicksburg, Miss.	D. Walker.
Franklin, La.	R. N. McMillan.
New Orleans, La.	Thos. C. Porter.
Galveston, Texas,	Hamilton Stuart.
La Salle, Texas,	D. M. Stapp.
Franklin, Texas,	C. Sherman.
Point Isabel, Tex.	Jas. H. Durst.
Cleveland, Ohio,	Robert Parks.
Toledo, Ohio,	Josiah Riley.
Sandusky, Ohio,	James A. Jones.
Chicago, Ill.	P. Conley.
Detroit, Mich.	John H. Harmon.
Michil'ck, Mich.	J. A. T. Wendell.
Milwaukee, Wisc.	John White.
Pembina, Min. T.	J. McFetridge.
Benicia, Cal.	T. B. Storer.
Monterey, Cal.	Isaac B. Wall.
Sacramento C., Cal.	Chas. C. Sackett.
San Diego, Cal.	O. S. Witherby.
San Francisco, Cal.	M. S. Latham.
Stockton, Cal.	Jas. M. Scofield.
San Pedro, Cal.	I. Williams.
Astoria, O. T.	John Adair.
Gardner, O. T.	A. C. Gibbs.
Port Townsend, W.T.	J. N. Ebey.

NAVAL OFFICERS *in Office, October*, 1855.

Names.	Districts.	Names.	Districts.
John McClintock,	Portsmouth, N.H	John Kettlewell,	Baltimore, Md.
Nicholas Brown,	Newburyport, Ms.	C. C. Robinson,	Norfolk, Va.
Charles Millet,	Salem, Ms.	Wm. N. Peden,	Wilmington, N.C.
Charles G. Greene,	Boston, Ms.	Henry M. Howard,	Charleston, S. C.
Silas A. Comstock,	Providence, R. I.	Thos. L. Hamilton,	Savannah, Ga.
Milton Hall,	Newport, R. I.	Joseph Genois,	New Orleans, La.
J. R. Brodhead:	New York, N. Y.	Wm. B. Dameron,	San Francisco.
Nath. B. Eldred,	Philadelphia, Pa.		

REGISTERS, RECEIVERS, SURVEYORS, AND GEOLOGISTS CONNECTED WITH THE LAND-OFFICE.

Names of Registers and Receivers in Office, November, 1855.

State.	Place.	Registers.	Receivers.
ALABAMA,	St. Stephens,	James Magoffin,	Saml. S. Houston.
"	Cahawba,	Eldridge Gardner,	Wm. W. Fambro.
"	Huntsville,	James H. Ware,	John S. Nance.
"	Tuscaloosa,	Monroe Donoho,	James W. Warren.
"	Elba,	J. Clanton,	James Larkins.
"	Demopolis,	Lewis B. McCarty,	S. T. Torbert.
"	Montgomery,	Thos. O. Glascock,	Thos. Welsh.
"	Lebanon,	J. Cunningham,	A. Snodgrass.
ARKANSAS,	Batesville,	Wm. W. Lewis,	J. C. Claiborne.
"	Little Rock,	Robt. A. Watkins,	Peter T. Crutchfield.
"	Washington,	Benj. P. Jett,	Charles B. Mitchel.
"	Fayetteville,	L. C. Blackemore,	D. W. C. Yell.
"	Helena,	Henry L. Biscoe,	James C. Tappan.
"	Clarksville,	Oliver Basham,	M. Rose.
"	Champagnolle,	William J. Owen,	Wm. T. Sergeant.
CALIFORNIA,	Los Angeles,	H. P. Dorsey,	Andreas Pico.
"	Benicia,	Wm. W. Gift,	P. Bequette.
"	Marysville,	C. S. Fairfax,	J. A. Paxton.
FLORIDA,	Tallahassee,	Selim W. Myers,	John W. Argyle.
"	St. Augustine,	James M. Gould,	F. P. Ferriera.
"	Newnansville,	T. J. Prevatt,	J. G. Reardon.
"	Tampa,	J. Carter,	Madison Post.
ILLINOIS,	Shawneetown,	J. M. Cunningham,	W. L. Caldwell.
"	Kaskaskia,	Danl. P. Roberts,	William Adair.
"	Vandalia,	Akin Evans,	Daniel Gregory.
"	Springfield,	John Connelly,	Edward Connor.
"	Danville,	J. N. Drake,	Wm. E. Russell.
INDIANA,	Vincennes,	J. Law.	
"	Indianapolis,	James Talbot,	Calvin W. Ruter.
IOWA,	Dubuque,	George McHenry,	Patrick Quigley.
"	Iowa Dacanah,	J. D. Jenkins,	A. K. Eaton.
"	Fort Dodge,	W. H. Merritt,	V. Van Antwerp.
"	Sioux City,	S. P. Yerman,	A. S. Bryant.
"	Fairfield,	James Thompson,	J. W. Culbertson.
"	Iowa City,	John Clark,	Gilman Folsom.

State.	Place.	Registers.	Receivers.
Iowa,	Fort Des Moines,	Thomas A. Walker,	P. M. Casaday.
"	Council Bluffs,	L. W. Babbitt,	Enos Lowe.
"	Chariton,	Robert Coles,	N. G. Sales.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	Lewis Palms,	Henry W. Palfrey.
"	Opelousas,	R. Benguerel,	J. Ray.
"	Monroe,	William Shannon,	C. H. Morrison.
"	Greensburg,	Cade D. Strickland.	John M. Vernon.
"	Natchitoches,	John B. Cloutier,	Thos. C. Hunt.
Michigan,	Detroit,	Daniel J. Campan,	Elisha Taylor.
"	Kalamazoo,	Thos. S. Atlee,	L. Van de Walker.
"	Genesee,	William M. Fenton,	Russell Bishop.
"	Ionia,	Alexander F. Bell,	Frederic Hall.
"	Sault Ste. Marie,	Ebenezer Warner,	William A. Pratt.
"	Duncan,	C. H. Taylor,	H. A. Rood.
Mississippi,	Washington,	Jas. W. Newman,	Wm. N. Whitehurst.
"	Augusta,	Drury Bynum,	Oliver C. Dease.
"	Jackson,	Joseph Bell,	Wm. M. Gillaspie.
"	Grenada,	Saml. M. Hankins,	J. J. Gage.
"	Columbus,	B. Matthews,	Robert D. Haden.
Missouri,	St. Louis,	D. C. Tuttle,	Richard B. Dallan.
"	Fayette,	Leland Wright,	E. E. Buckner.
"	Palmyra,	Wm. P. Harrison,	Joseph P. Ament.
"	Jackson,	Thos. B. English,	George M. Beatie.
"	Clinton,	Asa S. Marvin,	Nathl. B. Holden.
"	Springfield,	Richard M. Jones,	Henry Fulbright.
"	Plattsburg,	James H. Birch,	H. Whittington.
"	Milan,	Jacamiah Seaman,	Wesley Haliburton.
Ohio,	Chillicothe,	Jas. S. McGinnis,	Theodore Sherer.
Wisconsin,	Mineral Point,	Joel C. Squires,	Henry Plowman.
"	Menasha,	John A. Bryan,	Benj. H. Mooers.
"	Milwaukee,	Danl. Shaw,	Jonas Whitney.
"	Stevens Point,	Abraham Brawley,	Albert G. Ellis.
"	La Crosse,	Cyrus K. Lord,	Tho. Rodolf.
"	Superior,	Geo. Hyer,	E. B. Dean.
Minnesota,	Stillwater,	Thos. M. Fullerton,	William Holcombe.
"	Sauk Rapids,	George W. Sweet,	Wm. H. Wood.
"	Brownsville,	J. R. Bennett,	J. H. McKenney.
"	Minneapolis,	M. L. Olds,	R. P. Russell.
"	Winona,	D. Upman,	L. D. Smith.
"	Redwing,	W. W. Phelps,	C. Graham.
Oregon Ter.	Oregon City,	R. Wilcox,	J. Guthrie, Jr.
"	Winchester,	L. Mosher,	G. W. Lawson.
Kansas Ter.	Pawnee District,	E. Moore,	T. C. Shoemaker.
Nebr. Ter.	Omaha District,	J. A. Parker,	A. R. Gilmore.
Wash. Ter.	Olympia,	H. C. Mosely,	E. Yulee.

Surveyors-General of the Public Lands.

Districts.	Names of Surveyors.	Residence.
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan,	Leander Chapman,	Detroit, Mich.
Illinois and Missouri,	John Loughborough,	St. Louis, Mo.
Louisiana,	Wm. J. McCulloh,	Donaldsonville.
Arkansas,	Henry M. Rector,	Little Rock.
Wisconsin and Iowa,	Warner Lewis,	Dubuque, Iowa.

Florida,	John Westcott,	St. Augustine.
California,	John C. Hays,	San Francisco.
Oregon Territory,	Charles K. Gardner,	Oregon City.
Alabama,	James H. Weakley,	Florence.
South of Tennessee,	C. A. Bradford,	Jackson, Miss.
New Mexico,	W. Pelham.	
Washington Territory,	J. Tilton.	
Kansas and Nebraska,	J. Calhoun.	

Recorder of Land Titles.

Adolphe Renard, St. Louis, Mo.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

[Corrected in Office of Indian Affairs, Oct. 30, 1855.]

Superintendencies.

Superintendency.	Superintendent.	Salary.	Superintendency.	Superintendent.	Salary.
Northern,	F. Huebschmann,	$ 2,000	Southern,	C. W. Dean,	$ 2,000
Central,	Alfred Cumming,	2,000	Minnesota,	W. A. Gorman, *ex officio.*	

Agencies, all in Central Superintendency.

Agency.	Agent.	Bond.	Salary.
Delaware,	B. F. Robinson,	$ 40,000	$ 1,500
Kansas,	J. Montgomery,	10,000	1,000
Upper Arkansas,	J. W. Whitfield,	20,000	1,500
Kickapoo,	B. Baldwin,	20,000	1,000
Blackfeet,	E. A. C. Hatch,	10,000	1,500

Agencies.

Designation of Agency.	Tribes in each Agency.	Name of Agent.	Bond.	Salary.
Chickasaw Agency,	Chickasaws,	Andrew J. Smith,	$20,000	$ 1,500
Choctaw "	Choctaws,	Douglas H. Cooper,	50,000	1,500
Creek "	Creeks,	Wm. H. Garrett,	20,000	1,500
Cherokee "	Cherokees,	George Butler,	20,000	1,500
Upper Platte "	Indians, Upper Platte and Arkansas,	T. S. Twiss,	20,000	1,500
Pottawatimie "	Pottawatimies and Kansas,	George W. Clarke,	20,000	1,500
Sac and Fox "	Sacs and Foxes, Ottawas, Swan Creek, and Black River Chippewas,	Burton A. James,	20,000	1,500
Upper Missouri "	Indians on the Upper Missouri,	Alfred J. Vaughan,	20,000	1,500
Winnebago . "	Winnebagoes and Menomonies,	J. E. Fletcher,	20,000	1,500
Chippewa "	Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior,	David B. Herriman,	20,000	1,500
Mackinac "	Indians in Michigan,	Henry C. Gilbert,	20,000	1,500
Neosha "	Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees and Senecas,	Andrew J. Dorn,	10,000	1,000
Osage River "	Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, and Miamies,	M. McCaslin,	20,000	1,500
Shawnee "	Shawnees and Wyandot Indians,	R. C. Miller,	10,000	1,000
Great Nemeha "	Kickapoos, Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri,	Danl. Vanderslice,	10,000	1,500
Council Bluffs "	Ottoes, Missourias, Omahas, and Pawnees,	George Hepner,	5,000	1,000
Saint Peters "	Sioux of Minnesota,	Richd. G. Murphy,	50,000	1,000
Seminole "	Seminole,	J. W. Washburn,	5,000	1,000

Robert S. Neighbors is Supervising Agent, salary $ 1,700, S. P. Ross and John R. Baylor are Special Agents, for Indians in Texas. Their bonds are $ 5,000 each, and the salary of the Special Agents is $ 1,500 per annum.

New Mexico.

David Merriwether, *Governor and ex Officio Superintend. of Indian Affairs.*

Agents.	Salary.	Bond.	Agents.	Salary.	Bond.
Christopher Carson,	$1,550	$5,000	Lorenzo Labady,	$1,550	$5,000
Henry L. Dodge,	1,550	5,000	A. G. Mayers,	1,500	10,000
Michael Steck,	1,550	5,000			

Utah.

Brigham Young, *Governor and ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Garland Hurt,	*Agent*,	Salary	$1,550	Bond	$20,000
G. W. Armstrong,	"	"	1,000	"	10,000

California.

Thos. J. Henley,	*Superintend. of Ind. Affairs*,	Salary	$4,000	Bond	$100,000
J. R. Vineyard,	*Agent*,	"	3,000	"	20,000

Oregon Territory.

Joel Palmer,	*Superintendent of Ind. Affairs*,	Salary	$2,500	Bond	$20,000
G. H. Ambrose,	*Agent*,	"	1,500	"	5,000
Robert R. Thompson,	"	"	1,500	"	5,000
N. Olney,	"	"	1,500	"	5,000

R. B. Metcalf, E. P. Drew, and W. W. Raymond, of Astoria, *Sub-agents*, with a salary each of $1,000.

Washington Territory.

Isaac J. Stevens, *Governor and ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

John Cain,	*Agent*,	Salary	$1,500	Bond	$10,000
R. H. Lansdale,	"	"	1,500	"	10,000
Andrew J. Bolen,	*Sub-agent*,	"	1,000	"	5,000
William H. Tappen,	"	"	1,000	"	5,000

Agents East of Rocky Mountains and North of New Mexico and Texas.

Marcus H. Johnson,	*Agent for Indians in New York*,	Salary	$1,000	Bond	$5,000
B. Henkins,	*Agent at Green Bay*,	"	1,000	"	10,000

ARMY PENSION-AGENTS *in Office, November*, 1855.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Wm. E. Woodruff,	Little Rock, Ark.	A. F. Morrison,	Indianapolis, Ind.
T. Lanigan,	Fort Gibson, "	David Raleigh,	Evansville, "
Wm. H. Moore,	Huntsville, Ala.	Isaac B. Curran,	Springfield, Ill.
Jas. H. Dearing,	Tuscaloosa, "	J. B. Kinkhead,	Louisville, Ky.
James Perrine,	Mobile, "	P. A. Guyol,	New Orleans, La.
———,	San Francisco, Cal.	George F. Emery,	Portland, Me.
Seth Belden,	Hartford, Ct.	Wm. C. Anderson,	St. Louis, Mo.
John McClung,	Wilmington, Del.	Isaac O. Barnes,	Boston, Mass.
Arthur M. Reed,	Jacksonville, Fa.	John S. Gittings,	Baltimore, Md.
Francis H. Flagg,	Tallahassee, "	D. N. Barrows,	Jackson, Miss.
James S. Morel,	Savannah, Ga.	Ed. N. Fuller,	Portsmouth, N. H.
J. W. Chapman,	Madison, Ind.	George Minot,	Concord, N. H.
B. C. Kent,	New Albany, Ind.	V. B. Livingston,	New York, N. Y.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Isaac Vanderpool,	Albany, N. Y.	Wm. K. Blair,	Jonesboro', Tenn.
J. F. E. Hardy,	Ashville, N. C.	Isaac Lewis,	Knoxville, "
R. C. Pearson,	Morgantown, N.C.	Joel M. Smith,	Nashville, "
James Huske,	Fayetteville, N.C.	W.H.H.Bingham,	Montpelier, Vt.
Phil. Dickinson,	Trenton, N. J.	C. F. Staniford,	Burlington, "
Joel C. Green,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	M. D. Newman,	Richmond, Va.
E. Hessenmueller,	Cleveland, Ohio.	G. S. Thompson,	Wheeling, "
D. Sturgeon,	Philadelphia, Pa.	Elisha Taylor,	Detroit, Mich.
John Grayson,	Pittsburg, Pa.	C. H. Larkin,	Milwaukee, Wisc.
B. F. Thurston,	Providence, R. I.	P. E. Jeffries,	Ottumwa, Iowa.
John C. Cochran,	Charleston, S. C.	A. Greenleaf,	Washington, D.C.
C. C. Abernathy,	Pulaski, Tenn.	Arch'd McKinlay,	Oregon City, O.T.
J. S. Miller,	Jackson, "		

NAVY PENSION-AGENTS *in Office, November*, 1855.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
George F. Emery,	Portland, Me.	J. S. Gittings,	Baltimore, Md.
E. N. Fuller,	Portsmouth, N.H.	George Loyall,	Norfolk, Va.
Isaac O. Barnes,	Boston, Mass.	J. C. Cochran,	Charleston, S. C.
B. F. Thurston,	Providence, R. I.	Walker Anderson,	Pensacola, Fl.
Seth Belden,	Hartford, Ct.	J. B. Kinkhead,	Louisville, Ky.
V. B. Livingston,	New York, N. Y.	Joel C. Green,	Cincinnati, O.
P. Dickinson,	Trenton, N. J.	Elisha Taylor,	Detroit, Mich.
D. Sturgeon,	Philadelphia, Pa.	W. C. Anderson,	St. Louis, Mo.
John Grayson,	Pittsburg, Pa.	A. Greenleaf,	Washington, D.C.
John McClung,	Wilmington, Del.	——,	San Francisco, Cal.
P. A. Guyol,	New Orleans, La.		

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS, AND THEIR DISTRICTS, *November*, 1855.

Salary $1,500 each, and reasonable travelling expenses.

No. of Dist.	Inspector.	District.
1.	William Burnett, of Boston,	Maine to Connecticut, inclusive.
2.	Charles W. Copeland, of New York,	New York to Delaware Bay and tributaries, and the Hudson River as far north as Troy.
3.	John S. Brown, of Baltimore,	Delaware Bay to Cape Sable, Florida.
4.	W. E. Muir, of New Orleans,	Cape Sable to the Rio Grande; Mississippi River to Baton Rouge; California & Oregon.
5.	Davis Embree, of St. Louis,	The Mississippi above Baton Rouge and its tributaries, excluding the Ohio, and including the Missouri River.
6.	John Shalcross, of Louisville,	The waters of the Ohio River to the Kentucky River.
7.	Benjamin Crawford, of Pittsburg,	Waters of the Ohio above the Kentucky River.
8.	Isaac Lewis, of Monroe (Mich.),	The waters north and west of Lake Erie, including the Illinois and Mississippi, above Missouri.
9.	Augustus Walker, of Buffalo,	The waters of Lake Erie, Ontario, and the St. Lawrence to Champlain.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

James Guthrie, *Secretary of the Treasury, President ex officio.*

Members.	
Wm. B. Shubrick, U. S. N.	Joseph Henry, Sec'y Smithson. Inst.
Jos. G. Totten, U. S. Eng. Corps.	Samuel F. Dupont, U. S. N.
James Kearney, U. S. Topog. Eng.	*Secretaries.*
A. D. Bache, Supt. Coast Survey.	Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N.
	E. L. F. Hardcastle, U. S. Top. Eng.

III. ARMY LIST.‖

1. WINFIELD SCOTT,¶ *Major-General*, (commissioned June 25, 1841,) *General-in-Chief*. Head-quarters at New York.

*John E. Wool, *Brigadier-General*,	commissioned	June 25, 1841.
*David E. Twiggs, "	"	June 30, 1846.
Samuel Cooper, *Col. and Adj.-Gen.*,	"	July 15, 1852.
†Sylvester Churchill, *Col. and Inspector-Gen.*,	"	June 25, 1841.
J. K. F. Mansfield, *Col. and Inspector-Gen.*,	"	May 28, 1853.
*Thomas S. Jesup, *Brig.-Gen., and Quarter-master-General*,	"	May 8, 1818.
*George Gibson, *Col. and Commissary-Gen.*,	"	April 18, 1818.
†Thomas Lawson, *Col. and Surgeon-Gen.*,	"	Nov. 30, 1836.
Benj. F. Larned, *Col. and Paymaster-Gen.*,	"	July 20, 1854.
†Col. Joseph G. Totten, *Chief Engineer*,	"	Dec. 7, 1838.
Col. J. J. Abert, *Chief Topographical Engineer*,	"	July 7, 1838.
Col. Henry K. Craig, *Chief of Ordnance*,	"	July 10, 1851.
Brevet-Major J. F. Lee, *Judge Advocate*,	"	Mar. 2, 1849.

2. FIELD OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, AND ORDNANCE, AND OF REGIMENTS.

Engineers.

†Col. Joseph G. Totten,
‡Lieut.-Col. Sylvanus Thayer,
" René E. De Russy,
‡Major John L. Smith,
" William H. Chase,
" Richard Delafield,
" Cornelius A. Ogden.

Topographical Engineers.

Col. John J. Abert,
Lieut.-Col. James Kearney,
§Major Stephen H. Long,
" Hartman Bache,
§ " James D. Graham,
‡ " William Turnbull.

Ordnance Department.

Col. Henry K. Craig,
Lieut.-Col. James W. Ripley,
Major John Symington,
" William H. Bell,
" Alfred Mordecai,
‡ " Benjamin Huger.

First Dragoons.

Col. T. T. Fauntleroy,
Lieut.-Col. Benjamin L. Beall,
Major G. A. H. Blake.
" Enoch Steen.

Second Dragoons.

†Col. William S. Harney,
Lieut.-Col. Philip St. G. Cooke,
Major Marshall S. Howe,
‡ " Charles A. May.

First Cavalry.

Col. E. V. Sumner,
Lieut.-Col. J. E. Johnston,
Major W. H. Emory,
" John Sadgwick.

Second Cavalry.

Col. A. S. Johnson,
‡Lieut.-Col. R. E. Lee,
§Major W. J. Hardee,
" G. H. Thomas.

Mounted Riflemen.

*Col. Persifor F. Smith,
‡Lieut.-Col. Wm. W. Loring,
Major Geo. B. Crittenden,
" John S. Simonson.

First Artillery.

Col. I. B. Crane,
‡Lieut.-Col. J. L. Gardner,
‡Major Justin Dimick,
§ " Francis Taylor.

Second Artillery.

†Col. James Bankhead,
Lieut.-Col. John Erving,
‡Major John Munroe,
‡ " Harvey Brown.

Third Artillery.

Col. William Gates,
‡Lieut.-Col. F. S. Belton,
Major Charles S. Merchant.
§ " George Nauman.

‖ We are greatly indebted to the Adjutant-General for correcting this List to Oct. 30, 1855.
¶ Lt.-Gen. by brevet. See Public Resolutions, No. 9, *post*, page 158.
* Maj.-Gen. by brevet. † Brig.-Gen. by brevet. ‡ Col. by brevet. § Lieut.-Col. by brevet.

Fourth Artillery.

†Col. J. B. Walbach,
‡Lieut.-Col. M. M. Payne,
Major Giles Porter,
" William W. Morris.

First Infantry.

Col. Joseph Plympton,
Lieut.-Col. Henry Bainbridge,
Major Edgar S. Hawkins,
" S. P. Heintzelman.

Second Infantry.

†Col. E. A. Hitchcock,
Lieut.-Col. J. J. Abercrombie,
Major Hannibal Day,
§ " Wm. R. Montgomery.

Third Infantry.

Col. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville,
Lieut.-Col. Dixon S. Miles,
Major Gouverneur Morris,
" Electus Backus.

Fourth Infantry.

Col. William Whistler,
Lieut.-Col. Thompson Morris.
Major Gabriel J. Rains,
§ " Robert C. Buchanan.

Fifth Infantry.

Col. Gustavus Loomis,
‡Lieut.-Col. Carlos A. Waite,
Major Thomas P. Gwynne,
" Jos. H. La Motte.

Sixth Infantry.

†Col. Newman S. Clarke,
‡Lieut.-Col. Francis Lee,
§Major William Hoffman,
" Albemarle Cady.

Seventh Infantry.

Col. Henry Wilson,
Lieut.-Col. Pitcairn Morrison,
Major George Andrews,
§ " Joseph R. Smith.

Eighth Infantry.

†Col. John Garland,
Lieut.-Col. Washington Seawell,
Major Thomas L. Alexander,
" Theophilus H. Holmes.

Ninth Infantry.

Col. George Wright,
Lieut.-Col. Silas Casey,
§Major E. J. Steptoe,
" Robert S. Garnett.

Tenth Infantry.

Col. Edmund B. Alexander,
‡Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith,
§Major W. H. T. Walker,
§ " E. R. S. Canby.

3. Military Commands.*

Department of the East.

The country east of the Mississippi River; head-quarters at Baltimore, Md. Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Bankhead, Commander.

Department of the West.

The country west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except the Departments of Texas and New Mexico; head-quarters at St. Louis, Mo. Brevet Maj.-Gen. David E. Twiggs, Commander.

Department of Texas.

The State of Texas, except the country north of the 33d degree of north latitude; head-quarters at San Antonio, Texas. Brevet Maj.-Gen. Persifor F. Smith, Commander.

Department of New Mexico.

The Territory of New Mexico, except the country west of the 110th degree of west longitude; head-quarters at Santa Fé, New Mexico. Brevet Brig.-Gen. John Garland, Commander.

Department of the Pacific.

The country west of the Rocky Mountains, except the Territory of Utah and the Department of New Mexico; head-quarters at Benicia, California. Brevet Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Commander.

The head-quarters of the army are in the city of New York. Major-General Winfield Scott, Commander.

* The former arrangement of Military Geographical Divisions and Departments was abolished, and these Military Commands were substituted therefor, by a General Order dated October 31, 1853.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commander.	Garrison.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.				
Fort Yuma,	California,	*Via* San Diego,	Bvt Lt.-Col. Burke, 3d art.	1st & 3d art.
Mission of San Diego,	"	San Diego,	Capt. Burton, 3d art.	1st & 3d art.
Fort Miller,	"	Stockton,	1st Lt. Loeser, 3d art.	3d artillery.
Presidio of S. Francisco,	"	San Francisco,	Capt. Keyes, 3d art.	3d artillery.
Benicia Barracks,	"	Benicia,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. Nauman, 3 art.	3d artillery.
Fort Reading,	"	Cottonwood,	Bvt. Maj. Wyse, 3d art.	3d art & 4th inf.
Fort Jones,	"	Yreka,	Capt. Judah, 4th inf.	4th infantry.
Fort Humboldt,	"	Bucksport,	Bvt. L. Col. Buchanan, 4 inf.	4th infantry.
Fort Orford,	Oregon,	Port Orford,	Bvt. Maj. Reynolds, 3 art.	3d artillery.
Fort Lane,	"	Jacksonville,	Capt. A. J. Smith, 1st drag.	1st dragoons.
Fort Vancouver,	Washington T.	Vancouver,	Maj. Rains, 4th inf	3d art. &4th inf.
Fort Dalles,	"	Dalles of Col'bia	Capt. Augur, 4th inf.	4th infantry.
Steilacoom,	"	Nesqually,	Capt. Maloney, 4th inf.	4th infantry.
MILITARY ACADEMY.				
West Point,	New York,	West Point,	Bvt. Maj. Barnard, Eng.	
RECRUITING DEPOTS.				
Fort Columbus,	New York,	New York,	Maj. Backus, 3d inf.	Recruits.
Jefferson Barracks,	Missouri,	Jefferson Barr.	Bvt. Col. May, 2d drag.	Recruits.
Newport Barracks,	Kentucky,	Newport,	Maj. Heintzelman, 1st inf.	Recruits.

6. MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the United States Militia, from the Army Register for 1855.

States and Territories.*	For what year.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Field Officers, &c.	Company Officers.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, Privates.	Aggregate.
Maine,	1854	10	56	13	193	272	2,345	2,617
N. Hampshire,	1854	11	202	119	895	1,227	32,311	33,538
Massachusetts,	1854	10	130	48	558	746	141,523	142,269
Vermont,	1843	12	51	224	801	1,088	22,827	23,915
Rhode Island,	1854	3	39	24	49	115	1,036	1,151
Connecticut,	1854	3	42	21	187	253	63,735	63,988
New York,	1854							295,563
New Jersey,	1852							81,984
Pennsylvania,	1854							106,957
Delaware,	1827	4	8	71	364	447	8,782	9,229
Maryland,	1838	22	68	544	1,763	2,397	44,467	46,864
Virginia,	1854	32	76	153	614	875	124,656	125,531
North Carolina,	1845	28	133	657	3,449	4,267	75,181	79,448
South Carolina,	1854	19	353	153	1,935	2,360	32,765	35,125
Georgia,	1850	39	91	624	4,296	5,050	73,649	78,699
Florida,	1845	3	14	95	508	620	11,502	12,122
Alabama,	1851	32	142	775	1,883	2,832	73,830	76,662
Louisiana,	1851	16	81	190	987	1,274	51,956	53,230
Mississippi,	1838	15	70	392	348	825	35,259	36,084
Tennessee,	1840	25	79	859	2,644	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky,	1852	43	145	1,165	3,517	4,870	84,109	88,979
Ohio,	1845	91	217	462	1,281	2,051	174,404	176,455
Michigan,	1854	30	323	147	2,358	2,858	94,238	97,094
Indiana,	1832	31	110	566	2,154	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois,	1851	30	99	1,297	3,192	4,618	165,741	170,359
Wisconsin,	1854	15	88	125	914	1,142	48,119	49,261
Missouri,	1853		17	4	67	88	117,959	118,047
Arkansas,	1854	10	39	128	955	1,132	34,922	36,054
Texas,	1847	15	45	248	940	1,248	18,518	19,766
California,	1854	12	11		100	123	208,522	208,645
Minnesota Ter.,	1851	2	5			7	1,996	2,003
Utah Ter.,	1853	2		48	235	285	2,536	2,821
D. of Columbia,	1852	3	10	28	185	226	7,975	8,201
Total,		558	2,744	9,090	37,372	49.764	1,873,558	2,407,826

* No returns from Iowa, and the Territories of New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska.

7. Table of Pay, Subsistence, Forage, etc. of Army Officers.

Rank and Classification of Officers.	Pay.	Subsistence. 20 cents for each Ration.		Forage. $8 p. mo. for each Horse.		Servants. Pay, &c. of a Private.		Total Monthly Pay.
	Per Month.	No. of Rations.	Monthly Commutation value.	No. of Horses.	Monthly Commutation value.	No. of Servants.	Monthly Commutation value.	
Major-General,	$200.00	15	$90	3	$24	4	$62.00	$376.00
Senior Aid-de-camp to General-in-chief,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	24.00	1	6	1	8			38.00
Brigadier-General,	104.00	12	72	3	24	3	46.50	246.50
Aide-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	20.00			1	8			28.00
Adjutant-General, — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Assistant Adj.-General, — Lieut.-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
" " Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
" " Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Judge-Advocate, — Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Inspector-General, — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Quartermaster-General, — Brig.-General,	104.00	12	72	3	24	3	46.50	246.50
Assistant Quarterm.-Gen., — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Deputy Quarterm.-Gen.,—Lieut.-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Quartermaster, — Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Assistant Quartermaster, — Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence, — Col.,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Assist. Commissary-Gen., — Lieut.-Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Commissary of Subsistence, — Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
" " Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Assistant Comm'y, besides pay of Lieut.,	20.00							20.00
Paymaster-General, $2,500 per annum,								208.33
Deputy Paymaster-General,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Paymaster,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Surgeon-General, $2,500 per annum,								208.33
Surgeons of 10 years' service,	60.00	8	48	3	24	2	33.00	165.00
Surgeons of less than 10 years' service,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Assistant Surgeons of 10 years' service,	50.00	8	48	1	8	1	16.50	122.50
" of 5 years' service,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Assist. Surg. of less than 5 years' service,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
Engineers, Topog. Engineers, and Ordnance Department.								
Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
First Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
Second Lieutenant (Brevet the same),	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
Mounted Dragoons and Riflemen.								
Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Captain,	50.00	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	106.50
First Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	89.83
Second Lieutenant (Brevet the same),	33.33	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	89.83
Adj.& Reg. Q'rm'r, besides pay of Lieut.,	10.00							10.00
Artillery and Infantry.								
Colonel,	75.00	6	36	3	24	2	31.00	166.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	60.00	5	30	3	24	2	31.00	145.00
Major,	50.00	4	24	3	24	2	31.00	129.00
Captain,	40.00	4	24			1	15.50	79.50
First Lieutenant,	30.00	4	24			1	15.50	69.50
Second Lieutenant (Brevet the same),	25.00	4	24			1	15.50	64.50
Adj.and Reg.Q'rm'r, besides pay of Lieut.,	10.00			1	8			18.00

On August 1, 1855, the whole number of commissioned officers in the regular army was 1,071; of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, 11,658; total, 12,729.

IV. NAVY LIST.*

1. Commanders of Squadrons.

Hiram Paulding,	Home Squadron.	Thomas Crabbe,	Coast of Africa.
Wm. D. Salter,	Coast of Brazil.	James Armstrong,	East Indies.
William Mervine,	Pacific Ocean.	John Rodgers,	North Pacific Expedition.
Samuel L. Breese,	Mediterranean.		

2. Commanders of Navy Yards.

John T. Newton,	Portsmouth.	French Forrest,	Washington.
Silas H. Stringham,	Boston.	Isaac McKeever,	Norfolk.
Abraham Bigelow,	New York.	Lawrence Rousseau,	Pensacola.
Charles Stewart,	Philadelphia.	D. G. Farragut,	Mare Isl., Cal.

3. Naval Asylum.

George W. Storer, *Governor*, Philadelphia.

* Under the authority of the act of the last session of Congress, to "promote the efficiency of the Navy," see *post*, p. 144, No. 37, *Captains* William B. Shubrick, Matthew C. Perry, Charles S. McCauley, Cornelius K. Stribling, and Abraham Bigelow; *Commanders* G. J. Pendergrast, Franklin Buchanan, Samuel F. Du Pont, Samuel Barron, and Andrew H. Foote; *Lieutenants* John S. Missroon, Richard L. Page, Sylvanus W. Godon, William L. Maury, and James S. Biddle, were detailed to constitute the Board. By their Report, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and by the President, the following Captains and Commanders were placed on the retired list, or dropped. The President has retained Charles Stewart and Joseph Smith in service.

Captains on Leave Pay.

Charles Stewart.	John D. Sloat.	William D. Salter.	William Jamesson.
Stephen Cassin.	Charles W. Skinner.	John Percival.	Henry W. Ogden.
George C. Read.	Joseph Smith.	William V. Taylor.	Hugh N. Page.
T. Ap C. Jones.	David Geisinger.	Charles Boarman.	Stephen Champlin.
David Conner.			

Captains on Furlough Pay.

Jesse Wilkinson.	Thomas Paine.	Henry Henry.	Lewis E. Simonds.
Foxhall A. Parker.	Joseph Smoot.	John H. Graham.	Harrison H. Cocke.
Philip F. Voorhees.	Benjamin Page.	William Inman.	Horace B. Sawyer.
Thomas M. Newell.	William K. Latimer.		

Captains Dropped.

John P. Zantzinger. | Uriah P. Levy. | William Ramsay.

Commanders on Leave Pay.

John J. Young.	John S. Paine.	Timothy G. Benham.	Samuel Lockwood.
Joseph R. Jarvis.	James Glynn.	Oscar Bullus.	Lloyd B. Newell.
Wm. M. Armstrong.	Joseph Myers.	Cadwalader Ringgold.	John Manning.
William F. Shields.	Robert Ritchie.	T. Darrah Shaw.	John Colhoun.
Ed. W. Carpender.	Elisha Peck.	Robert D. Thorburn.	Amasa Paine.
John L. Saunders.			

Commanders on Furlough Pay.

Charles T. Platt.	John S. Nicholas.	William Green.	Isaac S. Sterett.
Thomas R. Gedney.	Thomas J. Manning.	Charles H. Jackson.	Frederick A. Neville.
Henry Bruce.	Andrew K. Long.	George Adams.	Murray Mason.

Commanders Dropped.

Frederick Varnum.	Thomas Petigru.	Zach. F. Johnston.	William S. Ogden.
Saml. W. Le Compte.	John S. Chauncey.		

4. Naval Academy.

Louis M. Goldsborough, *Superintendent*, Annapolis, Md.

5. Officers of the Navy.

Captains. — 68.

Charles Morris.	James Armstrong.	Joseph B. Hull.	John Marston.
W. B. Shubrick.	Samuel L. Breese.	John Kelly.	Henry A. Adams.
Lawrence Kearny.	Hiram Paulding.	William H. Gardner.	William S. Walker.
Matthew C. Perry.	French Forrest.	David G. Farragut.	George F. Pearson.
John Thos. Newton.	Thomas A. Conover.	Stephen B. Wilson.	Samuel F. Du Pont.
Lawrence Rousseau.	John C. Long.	T. Aloysius Dornin.	William L. Hudson.
George W. Storer.	James M. McIntosh.	Rob. B. Cunningham.	George A. Magruder.
Francis H. Gregory.	Josiah Tattnall.	Victor M. Randolph.	John Pope.
Isaac McKeever.	Joel Abbot.	Frederick Engle.	Levin M. Powell.
Charles S. McCauley.	William J. McCluney.	John Rudd.	Charles Wilkes.
E. A. F. Lavallette.	John B. Montgomery.	William W. McKean.	Thomas O. Selfridge.
John H. Aulick.	Cornelius K. Stribling.	Franklin Buchanan.	Henry Eagle.
Bladen Dulany.	Joshua R. Sands.	Samuel Mercer.	G. J. Van Brunt.
Silas H. Stringham.	Charles H. Bell.	Charles Lowndes.	William M. Glendy.
Isaac Mayo.	Abraham Bigelow.	L. M. Goldsborough.	George S. Blake.
William Mervine.	G. J. Pendergrast.	George N. Hollins.	Samuel Barron.
Thomas Crabbe.	William C. Nicholson.	Duncan N. Ingraham.	Andrew A. Harwood.

Commanders. — 97.

Theodorus Bailey.	James H. Rowan.	Samuel Swartwout.	John De Camp.
Hugh Y. Purviance.	William McBlair.	Raphael Semmes.	Charles W. Pickering.
Wm. F. Lynch.	John S. Missroon.	James P. McKinstry.	Overton Carr.
Henry W. Morris.	Richard L. Page.	Oliver S. Glisson.	Luther Stoddard.
Francis B. Ellison.	Frederic Chatard.	John A. Dahlgren.	William M. Walker.
Edw. B. Boutwell.	Benjamin J. Totten.	Stephen C. Rowan.	John A. Winslow.
Sidney Smith Lee.	Arthur Sinclair.	Edward R. Thomson.	Benjamin M. Dove.
Wm. C. Whittle.	Robert B. Hitchcock.	Guert Gansevoort.	Thornton A. Jenkins.
Charles C. Turner.	C. H. A. H. Kennedy.	Charles Green.	John Rodgers.
James L. Lardner.	Thomas W. Brent.	Edward L. Handy.	John B. Marchand.
Robert G. Robb.	Joseph Lanman.	Melancton Smith.	Wm. Rogers Taylor.
Thomas T. Craven.	John K. Mitchell.	Cicero Price.	Henry J. Hartstene.
Andrew H. Foote.	Thomas Turner.	J. R. Goldsborough.	Benjamin F. Sands.
Wm. W. Hunter.	Charles H. Poor.	Charles S. Boggs.	Henry French.
Edg. G. Tilton.	James F. Schenck.	Theodore P. Green.	Samuel Larkin.
James H. Ward.	Timothy A. Hunt.	John R. Tucker.	Henry S. Stelwagen.
Henry K. Hoff.	Sylvanus Wm. Godon.	Thomas J. Page.	James L. Henderson.
Charles H. Davis.	William Radford.	George Minor.	Daniel B. Ridgely.
Ebenezer Farrand.	Samuel F. Hazard.	Percival Drayton.	William T. Muse.
Henry H. Bell.	John M. Berrien.	Robert F. Pinkney.	Charles Steedman.
William Smith.	George A. Prentiss.	Thomas R. Rootes.	Wm. Lewis Herndon.
Charles H. McBlair.	Alfred Taylor.	Edward M. Yard.	James Alden.
John W. Livingston.	Samuel P. Lee.	William S. Young.	Augustus L. Case.
Archibald B. Fairfax.	John P. Gilliss.	Joseph F. Green.	Roger Perry.
Henry K. Thatcher.			

6. Pay of the Navy, *per annum.*

	Pay.		Pay.
Captains, 68, the senior one in service,	$4,500	Lieutenants, waiting orders,	$1,200
" " " on leave,	3,500	" on furlough,	600
Captains of squadrons,	4,000	Surgeons, 69, 1st 5 years in com.,	1,000
Other captains on duty,	3,500	" in navy yards, &c.,	1,250
" on leave,	2,500	" in sea service,	1,333
" on furlough,	1,250	" of the fleet,	1,500
Commanders, 97, in sea service,	2,500	" 2d 5 years, on leave,	1,200
" at navy yards, or on other duty,	2,100	" at navy yards, &c.,	1,500
" on leave, &c.,	1,800	" in sea service,	1,600
" on furlough,	900	" of the fleet,	1,800
Lieutenants, 327, commanding,	1,800	" 3d 5 years, on leave,	1,400
" on other duty,	1,500	" at navy yards, &c.,	1,750
		" in sea service,	1,866

	Pay.		Pay.
Surgeons, 3d 5 years, of the fleet,	$ 2,100	Midshipmen, on other duty,	$ 350
" 4th 5 years, on leave,	1,600	" on leave, &c.,	300
" at navy yards, &c.,	2,000	Acting Midshipmen, 137,	
" in sea service,	2,133	Masters, 17, of ship of the line at sea,	1,100
" of the fleet,	2,400	" on other duty,	1,000
" 20 years and upwards, on leave,	1,800	" on leave, &c.,	750
		Second Master, 1, in sea service,	750
" at navy yards, &c.	2,250	" on other duty,	500
" in sea service,	2,400	" on leave,	400
" of the fleet,	2,700	Master's Mates, 2, on duty,	450
Passed Assistant Surgeons, 37.		" on leave,	300
Assistant Surgeons, 43, waiting orders,	650	Boatswains, 36 } on leave, or waiting	600
" after passing, &c.,	850	Gunners, 47 } orders,	
" at sea,	950	Carpenters, 52 } shore duty,	700
" " after passing,	1,200	Sailmakers, 40 } sea service,†	900
" at navy yards,	950	Chief Engineers, 12, on duty, 1st 5 years,	1,500
" " after passing,	1,150	" " " after 5 years,	2,000
Pursers, 64, from $1,500 to	3,500	" " on leave, 1st 5 years,	1,200
Chaplains, 24, in sea serv. or at navy-yds,	1,500	" " " after 5 years,	1,400
" on leave, &c.,	1,000	1st Assistant Engineers, 22, on duty,	1,000
Professors of Mathematics, 12,	1,500	" " on leave,	850
Masters in the line of promotion, 14.		2d Assistant Engineers, 29, on duty,	800
Passed Midshipmen, 194, on duty,	750	" " on leave,	600
" " waiting orders,	600	3d Assistant Engineers, 41, on duty,	600
Midshipmen, 68, in sea service,	400	" " on leave	400

Note. One ration per day only is allowed to each officer when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of the 3d of March, 1835, regulating the pay of the navy.

7. Vessels of War of the United States Navy. — *Oct.*, 1855.

[The officers marked thus (*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (†), *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.]

Name and Rate.— Guns.	Where and when built.		Commanded by	Where stationed.
Ships of the Line. 11.				
Pennsylvania, 120	Philadelphia,	1837	*John Manning,	Rec'g ship, Norfolk.
Columbus, 80	Washington,	1819	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Ohio, 84	New York,	1820	*S. F. Hazard,	Rec'g ship, Boston.
North Carolina, 84	Philadelphia,	1820	*Wm. W. Hunter,	" N. York.
Delaware, 84	Norfolk, Va.,	1820	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Alabama, 84		.		On stocks, Ports'th.
Vermont, 84	Boston,	1848	In ordinary,	Boston.
Virginia, 84		.		On stocks, Boston.
New York, 84		.		" Norfolk.
New Orleans, 84		.		" Sac. Har.
Frigates. 13.				
Independence, 56	Boston,	1814	Josiah Tatnall,	Pacific Ocean.
United States, 60	Philadelphia,	1797	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Constitution, 50	Boston,	1797	In ordinary,	Portsmouth,
Potomac, 50	Washington,	1821	Levin M. Powell,	Home Squadron.
Brandywine, 50	"	1825	In ordinary,	New York.
Columbia, 50	"	1836	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Congress, 50	Portsmouth,	1841	Geo. A Magruder,	Mediterranean.
Cumberland, 50	Boston,	1842	In ordinary,	Boston.
Savannah, 50	New York,	1842	Samuel Mercer,	Coast of Brazil.
Raritan, 50	Philadelphia,	1843	In ordinary.	Norfolk.
Santee, 50		.		On stocks, Ports'th.
Sabine, 50		.		" N. York.
St. Lawrence, 50	Norfolk,	1847	In ordinary,	Norfolk.

† They have an addition of 2 per cent upon the foregoing rates for every year's sea service, and an addition upon sea pay of 10 per cent when serving in ships with 400 men, and 20 per cent when serving in ships with 900 men.

Name and Rate.—Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
Sloops of War.‡ 19.			
Constellation, 22	Norfolk, 1854	Chas. H. Bell,	Mediterranean.
Macedonian, 22	Capt'd 1812, reb't 1836	Joel Abbot,	East Indies.
Saratoga, 20	Portsmouth, 1842	*Edg. G. Tilton,	Home Squadron.
John Adams, 20	Charleston, S.C., § 1799	*Edw. B Boutwell,	Pacific Ocean.
Vincennes, 20	New York, 1826	*John Rodgers,	N. Pacific Expedition.
Falmouth, 20	Boston, 1827	In ordinary,	New York.
Vandalia, 20	Philadelphia, 1828	John Pope,	East Indies.
St. Louis, 20	Washington, 1828	*A. B. Fairfax,	Coast of Africa.
Cyane, 20	Boston, 1837	*J. W. Livingston,	Home Squadron.
Levant, 20	New York, 1837	*Wm. Smith,	East Indies.
Portsmouth, 22	Portsmouth, 1843	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Plymouth, 22	Boston, 1843	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
St. Mary's, 22	Washington, 1844	*T. Bailey,	Pacific Ocean.
Jamestown, 22	Norfolk, 1844	*J. H. Ward,	Coast of Africa.
Germantown, 22	Philadelphia, 1846	*Wm. F. Lynch,	Coast of Brazil.
Decatur, 16	New York, 1839		Pacific Ocean.
Preble, 16	Portsmouth, 1839		Naval School Ship.
Marion, 16	Boston, 1839	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Dale, 16	Philadelphia, 1839	*William C. Whittle,	Coast of Africa.
Brigs. 3.			
Dolphin, 4	New York, 1836	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Bainbridge, 6	Boston, 1842	*James H. Rowan,	Coast of Brazil.
Perry, 6	Norfolk, 1843	In ordinary,	Norfolk,
Schooner.			
Fenimore Cooper, 3	Purchased, 1853	†Wm. K. Bridge,	N. Pacific Expedition.
STEAMERS.			
Screw, 1st Class, 7.			
Franklin, 51		Rebuilding,	Portsmouth.
Merrimack,	Boston, 1855	Fitting for sea,	Boston.
Wabash,	Philadelphia, 1855	"	Philadelphia.
Minnesota,		On the stocks,	Washington.
Roanoke,		"	Norfolk.
Colorado,		"	Norfolk.
Niagara,		"	New York.
Screw, 2d Class, 1.			
San Jacinto, 6	New York, 1850	*Henry H. Bell,	East Indies.
Screw, 3d Class, 2.			
Massachusetts, 9	Transf'd from W. D.	*Samuel Swartwout,	Pacific Ocean.
Princeton, 10	Rebuilt, Norfolk, 1851	In ordinary,	Norfolk.
Side-wheel, 1st Class, 3.			
Mississippi, 10	Philadelphia, 1841	In ordinary,	Philadelphia.
Susquehannah, 9	Philadelphia, 1850	Fitting for sea,	Philadelphia.
Powhatan, 9	Norfolk, 1850	Wm. J. McCluney,	East Indies.
Side-wheel, 2d Class, 1			
Saranac, 6	Portsmouth, 1848	John C. Long,	Mediterranean.
Side-wheel, 3d Class, 7.			
Michigan, 1	Erie, Pa., 1844	*Charles H. McBlair,	On the Lakes.
Fulton, 5	New York, 1837	†Richd. L. Tilghman,	Home Squadron.
Alleghany, 10	Pittsburg, Pa., 1847	In ordinary,	Washington.
Vixen, 1	Purchased, 1846	In ordinary,	New York.
Water-Witch, 2	Washington, 1845	*Thomas J. Page,	River La Plata.
John Hancock, 2	Boston, 1850	†Henry K. Stevens,	N. Pacific Expedition.
Engineer,	Purchased, 1846	Tender,	Norfolk.
Storeships. 5.			
Warren,	Boston, 1826	†D. McDougal,	San Francisco.
Relief, 6	Philadelphia, 1836	*S. C. Rowan,	Brazil.
Supply, 4	Purchased, 1846	†D. D. Porter,	Mediterranean.
Fredonia, 4	" 1846	†T. D. Johnston,	Valparaiso.
John P. Kennedy,	Purchased, 1853	*Oliver S. Glisson,	East Indies.
Permanent Rec'g Vess. 2			
Ontario, 18	Baltimore, 1813	*Robert G. Robb,	Baltimore.
Union (*Steamer*), 4	Norfolk, 1842	Receiving Ship,	Philadelphia.

‡ The sloop of war Albany is given up as lost, not having been heard from since she left Aspinwall for New York, September 28, 1854.

§ Rebuilt at Norfolk, in 1831.

V. THE MARINE CORPS.*

THE Marine Corps has the organization of a brigade. The pay and allowances of the officers of the Marine Corps are similar to those of officers of the same grades in the infantry of the Army, except the adjutant and inspector, who have the same pay and allowances as the paymaster of the Marines; namely, about $2,800 per annum. The Marine Corps is subject to the laws and regulations of the Navy, except when detached for service with the Army by the order of the President of the United States. The head-quarters of the Corps are at Washington.

† Archibald Henderson, *Colonel-Commandant.*

General Staff.

‡ Parke G. Howle, *Adjutant & Inspector.*
‡ William W. Russell, *Paymaster.*
‡ George F. Lindsay, *Quartermaster.*
§ Daniel J. Sutherland, *Assistant Quartermaster.*

Lieutenant-Colonel.
Samuel Miller.

Majors.
John Harris,

James Edelin,
William Dulany,
Thomas S. English.

VI. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.,	*Chief Justice,*	1836,	$ 6,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	*Associate Justice,*	1829,	6,000
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.,	"	1835,	6,000
John Catron,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	1837,	6,000
Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond, Va.,	"	1841,	6,000
Samuel Nelson,	Cooperstown, N. Y.,	"	1845,	6,000
Robert C. Grier,	Pittsburg, Pa.,	"	1846,	6,000
Benj. Robbins Curtis,	Boston, Mass.,	"	1851,	6,000
John A. Campbell,	Mobile, Ala.	"	1853,	6,000
C. Cushing, of Mass.,	Washington, D. C.,	*Attorney-General,*	1853,	8,000
Benj. C. Howard,	Baltimore, Md.,	*Reporter,*	1843,	1,300
William T. Carroll,	Washington, D. C.,	*Clerk,*		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the city of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the 1st Monday of December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the following nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the Circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the Circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court sits.

		Presiding Judge.
1st Circuit,	Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Curtis.
2d "	Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Nelson.
3d "	New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Grier.
4th "	Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia,	Mr. Ch. Justice Taney.
5th "	Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky,	Mr. Justice Campbell.
6th "	N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
7th "	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan,	Mr. Justice McLean.

* There are 13 Captains, 19 First Lieutenants, and 20 Second Lieutenants. The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates varies; it may average 1,100 men.
† Brigadier-General by brevet. ‡ With the rank of Major. § With the rank of Captain.

8th Circuit, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,	Mr. Justice Catron.
9th " Mississippi and Arkansas,	Mr. Justice Daniel.
California Circuit,	Judge not yet appointed.

The States of Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin have not yet been attached to any Circuit, but the District Courts have the power of Circuit Courts, and the District Judges act as Circuit Judges. There is a local Circuit Court held in the District of Columbia, by three judges specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS.*

MAINE, ...	*Portland*, 23d April and 23d September.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, .	*Portsmouth*, 8th May ; — *Exeter*, 8th October.
VERMONT, ...	*Windsor*, 21st May ; — *Rutland*, 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS, .	*Boston*, 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND, .	*Newport*, 15th June ; — *Providence*, 15th November.
CONNECTICUT, . .	*New Haven*, 4th Tuesday in April ; — *Hartford*, 3d Tuesday in September.
N. YORK, S. Dist., .	*New York*, 1st Monday in April and 3d Monday in October ; and a special term for criminal cases and suits in equity on the last Monday in February.
N. YORK, N. Dist.,	*Albany*, 3d Tuesday in October and 3d Tuesday in May ; — *Canandaigua*, Tuesday next after 3d Monday in June.
NEW JERSEY, . .	*Trenton*, 4th Tuesday in March and September.
PENN., E. Dist., .	*Philadelphia*, 1st Monday in April and October.
PENN., W. Dist., .	*Pittsburg*, 2d Monday in May and November ; — *Williamsport*, 3d Monday in June and September.
DELAWARE, . . .	*Newcastle*, 3d Tuesday in June and October.
MARYLAND, . . .	*Baltimore*, 1st Monday in April and November.
VIRGINIA, E. Dist.,	*Richmond*, 1st Mon. in May and 4th Mon. in Nov.
VIRGINIA, W. Dist.,	*Lewisburg*, 1st Monday in August.
NORTH CAROLINA, .	*Raleigh*, 1st Mon. in June and last Mon. in Nov.
SOUTH CAROLINA, .	*Charleston*, Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in March ; — *Columbia*, 4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA, N. Dist.,	*Marietta*,† 2d Monday in March and September.
GEORGIA, S. Dist., .	*Savannah*, 2d Monday in April ; — *Milledgeville*, Thursday after 1st Monday in November.
ALABAMA, . . .	*Mobile*, 2d Mon. in April and 4th Mon. in Dec.
MISSISSIPPI, . . .	*Jackson*, 1st Monday in May and November.
LOUISIANA, . . .	*New Orleans*, 4th Mon. in April and 1st Mon. in Nov.
TENNESSEE, . . .	*Nashville*, 1st Monday in May and November ; — *Knoxville*, 2d Monday in April and October ; — *Jackson*, 3d Monday in March and September.
KENTUCKY, . . .	*Frankfort*, 3d Monday in May and October.
OHIO, N. Dist., .	*Cleveland*, 2d Tuesday in July and November.
" S. Dist., .	*Cincinnati*, 3d Tuesday in April and October.
MICHIGAN, . . .	*Detroit*, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in Oct
INDIANA, ...	*Indianapolis*, 3d Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS, N. Dist.,	*Chicago*, 1st Mon. in July and 3d Mon. in Dec.
" S. Dist.,	1st Monday in March and October.
MISSOURI, ...	*St. Louis*, 1st Monday in April and (special) Oct.
ARKANSAS, . . .	*Little Rock*, 2d Monday in April.
CALIFORNIA, . . .	*San Francisco*, 1st Monday in July, and such special terms as the Court may order.

* For the Terms in the States not attached to any Circuit, see Terms of the District Courts in those States. For the Terms in the District of Columbia and the Territories, see *post*, Part III.

† This court is held by the District Judge, with special authority to exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a Judge of the Circuit Court.

* DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

	Districts.	Judges.†	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
1	Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	George F. Shepley,	Portland,
2	N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Concord,	John H. George,	Concord,
3	Vermont,	Samuel Prentiss,	Montpelier,	Lucius B. Peck,	Montpelier,
4	Massachusetts,	Peleg Sprague,	Boston,	Benj. F. Hallett,	Boston,
5	Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	George H. Browne,	Providence,
6	Connecticut,	Charles A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	W. D. Shipman,	East Haddam,
7	N. Y. N. Dist.	Nathan K. Hall,	Buffalo,	Saml. B. Garvin,	Utica,
8	N. Y. S. Dist.	Samuel R. Betts,	New York,	John McKeon,	New York,
9	New Jersey,	Philemon Dickerson,	Paterson,	G. S. Cannon,	Bordentown,
10	Pa. E. Dist.	John K. Kane,	Philadelphia,	James C. Vandyke,	Philadelphia,
11	Pa. W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	Charles Shaler,	Pittsburg,
12	Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Wilmington,	D. M. Bates,	Wilmington,
13	Maryland,	Wm. F. Giles,	Baltimore,	Wm. M. Addison,	Baltimore,
14	Va. E. Dist.	Jas. D. Hallyburton,	Richmond,	John M. Gregory,	Richmond,
15	Va. W. Dist.	J.W.Brockenbrough,	Lexington,	Fleming B. Miller,	Fincastle,
16	North Carolina,	Henry Potter,	Fayetteville,	Robert P. Dick,	Greensboro,
17	South Carolina,	Robert P. Gilchrist,	Charleston,	Thos. Evans,	Marion,
18	Geo. N. Dist.	John C. Nicoll,	Savannah,	George S. Owens,	Savannah,
19	Geo. S. Dist.				
20	Fa. N. Dist.	Vacant,	St. August'e,	Chandler C. Yonge,	Mariana,
21	Fa. S. Dist.	William Marvin,	Key West,	Wm. R. Hackley,	Key West,
22	Ala. N. Dist.	John Gayle,	Mobile,	Geo. S. Walden,	Centre,
23	Ala. M. Dist.				
24	Ala. S. Dist.			A. J. Requier,	Mobile,
25	Miss. N. Dist.	Samuel J.Gholson,	Athens,	John A. Orr,	Ripley,
26	Miss. S. Dist.			H. J. Harris,	Vicksburg,
27	La. E. Dist.	Theo. H. McCaleb,	N. Orleans,	T. S. McCoy,	New Orleans,
28	La. W. Dist.	Henry Boyce,	Alexandria,	Peter Alexander,	Shreveport,
29	Texas,	John C. Watrous,	Galveston,	Samuel D. Hay,	Huntsville,
30	Tenn. W. Dist.	W. H.Humphreys,	Nashville,	Richard J. Hays,	Jackson,
31	Tenn. M. Dist.			Thos. B. Childress,	Nashville,
32	Tenn. E. Dist.			J. C. Ramsey,	Knoxville,
33	Kentucky,	Thomas B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	C. C. Rogers,	Lexington,
34	Ohio, N. Dist.	H. V. Wilson,	Cleveland,	Daniel O. Morton,	Toledo,
35	Ohio, S. Dist.	H. H. Leavitt,	Steubenville,	H. J. Jewett,	Zanesville,
36	Indiana,	E. M. Huntington,	Cannelton,	Benj. M. Thomas,	Vincennes,
37	Ill. N. Dist.	T. Drummond,	Galena,	Thomas Hoyne,	Chicago,
38	Ill. S. Dist.	Sam. H. Treat,	Springfield,	W. J. Allen,	Springfield,
39	Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,	Jeff'son City,	Thos. C. Reynolds,	St. Louis,
40	Michigan,	Ross Wilkins,	Detroit,	Geo. E. Hand,	Detroit,
41	Ark. E. Dist.	Daniel Ringo,	Little Rock	J.W.M'Conaughey,	Searcy,
42	Ark. W. Dist.			Alfred M. Wilson,	Fayetteville,
43	Iowa N. Dist.	John S. Dyer,	Dubuque,	Joseph C. Knapp,	Keosauqua,
44	Iowa M. Dist.				
45	Iowa S. Dist.				
46	Wisconsin,	Andrew J. Miller,	Milwaukee,	J. R. Sharpstein,	Milwaukee,
47	Cal. N. Dist.	Ogden Hoffman,	S. Francisco,	S. W. Inge,	San Francisco,
48	Cal. S. Dist.	Isaac S. K. Ogier,	Los Angeles,	Pacificus Ord,	Los Angeles,

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT COURTS.‡

MAINE, ... *Wiscasset*, 1st Tuesday in September; — *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in February and December; — *Bangor*, 4th Tuesday in June.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, . *Portsmouth*, 3d Tuesday in March and September; — *Exeter*, 3d Tuesday in June and December.

* Corrected at the office of the Attorney-General, November 15, 1855. For the Judges, &c. of the Territories and District of Columbia, see the Territories, &c. respectively, *post*, Part III.

† For the salaries of the Judges, see Public Laws, No. 24, *post*, page 142.

‡ For the District of Columbia and the Territories see *post*, Part III.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

	Marshals.	Residence.	Pay.	Clerks.‡	Residence.	Pay.
1	Geo. W. Stanley,	Augusta,	$200†	Wm. P. Preble, Jr.	Portland,	Fees.
2	Samuel Tilton,	Sanbornton Br.	200†	Albert R. Hatch,	Portsmouth,	"
3	Charles Chapin,	Brattleboro,	200†	Edw. H. Prentiss,	Montpelier,	"
4	Watson Freeman,	Boston,	*	Seth E. Sprague,	Boston,	"
5	Francis C. Gardiner,	Providence,	200†	Henry Pitman,	Providence,	"
6	Curtiss Bacon,	Middletown,	200†	Alfred Blackman,	New Haven,	"
7	John M. Mott,	Lansingburg,	200†	Aurelian Conkling,	Auburn,	"
8	Abraham T. Hillyer,	New York,	*	Geo. F. Betts,	New York,	"
9	George H. Nelden,	Newton,	200†	Philemon Dickerson,	Paterson,	"
10	Francis M. Wynkoop,	Philadelphia,	*	Thomas L. Kane,	Philadelphia,	"
11	Westley Frost,	Brownsville,	200†	John D. W. White,	Pittsburg,	"
12	Wm. Morrow,	Wilmington,	200†	L. E. Wales,	Wilmington,	"
13	John W. Watkins,	Baltimore,	*	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	"
14	John F. Wiley,	Amelia C. H.	200†	P. Mayo,	Richmond,	"
15	J. T. Martin,	Marshall Co.,	200†	Erasmus Stribling,	Staunton,	"
16	Wesley Jones,	Raleigh,	200†	John M. Jones,	Edenton,	"
17	Thomas D. Condy,	Charleston,	200†	H. Y. Gray,	Charleston,	"
18	Daniel H. Stewart,	Savannah,	*	W. H. Hunt,	Marietta,	"
19				George Glen,	Savannah,	"
20	Elias E. Blackburn,	Monticello,	200†	G. N. Fairbanks, Joseph S. May, R. B. Smith,	St. Augustine, Apalachicola, Tallahassee,	" " "
21	F. J. Moreno,	Key West,	200†	T. A. Pinkney,	Key West,	"
22	Benj. Patteson,	Huntsville,	200†	B. F. Moore,	Tuscaloosa,	"
23				P. H. S. Gale.		"
24	Cade M. Godbold,	Stockton,	200†	John Fitts,	Mobile,	"
25	Charles R. Jordon,	Ash Creek,	200†	R. W. Edmundson,	Pontotoc,	"
26	Richard Griffith,	Jackson,	200†	W. H. Brown,	Jackson,	"
27	Joseph M. Kennedy,	New Orleans,	200†	N. R. Jennings,	New Orleans,	"
28	Henry H. Womach,	Opelousas,	200†	T. H. Thompson,	St. Joseph's,	"
29	Benj. McCulloch,	Galveston,	200†	James Love,	Galveston,	"
30	Robert J. Chester,	Jackson,	200†	James L. Talbott,	Jackson,	"
31	Jesse B. Clements,	Nashville,	200†	Jacob McGavock,	Nashville,	"
32	Wm. M. Lowrey,	Greenville,	200†	Jas. W. Campbell,	Knoxville,	"
33	Thos. J. Young,	Frankfort,	200†	John A. Munroe,	Frankfort,	"
34	Jabez W. Fitch,	Cleveland,	200†			
35	H. H. Robinson,	Cincinnati,	200†			
36	John L. Robinson,	Indianapolis,	200†	John H. Rea,	Indianapolis,	"
37	Harry Wilton,	Chicago,	200†	William Pope,	Springfield,	"
38	A. C. Dickson,	Springfield,	200†			
39	Thomas S. Bryant,	Jefferson City,	200†	Jason Harrison,	Jefferson City,	"
40	Geo. W. Rice,	Kalamazoo,	200†	Wm. D. Wilkins,	Detroit,	"
41	John Quindley,	Little Rock,	200†	William Field,	Little Rock,	"
42	Samuel M. Hays,	Dover,	200†			
43						
44	Laurel Summers,	Le Claire,	200†	T. S. Parvin,	Bloomington,	"
45						
46	S. V. R. Ableman,	Baraboo,	200†	B. K. Miller,	Milwaukee,	"
47	Wm. H. Richardson,	San Francisco,	200†	John A. Monroe,	San Francisco,	
48	Edward Hunter,	San José,	200†	A. S. Taylor.		

VERMONT, ... *Rutland*, 6th October; — *Windsor*, 24th May.

MASSACHUSETTS, . *Boston*, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.

* Fees, &c. † And Fees.

‡ The Clerks of the Circuit Courts, where they are not also Clerks of the District Courts, are as follows: — Portland, Me., George F. Emery. Boston, Mass., Henry W. Fuller. New York, N. Dist., A. A. Boyce; S. Dist., John W. Nelson. Pennsylvania, E. Dist., George Plitt; W. Dist., Henry Sprowl. Virginia, W. Dist., R. W. Moore. North Carolina, W. H. Haywood. Louisiana, E. Dist., J. W. Gurley. Kentucky, John A. Moore. Indiana, Horace Bassett. Michigan, John Winder. Missouri, B. F. Hickman. Florida, S. Dist., T. A. Pinkney. California, Samuel Flower.

RHODE ISLAND, . . *Newport*, 2d Tues. in May and 3d Tues. in October;—*Providence*, 1st Tuesday in February and August.

CONNECTICUT, . . *New Haven*, 4th Tuesday in February and August; — *Hartford*, 4th Tuesday in May and November.

NEW YORK, S. Dist., *New York*, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NEW YORK, N. Dist., *Albany*, 3d Tuesday in January; — *Utica*, 2d Tuesday in July; — *Rochester*, 3d Tuesday in May; — *Auburn*, 3d Tuesday in August; — *Buffalo*, 2d Tuesday in November; — one term annually in the county of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, at such time and place as the Judge may direct.

NEW JERSEY, . . *Trenton*, 3d Tuesday in January, April, June, and September.

PENNSYLVANIA, E. Dist., *Philadelphia*, 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.

PENNSYLVANIA, W. Dist., *Pittsburg*, 1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October; — *Williamsport*, 3d Monday in June and 1st Monday in October.

DELAWARE, . . *Newcastle*, on the 2d Tuesday of January, April, June, and September.

MARYLAND, . . . *Baltimore*, 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.

VIRGINIA, E. Dist., *Richmond*, 12th May and 12th November; — *Norfolk*, 30th May and 1st November.

VIRGINIA, W. Dist., *Staunton*, 1st May and 1st October; — *Wytheville*, Wednesday after 3d Monday in April and September; — *Charleston*, Wednesday after 2d Monday in April and September; — *Clarksburg*, last Monday in March and August; — *Wheeling*, Wednesday after 1st Monday in April and September.

NORTH CAROLINA, . *Edenton*, 3d Monday in April and October; — *Newbern*, 4th Monday in April and October; — *Wilmington*, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in April and October.

SOUTH CAROLINA, E. Dist., *Charleston*, 3d Monday in March and Sept., 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in Dec.

SOUTH CAROLINA, W. Dist., *Laurens Court-House*, the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.

GEORGIA, N. Dist., *Marietta*, 2d Monday in March and September.

GEORGIA, S. Dist., *Savannah*, 2d Tuesday in February, May, August, and November.

FLORIDA, N. Dist., . *Tallahassee*, 1st Monday in January; — *Apalachicola*, 1st Monday in February; — *Pensacola*, 1st Monday in March; — *St. Augustine*, 1st Monday in April.

FLORIDA, S. Dist., . *Key West*, 1st Monday in May and November.

ALABAMA, N. Dist., *Huntsville*, 2d Monday in May and November.

ALABAMA, Mid. Dist., *Montgomery*, 4th Monday in May and November.
ALABAMA, S. Dist., *Mobile*, 4th Monday in April and 2d Monday after 4th Monday in November.
MISSISSIPPI, N. Dist., *Pontotoc*, 1st Monday in June and December.
MISSISSIPPI, S. Dist., *Jackson*, 4th Monday in January and June.
LOUISIANA, E. Dist., *New Orleans*, 3d Monday in February, May, and November.
LOUISIANA, W. Dist., *Opelousas*, 1st Monday in August; — *Alexandria*, 1st Monday in September; — *Shreveport*, 1st Monday in October; — *Monroe*, 1st Monday in November; — *St. Joseph's*, 1st Monday in December.
TEXAS, ... *Galveston*, 1st Monday in February, and once in each year at Austin, Tyler, and Brownsville.
TENNESSEE, E. Dist., *Knoxville*, 2d Monday in April and October.
TENNESSEE, M. Dist., *Nashville*, 1st Monday in May and November.
TENNESSEE, W. Dist., *Jackson*, 3d Monday in March and September.
KENTUCKY, . . . *Frankfort*, 3d Monday in May and October.
OHIO, N. Dist., . . *Cleveland*, 2d Tuesday in July and November.
" S. Dist., . . *Cincinnati*, 3d Tuesday in April and October.
MICHIGAN, . . . *Detroit*, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in Oct.
INDIANA, ... *Indianapolis*, 3d Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS, N. Dist., . *Chicago*, 1st Monday in July and 3d Monday in December.
" S. Dist., . *Springfield*, 1st Monday in March and October.
MISSOURI, ... *Jefferson City*, 1st Monday in March and September.
ARKANSAS, E. Dist., *Little Rock*, 1st Monday in April and October.
ARKANSAS, W. Dist., *Van Buren*, 2d Monday in May and November.
IOWA, N. Dist., . . *Dubuque*, 1st Monday in January and July.
IOWA, Mid. Dist., . *Iowa City*, 1st Monday in May and October.
IOWA, S. Dist., . . *Burlington*, 3d Monday in May and October.
WISCONSIN, . . . *Milwaukee*, 1st Monday in January; — *Madison*, 1st Monday in July.
CALIFORNIA, N. Dist., *San Francisco*, 1st Monday in June and December.
CALIFORNIA, S. Dist., *Monterey*, 1st Monday in June; — *Los Angeles*, 1st Monday in December.

VII. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

BY the Act of the last Session of Congress, "To remodel the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States," (see Public Laws, No 40, ch. 133, *post*, page 146,) the Ministers and other Diplomatic Agents of the United States in foreign countries are paid by salaries, and the outfit is

abolished. The abstract of the Act above referred to gives the grades of Diplomatic Agents sent to each country, and the salaries of the several officers. The places where Consuls may reside and transact business, and those in which they are prohibited from so doing, are also given.

1. Ministers and Diplomatic Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries.

[Corrected at the Department of State, November 14, 1855.]

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

		Appointed.	Foreign State.	Capital.
James Buchanan,	Pa.	1853	Great Britain,	London.
Thos. H. Seymour,	Conn.	1853	Russia,	St. Petersburg.
John Y. Mason,	Va.	1853	France,	Paris.
Augustus C. Dodge,	Iowa.	1855	Spain,	Madrid.
Peter D. Vroom,	N. J.	1853	Prussia,	Berlin.
James Gadsden,	S. C.	1853	Mexico,	Mexico.
William Trousdale,	Tenn.	1853	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
David A. Starkweather,	Ohio.	1854	Chili,	Santiago.
John R. Clay,	Pa.	1853	Peru,	Lima.

Ministers Resident.

		Appointed.	Foreign State.	Capital.
Carroll Spence,	Md.	1853	Turkey,	Constantinople.
Theodore S. Fay,	Mass.	1853	Switzerland,	Berne.
August Belmont,	N. Y.	1853	Netherlands,	Hague.
John M. Daniel,	Va.	1853	Sardinia,	Turin.
Henry Bedinger,	Va.	1853	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
Henry R. Jackson,	Ga.	1853	Austria,	Vienna.
J. J. Seibels,	Ala.	1853	Belgium,	Brussels.
Robert D. Owen,	Ind.	1853	Naples,	Naples.
Francis Schroeder,	R. I.	1849	Sweden,	Stockholm.
John L. O'Sullivan,	N. Y.	1854	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Lewis Cass, Jr.,	Mich.	1849	Rome,	Rome.
John W. Dana,	Me.	1853	Bolivia,	Chuquisaca.
Philo White,	Wisc.	1853	Ecuador,	Quito.
James A. Peden,	Fa.	1854	Buenos Ayres,	Buenos Ayres.
James B. Bowlin,	Mo.	1854	New Granada,	Bogotá.
Charles Eames,	D. C.	1854	Venezuela,	Caracas.
John L. Marling,	Tenn.	1854	Guatemala,	Guatemala.
John H. Wheeler,	N. C.	1854	Nicaragua,	Nicaragua.

Commissioners.

		Appointed.	Foreign State.	Salary.
Peter Parker,	Mass.	1855	China, Canton.	$ 5,000
David L. Gregg,	Ill.	1853	Hawaii, Honolulu.	5,000

Secretaries of Legation.

John Appleton,	England.	Buckingham Smith,	Spain.
Josiah Pierce, Jr.,	Russia.	Frederick A. Beelen,	Chili.
S. Wells Williams, *(and Chinese Interpreter,)*	China. Salary, $ 2,500	William G. Mann,	Brazil.
		John Cripps,	Mexico.
O. J. Wise,	France.	Z. B. Caverly,	Peru.
———,	Prussia.		

John P. Brown, *Dragoman*, Turkey. Salary, $ 2,500.

2. List of Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries, and the Places of their Residence.

[Corrected at the Department of State, November 14, 1855.]

☞ Those marked thus (*) are Commercial Agents. Consuls at places marked thus (†) are at liberty to transact business.

Africa.

———, †Monrovia.
Wm. McMullen, †Zanzibar.
Henry A. Ford, †Gaboon.
*John G. Willis, St. Pauls de Loando.

Argentine Republic, or Buenos Ayres.

Wm. H. Hudson, Buenos Ayres.
Wm. H. Smiley, †Rio Negro.

Austria.

George W. Lippett, Vienna.
William A. Buffum, Trieste.
———, †Venice.

Baden.

H. W. De Puy, Carlsruhe.

Barbary States.

———, Tangiers, Morocco.
Wm. P. Chandler, Tunis, Tunis.
M. J. Gaines, Tripoli, Tripoli.
*Juda Sol. Levy, †Tetuan, Barbary.
Meshod Abecasis, †Larache & Arzila, Morocco.

Bavaria.

Chas. Obermeyer, †Augsburg.
Philip Geisse, †Nuremberg.
———, Munich.

Belgium.

Alois D. Gall, Antwerp.

Borneo.

———, Bruni.

Brazil.

Henry B. Dewey, †Para.
William Lilley, Pernambuco.
Robert G. Scott, Rio Janeiro.
Robert S. Cathcart, †St. Catherine's Isl.
Alfred H. Hanscom, †Rio Grande.
J. S. Gilmer, †Bahia de San Salv.
Alex. Thompson, †Maranham Isl.
———, †Santos.

Central America.

———, Guatemala.
A. Follin, †Omoa and Truxillo (Hond.).
*B. Squire Cotrell, San Juan del Norte.
———, La Union, S. Salvador.
John Priest, San Juan del Sud.

Chili.

George B. Merwin, Valparaiso.
William Crosby, †Talcahuano.
Saml. F. Haviland, †Coquimbo.

China.

Oliver H. Perry, Canton.
Thomas H. Hyatt, Amoy.
———, Ningpo.
Caleb Jones, Fouchou.
Robt. C. Murphy, Shanghai.
———, †Macao.‡
James Keenan, †Hong Kong.§

Costa Rica.*

M. L. Hine, †San José.

Denmark.

———, †Copenhagen.
H. T. A. Rainals, Elsineur.
D. Kohlsaat, †Altona.

West Indies.

David Rogers, †Santa Cruz.
*Chas. J. Helm, St. Thomas.

Ecuador.

M. P. Game, †Guayaquil.

Egypt, *Pachalic of.*

Edwin De Leon, *Consul-Gen'l*, Alexandria.

France.

Duncan K. McRae, Paris.
Wm. H. Vesey, Havre.
Levi K. Bowen, Bordeaux.
George W. Morgan, Marseilles.
J. B. C. Antoine, †Sedan.
William Day, Lyons.
Hypolite Roques, Nantes.
Thos. W. Rountree, La Rochelle.

‡ Portuguese Colony. § English Colony.

John P. Sullivan, †Bayonne.
C. Audouy, †Napoleon Vendee.

West Indies.

———, †Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadaloupe.
Alex. Campbell, †Martinique.

America.

———, †Cayenne, French Guiana.
*George Hughes, †St. Pierre, Miquelon.

Africa.

John J. Mahony, †Algiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England.

Robt. B. Campbell, London.
Nathaniel Hawthorne, Liverpool.
———, †Manchester.
Francis B. Ogden, †Bristol.
———, †Falmouth.
Thos. W. Fox, †Plymouth.
Joseph R. Croskey, †Southampton and Cowes.
Albert Davy, Leeds.
———, Newcastle.

Scotland.

James McDowell, †Leith.
Thomas Steere, Dundee.
Philip T. Heartt, Glasgow.

Ireland.

James Arrott, †Dublin.
John Higgins, Belfast.
———, †Londonderry.
Hugh Keenan, †Cork.
Valentine Holmes, †Galway.

In and near Europe and Africa.

Horatio J. Sprague, †Gibraltar.
Wm. Winthrop, †Island of Malta.
———, †Cape-Town, C. G. H.
*Geo. W. Kimball, †Isl. of St. Helena.
Geo. H. Fairfield, †Port Louis, Isle of France.

North America.

Israel D. Andrews, Consul-General British North American Provinces, Quebec.
Canfield Dorwin, †Montreal.
———, †St. John's, N.B.
Albert Pillsbury, Halifax, N. S.
B. H. Norton, †Pictou, N. S.
Wm. S. H. Newman, †St. John, N.F.

West Indies.

F. B. Wells, †Bermuda.
John F. Bacon, Nassau, Bah. Isl.
James Winter, †Turk's Island.
Robt. M. Harrison, Kingston, Jam.
Wm. T. Thurston, †St. Christopher's.
*R. S. Higinbotham, †Antigua.
Noble Towner, †Barbadoes.
Edw. B. Marache, †Isl. of Trinidad.

South America.

A. V. Colvin, †Demarara, B.G.
*Wm. H. Smiley, †Falkland Isles.

Australia.

James H. Williams, †Sydney.
James M. Tarleton, Melbourne.

Van Diemen's Land.

Elisha Hathaway, †Hobart Town.

East Indies.

Charles Huffnagle, Consul-General of British India, Calcutta.
Charles W. Bradley, †Singapore.
Edward Ely, †Bombay.
*John Black, †Isl. of Ceylon.

China.

James Keenan, Hong Kong.

GREECE.

Jonas King, *Act.* †Athens.

GUATEMALA.

———, †Guatemala.

HANOVER.

Robert S. Cassatt.

HANSEATIC OR FREE CITIES.

Eli B. Ames, Hamburg.
William Hildebrand, Bremen.
Samuel Ricker, Frankfort.

HAYTI, OR ST. DOMINGO.

*Joseph N. Lewis, Port au Prince.
———, Aux Cayes.
*G. Eustis Hubbard, Cape Haytien.
*Jonathan Elliot, St. Domingo & Porto Plata.

HONDURAS.

A. Follin, †Omoa & Truxillo.

HESSE-CASSEL AND HESSE-DARMSTADT.‡

Samuel Ricker,	Frankfort.

IONIAN REPUBLIC.

Amos S. York,	†Zante.

JAPAN.

Townsend Harris, Consul-General,	Simoda.
———,	Hakodadi.

LIBERIA. *See* AFRICA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

John Black,	†Mexico.
———,	†Matamoras.
Franklin Chase,	†Tampico.
John T. Pickett,	Vera Cruz.
———,	†Chihuahua.
———,	†Mazatlan.
James A. Pleasants,	†Manatitlan.
Charles L. Denman,	Acapulco.
———,	†San Blas.
S. D. Mullowney,	†Monterey.
———,	†Tabasco.
———,	†Campeché.
W. W. Banks,	†Aguas Calientes.
———,	†Guayamas.
David R. Diffenderfer,	†Paso del Norte.
*S. C. Pilkington,	†Tehuantepec.
R. Juanes y Patrullo,	†Merida & Sisal.
Wm. Hubotter,	†Laguna.
*Wm. Foster,	†Manzanillo.
*Thomas Sprague,	†La Paz San José & Cape St. Lucas.

MOROCCO, *Empire of.*

*J. S. Levy,	†Tetuan.
*Meshod Abecasis,	†Larache & Arzila.

MUSCAT, *Dominion of the Imaum of.*

Wm. McMullen,	†Island of Zanzibar.
———,	†Muscat.

Nassau.‡

Samuel Ricker,	Frankfort-on-Main.

THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.

R. G. Barnwell,	Amsterdam.
Wm. S. Campbell,	Rotterdam.

Colonies.

Francis W. Cragin,	†Paramaribo.
*James H. Young,	†Curaçoa.
*Alfred A. Reed,	†Batavia, Java.
*Charles Rey,	†Isl. St. Martins.

NEW GRANADA.

John A. Bennett,	†Bogotá.
Ramon L. Sanchez,	†Cartagena.
Thos. W. Ward,	Panamá.
Geo. W. Fletcher,	Aspinwall.
John Capela, Jr.	†Turbo.
———,	†Santa Martha.
———,	†Sabanillo.

NICARAGUA.

*B. Squire Cotrell,	San Juan del Norte.
John Priest,	San Juan del Sud.

PACIFIC ISLANDS, *Independent.*

Darius A. Ogden,	Honolulu, Sand. Isl.
Geo. M. Chase,	†Lahaina.
Thomas Miller,	†Hilo.
John B. Williams,	†Bay of Isl., N.Z.
*J. B. Williams,	†Lauthala, Fej. Isl.
*A. Van Camp,	†Apia, Navigators' & Friendly Islands.
William H. Kelly,	†Tahiti, Society Isl.

PARAGUAY.

Louis Bamberger,	†Ascencion.

PERU.

Joseph W. Clark,	†Arica.
William Miles,	Callao.
F. M. Ringgold,	†Paita.
Saml. J. Oakford,	†Tumbez.

PORTUGAL.

Nicholas Pike,	Lisbon.

Islands.

Chas. W. Dabney,	†Fayal, Azores.
John H. March,	Funchal, Madeira.
———,	†Macao.
———,	†Mozambique.
———,	†St. Jago, Cape de Verds.
*John G. Willis,	†St. Pauls de Loando, W. Africa.

PRUSSIA.

Abel French,	Aix-la-Chapelle.
Fred. Schillow,	†Stettin.

ROME, OR PONTIFICAL STATES.

———,	†Rome.
———,	†Ancona.
———,	†Ravenna.

‡ Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Homburg, and Nassau are included in "Frankfort-on-the-Main."

Franklin Torrey,	†Carrara, Modena.

RUSSIA.

William L. Winans,	St. Petersburg.
Alex. Schwartz,	†Riga.
Edmund Brandt,	†Archangel.
John Ralli,	†Odessa.
Reynold Frenckell,	†Helsingfors.
———,	Galatza, Moldavia.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. See PACIFIC ISLANDS, *Independent*.

SAN SALVADOR.

———,	†La Union.

SARDINIA.

A. Herbemont,	Genoa.
J. B. Wilbor,	†Nice.
———,	†Spezzia.

SAXE-MEIN. HILDBURGHAUSEN.

Louis Lindner,	†Sonneberg.

SAXONY.

———,	†Dresden.
James Reiley,	Leipsic.

SPAIN.

Wm. L. Giro,	†Alicante.
Max. de Aguirre,	†Bilboa.
Alexander Burton,	Cadiz.
John Morand,	†Denia.
———,	Malaga.
Pablo Anguera,	†Barcelona.
Manuel Barcena,	†Vigo.
Thomas Trenor,	†Valencia.
Spiridion Ladico,	†Port Mahon, Isl. Min.

Cuba.

W. H. Robertson, *Act.*	Havana.
———,	Matanzas.
S. M'Lean,	Trinidad de Cuba.
Stephen Cochran,	Santiago de Cuba.

Puerto Rico.

James C. Gallaher,	Ponce.
George Latimer,	St. John's.

Other Spanish Islands.

F. M. Dimond,	†Teneriffe, Canary.
W. P. Peirce,	†Manilla, Philipp.
Saml. J. Masters,	†Guam, Ladrones.

SUMATRA.

*Franklin D. Reed,	†Padang.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

———,	†Stockholm.
Alex. Barclay,	†Gothenburg.
Helmich Janson,	†Bergen, Nor.
———,	†Porsgrund, Nor.

SWITZERLAND.

Daniel S. Lee,	Basel, or Bâle.
Geo. H. Goundie,	Zurich.
Nathaniel Bolton,	Geneva.

TURKEY.

———,	Constantinople.
E. S. Offley,	Smyrna.
———,	Jerusalem.
Henry Wood,	Beyrout.
Merino de Mattey,	†Cyprus.
George Mountfort,	†Candia.

TUSCANY.

J. A. Binda,	Leghorn.
———,	†Florence.

TWO SICILIES.

Alex. Hammett,	Naples.
———,	Palermo.
F. W. Behn,	Messina.

URUGUAY, OR CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.

Robt. M. Hamilton,	†Monte Video.

VENEZUELA.

Southey Grinalds,	†Puerto Cabello.
Isaac T. Golding,	†Laguayra.
R. H. Swift,	†Maracaibo.
———,	†Ciudad Bolivar.

WURTEMBERG.

Max. Stettheimer,	Stuttgart.

3. FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR SECRETARIES,‡

Accredited to the Government of the United States.

Foreign States.	Envoys Ex. and Min. Plen.	Secretaries, &c.
Brazil,		F. X. da C. Aguiar de Andrada, *Chargé ad int.*

‡ October, 1855.

France,	M. le Comte de Sartiges.	M. G. Boilleau, *Secretary.* M. de Gilibert, *Chancellor.* M. de St. Ferriol, *Attaché.*
G. Britain,	John F. Crampton, Esq.	S. Lumley, *Sec. of Leg.* J. S. Ellice, *Attaché.*
Guatemala,	Señor Don J. A. de Trissari, *Min. Plen.*	
Mexico,		Don A. del Yturbide, *Sec. Leg.* Don José A. Solozam, *Att.*
San Salvador,	Señor Don J. A. de Trissari, *Min. Plen.*	
Spain,	Señor Don A. de Escalente,	" Don José Maria Magallon, 1*st Sec. Leg.* J. E. de Navarra, 2*d Sec. Leg.* Don T. Moreno, *Attaché.* Don Luis Potestad, *Attaché.*
Venezuela,	Señor Don Lucio Pulido, *Min. Plen.*	

Ministers Resident.

Bremen,	R. Schleiden.	
Portugal,	Com. J. C. de Figaniere é Morao.	Sen. G. Ferreira dos Santos, *Attaché.* Sen. F. F. de la Figaniere, *Attaché.*
Prussia,	Baron Fr. von Gerolt.	Baron Grabow, *Sec. Leg.* Count R. Goschutz, *Attaché.* Count Renaud, *Attaché.*

Chargés d'Affaires.

Austria,	Chevalier Hülsemann.	
Belgium,	Henry Solvyns, *ad interim.*	
Costa Rica,	Señor Don Luis Molina.	
Denmark,	M. Torben de Billé.	
Ecuador,	Señor Gen. Don Jose de Vilamil.	
Netherlands,	M. Jean Corneille Gevers.	
New Granada,	General P. A. Herran.	
Parma,	Don José Maria Magallon.	
Peru,	Don Juan Y. de Osma.	
Russia,	Edward D. Stoeckl,	Mr. M. Cramer, 1*st Sec.*
Sardinia,	Chevalier Bertinatti.	

Sweden and Norway, Chevalier George de Sibbern, *and Consul-General.*
Two Sicilies, Baron Antonio Winspeare.

4. Foreign Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the United States.‡

Those marked thus (*) are *Consuls-General;* thus (†) *Vice-Consuls;* the rest are *Consuls.*

Argentine Republic.		Jacob H. Eimer,	New Orleans.
S. Livingston,	New York.	†Andrew Low,	Savannah.
Fitzhenry Homer,	Boston.	†J. M. Wright,	Apalachicola.
Motte A. Pringle,	Charleston.	Samuel John Gower,	San Francisco.
N. Frazier,	Philadelphia.	†J. E. Dumont,	Mobile.
Carlos M. Stewart,	Baltimore.	*Baden.*	
Austria.		*J. W. Schmidt,	New York.
Chas. F. Loosey, *and Act. Con.-Gen.*,	New York.	†F. T. Schmidt,	New York.
J. W. Langdon, *Cons. Agt.*,	Boston.	H. Eimer,	New Orleans.
†S. Morris Waln,	Philadelphia.	†Jacob H. Eimer,	New Orleans.
†H. W. Kuthman,	Charleston.	†E. C. Angelrodt,	St. Louis.
		C. F. Hagedorn,	Philadelphia.

‡ This list is corrected from the record of their *exequatura* in the Department of State, Washington, October, 1855.

C. F. Adae, Cincinnati.

Bavaria.

G. Heinrich Siemon, New York.
C. Fred. Hagedorn, Philadelphia.
John Smidt, Louisville.
F. L. Brauns, Baltimore.
Chas. F. Adae, Cincinnati.
E. C. Angelrodt, St. Louis, Mo.

Belgium.

*Henry W. T. Mali, New York.
†H. E. Lascelles, Eastport.
Ives G. Bates, Boston.
M. J. Mange, Philadelphia.
G. O. Gorter, Baltimore.
E. O. Hölting, Richmond.
†Auguste Branda, Norfolk.
Geo. A. Hopley, Charleston.
W. O'Driscoll, Savannah.
T. A. Deblois, Portland.
†William G. Porter, Apalachicola.
†C. M. Wells, Key West.
Charles Auzé, Mobile.
Hubert Meugens, New Orleans.
J. F. Meline, Cincinnati.
Charles Hunt, St. Louis.
C. E. Cordier, San Francisco.
A. Poncelet, Chicago.

Brazil.

*L. H. F. de Aguiar, New York.
†Archibald Foster, Mass., N. H., and Maine, Boston.
†L. F. Figaniere, New York.
†Edw. S. Sayres, Philadelphia.
C. O. O'Donnell, Baltimore.
†Herman Baldwin, Richmond.
†Myer Myers, Norfolk.
†Gustavus Street, Charleston.
B. Watts, New Orleans.
A. C. Paes de Adraede, San Francisco.
C. Griffin, New London.

Bremen.

*Alb. Schumacher, Baltimore.
Edwin A. Oelrichs, New York.
C. H. F. Moering, Boston.
John Leppien, Philadelphia.
A. C. Cazenove, Alexandria.
E. W. de Voss, Richmond.
J. L. H. Thiermann, Charleston.
William Crabtree, Savannah.
Fred. Rodewald, New Orleans.
J. Wolff, St. Louis.
Diedr. H. Klaener, Galveston.
H. A. H. Runge, Indianola, Tex.
C. A. C. Duisenburg, San Francisco.

Brunswick and Luneburg.

*G. J. Bechtel, New York.
Carl Wendt, Milwaukee.
J. Sampson, Mobile.
R. K. Topp, Cincinnati.
C. F. Hagedorn, Philadelphia.
A. Rettberg, Cleveland.
A. E. Koels, St. Louis.
F. A. Hoffman, Chicago.

Buenos Ayres.

C. F. Zimmerman, New York.
†N. Frazier, Philadelphia.
F. Homer, Boston.
C. M. Stewart, Baltimore.

Chili.

Henrique F. Fallon, Boston.
Theodore W. Riley, New York.
R. B. Fitzgerald, Baltimore.
Jas. H. Causten, Washington.
F. S. Alvarez, San Francisco.
G. Cleeman, Philadelphia.

Costa Rica.

*Royal Phelps, New York.
Patrick Grant, Boston.
S. Morris Waln, Philadelphia.
E. J. Gomez, Key West.
Joseph Mitchell, New Orleans.
Samuel H. Greene, San Francisco.

Denmark.

G. M. Thacher, Mass., Me., N. H., and R. I., Boston.
Edw. Beck, N. Y., Conn., and part of N. J., New York.
†Godfrey Weber, Philadelphia.
†Hen. G. Jacobsen, Baltimore.
†James Dempsey, Alexandria.
†P. K. Dickinson, Wilmington, N. C.

†Wm. H. Ladson,	Charleston.
Henry Frellsen,	New Orleans.
P. Von Schneidan,	Chicago.
†J. F. Meline,	Cincinnati.
Joseph Frontin,	San Francisco.
†J. E. Schuetze,	St. Louis.

Ecuador.

*Aaron H. Palmer,	Washington.
W. D. Thompson,	New York.
Seth Bryant,	Boston.
James H. Causten,	Washington.
Edward F. Sweetser,	Philadelphia.
Daniel Wolff,	San Francisco.
J. Gardetta,	New Orleans.

France.

*C. F. F. Marquis de Montholon,	N. Y.
†Louis Borg,	New York.
E. P. le Prohon, *Cons. Agt.*,	Portland.
M. de la Forest,	Boston.
E. S. Isnard, *Cons. Agt.*,	Boston.
†Fauvel Gouraud, *Cons. Agt.*,	Newport.
A. Durand St. André,	Philadelphia.
†Henry Vermott,	Baltimore.
Alfred Paul,	Richmond.
†Pascal Schisano,	Norfolk.
Count X. de Choiseul,	Charleston.
†R. de Leaumont,	Charleston.
†L. Barré,	Savannah.
†F. J. Moreno,	Key West.
A. de la Forrest,	Mobile.
†A. S. Dumée,	Mobile.
Aimé Roger,	New Orleans.
†H. Germain,	New Orleans.
†H. de St. Cyr,	Galveston.
C. T. Taylor, *Cons. Agt.*,	Louisville.
†J. F. Meline,	Cincinnati.
†F. T. Kuneman,	St. Louis.
Patrice Dillon,	San Francisco.
†E. Guys,	San Francisco.
Jules Lombard, *Cons. Agt.*,	Monterey, Cal.

Frankfort on the Maine.

Fred. Wysmann,	New York.
Arnold Halbach,	Philadelphia.
C. F. Adae,	Cincinnati.

Great Britain.

†W. D. Sherwood,	Eastport.
James Grignon,	Maine & N.H., Portland.
E. A. Grattan,	Boston.
†C. Grinnell,	New Bedford.
Anthony Barclay,	New York.
George B. Mathew,	Philadelphia.
Henry G. Kuper,	Baltimore.
G. P. R. James,	Norfolk.
†H. C. Smith,	Alexandria.
Robert Bunch,	N. C. and S.C., Charleston.
†G. W. Davis,	Wilmington.
W. M. Dyer,	Flor. and Ala., Mobile.
Edward Molyneux,	Savannah.
William Mure,	New Orleans.
Arthur T. Lynn,	Galveston.
Charles Rowcroft,	Cincinnati.
George Aikin,	San Francisco.

Greece.

Henry G. Andrews,	Boston.
Leonidas Prassacacki,	New York.
Nicholas Benachi,	New Orleans.

Guatemala.

*Bartolomeo Blanco,	New York.
Patrick Grant,	Boston.
S. Morris Waln,	Philadelphia.
E. J. Gomez,	New Orleans.
Joseph Mitchell,	New Orleans.
Samuel H. Greene,	San Francisco.

Hamburg.

*Alb. Schumacher,	Baltimore.
Carl Lorenz,	Philadelphia.
C. H. F. Moering,	Boston.
Ferdinand Karck,	New York.
J. F. Meline,	Cincinnati.
Henry Ludlaw,	Richmond.
Lewis Trapman,	Charleston.
H. A. Schroeder,	Mobile.
†C. Knorre,	Boston.
†R. W. Welch,	Key West.
William Vogel,	New Orleans.
J. W. Jockusch,	Galveston.

Henry Runge, Indianola, Tex.
C. Kirchoff, San Francisco.

Hanover.

*Edward Stucken, New York.
L. H. Myer, New York.
John Leppien, Philadelphia.
Edward Uhrlaub, Baltimore.
H. W. Kuhtman, Charleston.
Aug. Reichard, New Orleans.
Theodore Schwartz, Louisville.
Charles Bollman, Pittsburg.
Carl F. Adae, Cincinnati.
Adolphus Meier, St. Louis.
C. H. H. Papendick, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wisc., & Min. T., Milwaukee.
Julius Frederich, Galveston.
Otto Frank, San Francisco.
C. H. F. Moering, Boston.
A. Rettberg, Cleveland.
K. H. Muller, Savannah.

Hawaiian Islands.

*Sch. Livingston, New York.
†GranvilleS.Oldfield, Md. and Del., Baltimore.
†Chas. E. Hitchcock, San Francisco.

Electorate of Hesse and Grand Duchy of Fulda.

Conrad W. Faber, New York.

Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.

Anton Bollerman, New York.
E. C. Angelrodt, St. Louis.
C. F. Hagedorn, Philadelphia.
C. F. Adae, Cincinnati.
J. Smidt, Louisville.

Lubec.

Fred. A. Schumacher, New York.
C. H. F. Moering, Boston.
Hermann von Kapff, Baltimore.
Friedrich Kirchhoff, New Orleans.
Died. H. Klaener, Galveston.
J. H. Harris, Philadelphia.
H. Ernst, San Francisco.
J. F. Meline, Cincinnati.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*L. Herckenrath, Charleston
Wilhelm Prehn, New Orleans.
H. Schultz, Galveston.
C. H. H. Papendick, Ind., Ill., Mich., Ia., Wisc., Min. T., Milwaukee.
J. de Fremery, San Francisco.
J. F. Meline, Cincinnati.
E. C. Angelrodt, St. Louis.

Mexico.

*Ramon F. Valdes, New York.
Rafael de Rafael, New York.
†J. E. F. Fallon, Boston.
†Felix Merino, Philadelphia.
†J. A. Pizarro, Baltimore.
†Juan Herbert, Pittsburg.
†Charles L. Le Baron, Mobile.
†Ignacio Oropera, New Orleans.
F. Erdozain, Brownsville, Tex.
Guadalupe Miranda, New Mexico.
Luis del Valle, San Francisco.

Montevideo.

Frederic B. Graf, Baltimore.
Bartholomew Watts, New Orleans.

Nassau.

*Wilh. A. Kobbe, New York.
Fred. W. Frendenthal, New Orleans.
F. W. Steit, Galveston.
A. Witzleber, San Francisco.
E. C. Angelrodt, St. Louis.
C. F. Adae, Cincinnati.
W. Finklin, Milwaukee.

Netherlands, or Holland.

*R. C. Burlage, New York.
J. E. Zimmerman, *Chanc.*, New York.
B. H. Dixon, Mass., Me., N. H., and R. I., Boston.
Geo. M. Thacher, *Deputy Consul.*
Henry Bohlen, Philadel'a, Pa. & Del.
D. L. Kurtz, Philadelphia.
Frederic B. Graf, Md. & D. C., Baltimore.
Th. L. Wragg, N. C., S. C., & Ga., Charleston.
†Oliver O'Hara, Key West.
Myer Myers, Norfolk.
J. J. Van Wanroy, Ala. and Florida, Mobile.

P. J. Gildmeester,	La. & Mi., N. O.
Charles Hess,	Mich., Ind., & Ohio, Detroit.
F. R. Toewater,	Ill., Mo., Ia., St. Louis.
G. Van Steenwijk,	Milwaukee.
J. P. H. Gildemeester,	San Francisco.
J. F. Meline,	Cincinnati.

New Granada.

*Jose M. Gaitan,	New York.
Greg. Dominguez,	New York.
J. M. R. de Porras,	Philadelphia.
Robert A. Fisher,	Baltimore.
I. Augustus Mocatta,	San Francisco.
J. E. Beylle,	New Orleans.

Nicaragua.

*Armory Edwards,	New York.
Oliver O'Donnell,	Baltimore.
E. G. Gomez,	New Orleans.

Oldenburg.

*J. W. Schmidt,	New York.
E. Pavenstedt,	New York.
†G. Janssen,	New York.
H. Muller,	Savannah.
C. F. Hagedorn,	Philadelphia.
Henry Oelrichs,	Baltimore.
Wm. Vogel,	New Orleans.
Charles T. Lowndes,	Charleston.
Carl F. Adae,	Cincinnati.
Julius Frederich,	Galveston.
C. H. H. Papendick,	Wisc., Mich., Iowa, and Min. T., Milwaukee.
C. Kirchhoff,	San Francisco, for Cal.
H. F. von Lengerke,	San Francisco.
E. C. Angelrodt,	St. Louis.

Parma.

J. M. Satrustegui,	San Francisco.

Peru.

J. H. Palmer,	Wash'n, D.C.
F. N. Casado,	New York.
R. Thorne,	Boston.
Chapman Biddle,	Philadelphia.
James S. Fisher,	Baltimore.
M. M. de Castillo,	New Orleans.
C. B. Polhemus,	San Francisco.

Portugal.

*C. H. S. de la Figaniere,	New York.
†D. A. G. Vega,	Boston.
†August. L. Baptista,	Baltimore, Md.
†Edw. Smith Sayres,	Pa., Del., & N. Jersey, Phil.
†Christ. Neale,	Dist. Columbia and Alexandria, Va.
†Manoel A. Santos,	Norfolk.‡
†Henriq. T. Street,	Charleston.
J. G. Doon,	Savannah.
Charles Le Baron,	Mobile.
†Jose A. Barelli,	New Orleans.
John Searle,	San Francisco.
J. A. Sintas,	Wilmington, N.C.

Prussia.

*J. W. Schmidt,	New York.
†E. Vander Heydt,	New York.
†W. D. Senac,	Norfolk.
†S. Wright,	Savannah.
G. Gossler,	Boston.
†F.A. Hirsch,	Boston.
†George Hussey,	New Bedford.
J. Leppien,	Philadelphia.
Ludwig Brauns,	Baltimore.
Wilhelm Vogel,	New Orleans.
†H. Perret,	New Orleans.
Lewis Stanislaus,	Cincinnati.
†J. F. Meline,	Cincinnati.
J. W. Jockusch,	Galveston.
Mr. Von Borries,	Louisville.
E. C. Angelrodt,	St. Louis.
C. Kirchhoff,	San Francisco.

Rome, or Pontifical States.

*Louis B. Binsse,	New York.
†Nicholas Reggio,	Boston.
†George Allen,	Philadelphia.
†J. Parkin Scott,	Baltimore.
†J. L. Roger,	Charleston.
C. J. Daron,	New Orleans.

‡ And for all other ports in Virginia except Alexandria.

Russia.

*Alex. Evstaphiff,	New York.
†Geo. E. Runhardt,	New York.
†Robert B. Storer,	Boston.
F. Whittle,	Norfolk.
†Jos. Leland,	Charleston.
†John R. Wilder,	Savannah.
†Joseph E. Murrell,	Mobile.
E. Johns,	New Orleans.
†J. S. Haviland,	Philadelphia.
W. Schaer,	Baltimore.
F. Moreno,	Key West.
Peter Kostromitinoff,	San Francisco.

Salvador.

*R. Phelps,	New York.
R. W. Heath,	San Francisco.

Sardinia.

*G. Bertinatti,	New York.
†C. Fabbricotti,	New York.
†Nicholas Reggio,	Me., N.H., Mass., and R.I., Boston.
D. Robinson,	Norfolk.
†Vittorio Sartori,	Penn., N. J., and Del., Philad.
†C. A. Williamson,	Baltimore.
†E. L. Trenholm,	Charleston.
†George Aite,	Mobile.
†E. Jose Gomez,	Key West.
Joseph Lanata,	New Orleans.
†M. Ravena,	Galveston.
†J. F. Meline,	Cincinnati.
†L. A. J. Baptiste Paris,	St. Louis.
L. Cipriani,	San Francisco.

Saxe-Altenburg.

C. E. L. Hinrichs,	New York.

Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

*C. E. L. Hinrichs,	New York.

Saxe-Weimar.

*F. A. Mensch,	New York.
Edward Stucken,	New York.
A. Eggers,	Cincinnati.
J. Sampson,	Mobile.

Saxony.

*Ferdin. L. Brauns,	Baltimore.
R. H. Douglas,	Baltimore.
J. W. Schmidt,	New York.
George H. Mecke,	Philadelphia.
J. T. Hanemann,	New Orleans.
E. C. Angelrodt,	St. Louis.
C. F. Adae,	Cincinnati.
F. A. Borcherdt,	Wisconsin.
J. Kauffmann,	Galveston.
John Smidt,	Louisville.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

C. E. Borsdorf,	New York.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

C. E. Borsdorf,	New York.

Spain.

*Don Pablo Chacon,	Philadelphia.
Geronimo Roca,	Philadelphia.
†T. A. Deblois,	Portland.
†Wm. B. Parker,	Portsmouth.
A. G. Vega,	Boston.
Francis Stoughton,	New York.
†V. de Anto. Larrañaga,	N. C. & S. C., Ch'ston.
†J. Anto. Pizarro,	Baltimore.
†Duncan Robertson,	Norfolk.
†Fred. B. Lord,	Wilmington, N.C.
†F. Moreno,	Pensacola.
Ide Quiroga,	Key West.
I. J. M. de Genaro,	Savannah.
Ide Equileor,	Mobile.
I. Callejon,	New Orleans.
†Robt. H. Betts,	St. Louis.
J. M. Satrustegui,	San Francisco.

Sweden and Norway.

†E. L. S. Benzon,	Me., N. H., and Mass., Boston.
G. Nayler Vickers, *Act.*,	Boston.
C. E. Habicht,	New York.
T. Heyerdahl, *Act.*,	New York.
E. S. Sayres,	Philadelphia.
†Frederic B. Graf,	Baltimore.
†James Dempsey,	Alexandria.
†W. P. Vincent,	Norfolk.
†Fran. H. Wilman,	Savannah.
†Jos. A. Winthrop,	Charleston.
†Ambrose Lanfear,	New Orleans.

†Asa F. Tift, Key West.
†J. D. Reymert, Wisc., Denoon.
†R. Westfeldt, Mobile.
†James P. Meline, Cincinnati.
†Polycarpus von Schneidan, Chicago.
H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis.
†Fred. von Kantzow, St. Louis.
J. J. L. Herrlich, San Francisco.

Switzerland.

*John Hitz, Washington.
Louis P. De Luge, { N. England and N.Y., New York.
J.H.Obirtenffer, { Penn., N. Jersey, & Del., Philadelphia.
A. Piaget, { La. & Miss., Ala., Tenn., & Ark., N. Orleans.
Ad. E. Bandelier, St. Louis, Mo.
P. Glatwohl, Detroit, Mich.
T. C. Kuhn, Texas, Galveston.
Jean Zulauf, { Ind., Ill., O., Ky., Louisville.
R. Kellersberger, San Francisco.
†A. de Stoute, San Francisco.

Turkey.

Joseph Iasigi, Boston.

Tuscany.

G. B. Talliaferri, New York.
†W. H. Aspinwall, New York.
Carlo G. Manzoni, New Orleans.

Two Sicilies.

M. Mantin, New York.
†P. D. Alessandro, Boston.
†B. D. Potter, Providence.
†Ira Clisbe, New Haven.
†J. C. Vertu, New York.
C. Gaillard, Philadelphia.
†G. Persico, Norfolk.
†A. C. Rhodes, Baltimore.
†N. E. Fowles, Dist. Columbia.
†G. A. Trenholm, Charleston.
†Goffredo Barnsley, Savannah.
†O. Wolff, Mobile.
†J. A. Barelli, New Orleans.

Uruguay.

*Juan Darby, New York.
C. Soule, Jr., Boston & Salem.
†G. F. Darby, New York.
B. W. Frazier, Philadelphia.
P. Murguiondo, Baltimore.
†G. L. Lowden, Charleston.
†C. G. Mansony, Mobile.
†Bartholomew Valls, New Orleans.
†F. A. Stokes, Galveston, Tex.
T. P. Hamilton, San Francisco.

Venezuela.

*Victor de la Cova, Washington.
Silas G. Whitney, Boston.
I. S. de Agreda, New York.
Jose C. Keef, Philadelphia.
J. F. Strohm, Baltimore.
———, Norfolk.
Geo. B. Dieter, New Orleans.

Wurtemberg.

*Ferd. L. Brauns, Baltimore.
Frederick Klett, Philadelphia.
Leopold Bierwirth, New York.
Carl. Fred. Adae, Cincinnati.
C. Honold, New Orleans.
E. C. Angelrodt, St. Louis.
J. Smidt, Kentucky, at Louisville.

VIII. TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

Passed at the Second Session of the 33d Congress.

[The references by Chapters are to Little & Brown's authorized edition of the Laws of the United States. The omitted Chapters are private acts.]

*Appropriations for the Years ending June 30, 1855, and June 30, 1856.**

For Civil and Diplomatic Expenses. For the year ending	June 30, 1855.	June 30, 1856.
Legislative.—Congress, pay of members,	$ 451,662.80	$ 890,686.00
" " " Officers and Clerks of both Houses,	91,470.00	114,190.80
" Contingent expenses of Senate, including engraving, reporting, books, newspapers, &c.	245,600.00	194,000.00
" Contingent expenses of House, including as above,	211,075.00	266,829.20
" Paper and printing of both Houses,	197,721.00	271,408.00
Library of Congress.—Purchase of books, &c.	23,210.75	7,000.00
" " Incidental expenses,	6,500.00	10,000.00
Executive.—President of the United States,	26,500.00	26,500.00
Department of State,	83,550.00	116,619.00
Treasury Department,	598,678.00	720,258.00
Department of the Interior,	392,534.33	693,268.00
War Department,	112,765.00	143,751.90
Navy Department,	94,850.00	109,933.00
Post-Office Department,	141,550.98	166,052.00
Surveyors-General and their Clerks,	128,615.00	188,537.00
Mint and Branches,	583,450.00	541,300.00
Judiciary,	861,528.88	1,031,406.81
Territorial Governments,	239,020.00	249,125.00
Lighthouse Establishment,	993,496.43	1,347,936.18
Surveys of Public Lands,	909,240.00	760,341.00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations,	488,800.00	966,887.66
Custom-Houses, Post-Offices, and Court-Houses,	3,347,301.59	940,500.00
Coast Survey,	386,000.00	445,000.00
Independent Treasury,	58,100.00	65,600.00
Public Buildings and Grounds, including Executive Buildings,	1,368,290.96	924,430.28
Public Lands,	266,000.00	612,300.00
Marine Hospitals,	660,300.00	75,000.00
Paper and Printing for Executive Departments,	30,800.00	146,500.00
Indians and Indian Treaties,		725,151.08
Deficiencies in Appropriations for 1855,		2,290,130.40
Miscellaneous and Contingent,	821,000.87	660,335.59
Total for Civil and Diplomatic Expenses,	$ 13,809,610.59	$ 15,700,976.90
Deficiency in appropriations for year 1854,	1,901,284.06	
Invalid and other Pensions,	850,700.00	1,396,500.00
Military Academy,	161,281.00	146,940.92
Army Appropriation,	10,408,459.63	12,730,846.14
Navy Appropriation,	9,306,806.19	18,583,047.41
Post-Office Department,	10,379,000.00	9,515,115.60
Indian Department and Treaty Stipulations with Indian Tribes,	2,023,832.72	2,267,948.06
Amount carried forward,	$ 48,840,974.19	$ 60,341,375.03

* The following amounts are substantially accurate.

	For the year ending June 30, 1855.	June 30, 1856.
Amount brought forward,	$48,840,974.19½	$60,341,375.03
Fortifications,	1,005,500.00	1,717,600.00
Lighthouses, Lightboats, Buoys, &c.	1,542,078,00	
Military Roads in Oregon,	20,000.00	30,000.00
Six first-class Steam Frigates,	3,000,000.00	
Treaty of 1853 with Mexico,	10,000,000.00	
Roads and Wells in New Mexico,	82,000.00	
Military Roads in Utah,	25,000.00	
Indian Hostilities in Utah and Oregon,	95,940.65	
Improvement of Cape Fear River, N. C.,	40,000.00	
Military Roads in Nebraska and Washington Territories,		85,000.00
Military Roads in Kansas,		100,000.00
Public Buildings in Kansas and Nebraska,		75,000.00
Public Buildings in Oregon and Minnesota,		78,000.00
Territorial Roads in Nebraska,		50,000.00
Four Revenue Cutters,		60,000.00
Texas Creditors,		7,750,000.00
Military Defences at Proctor's Landing,		125,000.00
Removing Obstructions from Savannah River,		161,000.00
Convention with Great Britain on Claims,		271,102.88
Military Posts in Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska,		15,000.00
Public Buildings in Milwaukee ($88,000), and Jackson, Miss. ($20,000),		108,000.00
Improving Military Roads in Minnesota,		15,000.00
Penitentiary Indebtedness, $7,186.92; Nebraska, $1,000,		8,186.92
Relief of sundry Individuals,	331,503.95	154,358.79
Total,	$64,982,996.79	$71,144,623.62

No. 1. Ch. I. *An Act for the better Preservation of Life and Property from Vessels shipwrecked on the Coasts of the United States.* The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, establish additional stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, and furnish the requisite apparatus and supplies. He may appoint at each of the stations a superintendent, who shall act as inspector of the customs, and a keeper, at a salary of $200. He may also establish stations, in his discretion, at light-houses. No boat shall be purchased and located, except on the above-named coasts, unless placed in the immediate care of an officer of the government, or unless a bond is given by individuals in the neighborhood for its proper care and preservation. December 14, 1854.

No. 2. Ch. V. *An Act to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the Lands reserved for Salt Springs therein.* Seventy-two sections may be selected in lieu of those granted by act of 1846, ch. 89, § 7. December 15, 1854.

No. 3. Ch. VI. *An Act allowing the further time of two years to those holding Lands by Entries in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, which were made prior to January* 1, 1852, *to have the same surveyed and patented.* December 19, 1854.

No. 4. Ch. VII. *An Act to provide for the Extinguishment of the Title of the Chippewa Indians to the Lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota and State of Wisconsin, and for their Domestication and Civilization.*

The President may negotiate for the extinguishment of such title, and the treaties shall contain the following provisions, and such others as may be necessary to carry them into effect: —

1st. To each head of a family there shall be granted, in fee simple, a reservation of eighty acres of land, to be selected, by those entitled, in the territory ceded, after the completion of the surveys. The reservation shall be patented by the President, and the patent shall express that said lands shall not be alienated or leased, by the reservees, their heirs, or legal representatives, until otherwise ordered by Congress; and no change of location shall be made without the assent of the President.

2d. The annuities to said Indians, under existing treaties, with the consent of said In-

dians, and under the provisions of this act, shall be equally distributed and paid at their villages and settlements within the ceded territory; but the President may commute, at his discretion, as will most conduce to their comfort, civilization, and permanent welfare, said annuities for articles of goods, provisions, cattle, agricultural implements, clearing &c. land, and erection of buildings.

3d. Mixed bloods of the tribe, permanently residing on the ceded lands, shall enjoy the benefits of this act, the same as the full bloods.

4th. The laws of the United States and of Minnesota shall extend to said territory when ceded, and the act of 30th June, 1834, ch. 161, except section 20, shall be inoperative.

5th. The President may make and enforce regulations not inconsistent herewith, and the same shall be annually reported to Congress.

$10,000 are appropriated to meet the expenses of the negotiations. December 19, 1854.

No. 5. Ch. X. *An Act to authorize the Issue of Patents to Lands in any State or Territory, in certain cases.* Where claims to land have been confirmed, and the confirmatory statute has made no provision for the issue of patents therefor, patents may issue after surveys made, to operate only as a relinquishment of the title of the United States, but not to interfere with any valid adverse right. December 22, 1854.

No. 6. Ch. XV. *An Act to suppress the Circulation of Small Notes as a Currency in the District of Columbia.* If any person, body politic or corporate, within said District, shall "make, emit, issue, utter, sign, draw, or indorse any bank-note, promissory note, or any instrument of writing for the payment or delivery of money, or other valuable thing, or of anything purporting to be a valuable thing, of less amount than $5, to be used as a paper currency, or as a circulating medium, either as money or in lieu of money or of any other currency, every such person, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate concerned in, or assenting to, such making," &c. shall forfeit $10 for each bank-note, &c. so made, &c., one half to go to the person suing, and the other half to the county of Washington in said District. At any trial under this act, if the instrument in question be in part or in the whole printed or engraven, it shall be sufficient evidence of intention to put the same in circulation in violation of this act; unless the contrary be shown. The passing or offering to pass any such instrument in said District is forbidden, under a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $10 for every offence, one half to the use of the person suing, and the other half to the county. If the person or corporation "that made, emitted, issued, uttered, signed, drew, or indorsed" any such instrument, shall, upon presentation, neglect or refuse to redeem the same in gold or silver, such party shall forfeit $20 for each and every such instrument so presented, and neglected or refused to be redeemed, to the use of the party holding and presenting the same. Forfeitures under the foregoing provision may be recovered in an action of debt before any justice of the peace in said District, and each justice is specially authorized by this act to try such cases. On the trial of any cause, other than a criminal prosecution, under this act, the court may examine as a witness any defendant to any such suit, his agent or employer, touching the matter in controversy.

All contracts of which any paper currency under $5, or any of the currency forbidden by this act, forms the consideration in whole or in part, are illegal and void. In any suit on such contract, if the defendant makes oath that he cannot prove the nature or consideration of such contract, the court shall require the plaintiff to testify in regard to the transaction; and if the plaintiff is not present at the trial, it shall postpone the cause until his attendance can be had. If any trader or person dealing or acting under a license from the authorities in the District shall receive or pay out any paper under $5, or any paper not payable in specie on demand, prohibited by this act, upon proof thereof, on process instituted by the United States Attorney for the District, he shall forfeit his license, and cannot have any other license for any purpose for one year. The Marshal and constables of the District shall give information to some justice of the peace of any known violation of this act. This act shall take effect on and after November 1, 1855. December 27, 1854.

No. 7. Ch. XVIII. *An Act vesting the Title of the United States to certain Lands in the*

City of Cincinnati. The title is vested in said city, and in any other occupants of the same, in severalty, upon payment of the minimum price of land subject to entry, saving all legal and equitable rights of third persons. December 29, 1854.

No. 8. Ch. XIX. *An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Territory of Nebraska.* $1,000 are appropriated for the rest of the fiscal year, but not more in the whole than $1,500 to be expended for contingencies during the said year. December 30, 1854.

No. 9. Ch. XX. *An Act giving the Consent of Congress to the Cession by the State of Massachusetts to the State of New York of the District of Boston Corner.* The land ceded was in the southwesterly corner of the State. January 3, 1855.

No. 10. Ch. XXI. *An Act for the Liquidation of the Penitentiary Indebtedness.* $7,186.92 appropriated therefor. January 3, 1855.

No. 11. Ch. XXIII. *An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to establish an Auxiliary Watch for the Protection of public and private Property in the City of Washington, approved 23d August,* 1842. Each of the auxiliary watch shall receive for pay $600 a year. January 3, 1855.

No. 12. Ch. XXV. *An Act to continue in force for a limited time the Provisions of the Act of Congress of March* 3, 1851, *and the 2d Section of its Supplement of January* 18, 1854, *so as to enable the Board of Land Commissioners in California to close their Adjudications of private Land Titles, and for other Purposes.* They are continued in force for one year and no longer, from March 3d, 1855. The United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California may employ assistant counsel in land suits, at a salary of not over $3,600 per annum, and two clerks, at not over $150 a month each, their services not to be continued longer than needed, and not more than one year. Either of the Commissioners may issue a subpœna for the attendance of witnesses, and punish contempt in refusing obedience thereto. January 10, 1855.

No. 13. Ch. LV. *An Act making Appropriations for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington.* For one from the Great Falls of the Missouri to intersect the road now leading from Walla Walla to Puget's Sound, $30,000; for one from the Dalles of the Columbia to Columbia City Barracks, $25,000; for one from said Barracks to Fort Steilacoom, on Puget's Sound, $30,000: said roads to be built under the direction of the Secretary of War. February 6, 1855.

No. 14. Ch. LXX. *An Act changing the Appropriation for the Erection of a Building in the City of Milwaukee for a Custom-House, Post-Office, and the United States Courts.* A building of stone or brick, with fire-proof floors, at a cost of not over $88,000, and this sum, with 10 per cent over for superintendence and contingencies, is appropriated. February 10, 1855.

No. 15. Ch. LXXI. *An Act to secure the Right of Citizenship to Children of Citizens of the United States born out of the Limits thereof.* Persons heretofore or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers, at the time of the birth of said persons, were citizens of the United States, are made citizens of the United States; but the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. "Any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married, to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the United States." February 10, 1855.

No. 16. Ch. LXXIII. *An Act to divide the State of Ohio into two Judicial Districts, and to provide for holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States therein.* The counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Champaign, Shelby, and Mercer, and all the State lying south of said counties, form the Southern District; and the rest of the State, the Northern District. The present District Judge shall be Judge of the Southern District, and the present Attorney and Marshal shall be the Attorney and Marshal of the Northern District. The present Attorney shall retain charge of all suits already commenced, unless the President otherwise direct. All suits not of a local nature shall be brought in the district where the defendant resides. If in the same suit there be defendants in each district, the plaintiff may sue in either. For the times and places of holding the courts, see *ante*, pp. 121, 125. February 10, 1855.

No. 17. Ch. XCVI. *An Act to divide the State of Illinois into two Judicial Districts.* The counties of Hancock, McDonough, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, and Iroquois, and all north of said counties, form the Northern District; and the present Judge, Attorney, Marshal, and Clerk shall continue in this district. The rest of the State forms the Southern District, for which the proper offices shall be appointed. For the times and places of holding the courts, see *ante*, pp. 121, 125. February 13, 1855.

No. 18. Ch. XCVII. *An Act to continue temporarily the Offices of Register and Receiver at Vincennes.* Continued until final report of Commissioners under the act of July 27, 1854. February 13, 1855.

No. 19. Ch. XCVIII. *An Act to refund to the Officers of the Customs and others of the District of Passamaquoddy, certain moneys.* The moneys are their proportion of the net proceeds of sale of three vessels condemned for violation of the revenue laws, and paid into the Treasury through mistake. February 15, 1855.

No. 20. Ch. CIII. *An Act to amend an Act making Appropriations for the Improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers, approved 30th August*, 1852. February 14, 1855.

No. 21. Ch. CIV. *An Act for the Construction of a Military Road in Oregon Territory.* From Astoria to Salem, under the direction of the Secretary of War, $30,000. February 17, 1855.

No. 22. Ch. CV. *An Act making an Appropriation for a Territorial Road in the Territory of Nebraska.* For a road from opposite the city of Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River, to New Fort Kearney, $50,000. February 17, 1855.

No. 23. Ch. CVI. *An Act for the Erection of a Military Post on or near the Pembina River, in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other Purposes.* $5,000 are appropriated for such a post on the line of 49° north; and $10,000 for military posts at such points in Kansas and Nebraska as the Secretary of War may designate. February 17, 1855.

No. 24. Ch. CVII. *An Act to regulate the Salaries of the District Judges of the United States.* The salaries of the several Judges, payable quarterly, shall be as follows: of those for the Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Iowa, and Wisconsin, $2,000; for the Northern District of Florida, $2,250; for the Western District of Virginia, North Carolina, East, West, and Middle Tennessee, North and South Mississippi, West Pennsylvania, West Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, East and West Arkansas, Illinois, and Michigan, $2,500; for the Districts of Georgia, South Carolina, East Virginia, North New York, and North and South Alabama, $2,750; for the Districts of Maryland, Massachusetts, East Pennsylvania, South Florida, and South California, $3,000; for the East District of Louisiana, $3,500; the Southern District of New York, $3,750; and the Northern District of California, $5,000. February 17, 1855.

No. 25. Ch. CVIII. *An Act making an Appropriation for completing the Public Buildings of Oregon Territory and Minnesota.* $67,000 are appropriated for Oregon, of which $40,000 shall be expended in completing the penitentiary, and $27,000 for the State-house. $11,500 are appropriated to complete the Capitol, and build a workshop in the prison in Minnesota. February 17, 1855.

No. 26. Ch. CIX. *An Act to establish an additional Land District in the Territory of Oregon.* The land lying south of the fourth standard parallel is made the Umpqua district; and that north of said parallel is named the Willamette district. February 17, 1855.

No. 27. Ch. CX. *An Act making Appropriations for improving certain Military Roads in the Territory of Minnesota.* $15,000 are appropriated. February 17, 1855.

No. 28. Ch. CXI. *An Act to provide for the Accommodation of the Courts of the United States for the District of Maryland, and for a Post-Office at Baltimore City, Maryland.* The President is authorized to contract for suitable buildings, or sites for buildings, with plans and estimates, &c. All contracts to be subject to the approval of Congress. February 17, 1855.

No. 29. Ch. CXII. *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Line of Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.* "Hiram O. Alden and James Eddy, their associates and assigns," are authorized to construct, at their own expense, such line of telegraph, and the right of way, two hundred feet in width, over the public lands

to San Francisco, in as direct a line as practicable, is hereby granted. All voluntary or intentional injuries to said line, or to any property thereto belonging, within the territories of the United States, are made wilful and malicious trespasses, and punished as such, and the laws of the United States in any territory, now in force or hereafter to be enacted, applicable to such offences, are extended, for the protection of said line of telegraph, into and over all territory of the United States through which the line may be constructed. February 17, 1855.

No. 30. Ch. CXVII. *An Act to establish the office of Surveyor-General of Utah, and to grant Land for School and University Purposes.* The President may appoint a surveyor, at a salary of $3,000, and direct the location of his office. In each township, when lands are surveyed, sections 16 and 36 are reserved for schools, and a quantity of land equal to two townships is reserved for a university in said Territory, or in the State to be created out thereof. February 21, 1855.

No. 31. Ch. XVIII. *An Act to provide for the holding an additional Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, and for holding special Terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio.* For times and places of holding the courts, see *ante*, pp. 121, 125. There shall be *this year* a special term of the Circuit and District Court at Cleveland, for the Northern District of Ohio, on the third Tuesday in March. February 21, 1855.

No. 32. Ch. CXXII. *An Act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States.*

A Court of Claims shall be established, consisting of three judges, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, at a salary of $4,000, to hold office during good behavior, and to be sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully discharge the duties of their office.

The court "shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress."

The President, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a solicitor for the United States, at an annual salary of $3,500, to represent the government before said court, who shall be duly sworn, &c. "It shall be the duty of said solicitor to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing before said court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken when necessary to secure the interest of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintend the taking of testimony in the manner prescribed by said court, and generally to render such services as may be required of him, from time to time, in the discharge of the duties of his office.

The court has authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to issue commissions and appoint commissioners to take testimony, and to prescribe their fees; to issue subpœnas to witnesses to attend before such commissioners; such subpœnas to have the same force as if issued by a United States District Court; and the court may establish rules to compel compliance therewith. The testimony shall be taken at the expense of the party for whom it is taken; if for the United States, the cost shall be paid out of the contingent fund of said court. When it can conveniently be done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the defendant resides, and the commissioners are authorized and required to administer the oath to the witnesses. If the court shall judge that the facts set forth in the claimant's petition do not furnish any ground for relief, they may refuse to issue a commission to take testimony therein, until they have reported it to Congress. If Congress fails to confirm their opinion, they shall then proceed to take the testimony. In taking testimony, the party against whom it is taken shall have opportunity to file cross-interrogatories or to cross-examine witnesses, under such regulations as the court shall prescribe. Knowingly and wilfully swearing falsely before the court, or the persons authorized to take testimony, is made perjury, and punished as such.

The court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall report to Congress at the beginning of each session, and of each month during the session, the cases upon which

they finally acted, stating in each case the material facts they find established by the evidence in the case, and their opinion and the reasons therefor; and in all cases they shall transmit the testimony with their report. Any dissenting judge shall append to the report the reasons for his dissent. This report, with the briefs of the solicitor and claimant which shall accompany it, upon being made to Congress, shall be printed like other public documents. In cases reported on favorably, the court shall prepare bills to carry them into effect. Two or more cases may be embraced in one bill, if the separate amounts found in each case are less than $1,000. These reports and the bills reported shall, if not acted on at the session when they are made, be continued from session to session until acted on. Adverse reports shall be placed on the calendar when reported, and if the decision of the court is confirmed by Congress it shall be conclusive, and the claim shall not be again considered by the court, unless for reasons which, in a suit between individuals, would authorize the granting a new trial.

The Speaker of the House shall assign rooms to the court in the Capitol, if it can be done without interfering with the business of Congress; in which case the court shall procure convenient rooms in Washington.

The court, when they deem it necessary, may call on any of the departments for information or papers, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committees in each house; but the head of each Department may refuse to answer any call for information or papers, if, in his opinion, it would be injurious to the public interest.

The court may appoint a chief clerk, at a salary of $2,000; an assistant clerk, at $1,500; and a messenger, at $800. The clerks shall be sworn; shall be under the direction of the court, and may be removed by the court for misconduct or incapacity; but if removed, the removal and the cause thereof shall be reported to Congress, if in session, or at the next session. February 24, 1855.

No. 33. Ch. CXXIII. *An Act concerning the Apprehension and Delivery of Deserters from Foreign Vessels in the Ports of the United States.* Commissioners appointed by the United States Circuit Court to take bail, &c., may exercise all the powers in this respect conferred by the act of 2d March, 1829. February 24, 1855.

No. 34. Ch. CXXIV. *An Act to establish an additional Land District in the State of Wisconsin.* That part of the Willow River land district north of line dividing townships 40 and 41 (or 4th correction line) is made the Fond du Lac district. A register and receiver to be appointed, and sales to continue in the Willow River district until the officers in the new district are ready to act. February 24, 1855.

No. 35. Ch. CXXV. *An Act to provide for holding the United States Courts in the Northern and Southern Districts of Florida in case of the Sickness or Disability of either of the Judges of those Districts.* The provisions of the act of 1850, ch. 50, are extended to courts in Florida. The certificate of either judge that he is unable, &c., filed in court, will authorize the Chief Justice of the United States, or the circuit judge of an adjoining circuit, to appoint either of said judges to hold said courts in the district of the other. February 24, 1855.

No. 36. Ch. CXXVI. *An Act making Appropriations for the payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending 30th June, 1856, and for other Purposes.* $1,396,500 are appropriated. Widows of marines and mariners who served in the United States navy during the Revolutionary war, and who were married since January 1, 1800, are entitled to same pensions as soldiers of the Revolution under act of 1853, ch. 41, § 2. February 28, 1855.

No. 37. Ch. CXXVII. *An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.*

The President is to cause a board of naval officers to assemble, consisting of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants. Vacancies occurring shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, the numbers and grades of the officers being preserved. This board, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, master, and passed midshipmen, (but no officers on the board shall examine into, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of a grade above them,) and shall report to the Secretary the names and rank of all officers of said grades who, in their judgment, shall be incapa-

ble of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat; and when they believe that such incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommend that his name be stricken altogether from the rolls.

All officers so found incapable of performing their respective duties shall, if the President approve the finding, be dropped from the rolls, or be placed, in the order of rank and seniority at the time, upon a list to be entitled the Reserved List, and shall receive the "leave of absence" pay or the "furlough" pay to which they may be entitled when so placed according to the finding of the board and the approval of the President, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but subject to the orders of the Department at all times for duty. Vacancies thus created in the active-service list shall be filled by promotion in regular order; and officers thus promoted shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if not promoted; but when employed on any duty, they shall receive in addition the difference between such pay and the lowest sea-service pay of the grade to which they are promoted. Vacancies in the grade of master shall be filled by promotion of senior passed midshipmen, to be entitled "masters in the line of promotion," and when promoted they shall receive the legal pay of masters. The number of masters shall not exceed sixty, and the aggregate pay of the several grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law, shall not be increased; nor shall the aggregate number of officers be increased. The right of the several officers in the service list to promotion, consequent upon deaths, &c. in the naval service, is not changed, nor is the right of the Secretary to place any officers upon furlough. Inconsistent provisions of law are repealed. February 28, 1855.

No. 38. Ch. CXXVIII. *An Act making an Appropriation for Military Defences at Proctor's Landing, in Louisiana.* $125,000 are appropriated, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to purchase a site and erect and complete such defences. Proctor's Landing is the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railway. February 28, 1855.

No. 39. Ch. CXXIX. *An Act to provide for the Payment of such Creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the Act of Congress of 9th September*, 1850. In lieu of the $5,000,000 payable to Texas under the act of 9th September, 1850, (ch. 49,) the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late republic of Texas who hold such bonds or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that republic were pledged as were reported to be within the provisions of said act by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President, 13th September, 1851, or which come within the provisions of said act according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney-General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of the 26th of September, 1853, the sum of $7,750,000, to be apportioned among the said holders *pro rata*; the interest on the debt embraced in this act to be determined by the existing laws of Texas. If Texas has paid any portion of this debt, the Secretary shall refund the same to the State, upon presentation of the evidences of debt on which the State made payment; but no more shall be paid to the State than would have been allowed under this act to the creditors so paid, if Texas had not paid them; and if the sum paid by Texas is less than the amount allowed by this act, the holders of the debt shall receive the difference from the Secretary of the Treasury. If the original evidences of debt have been surrendered to Texas, and new certificates issued therefor by said State, such new certificates shall be received as evidence of the original amount of the claim. The Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time when said payment will be made, and no payment will be made on any bond or other evidence of debt which shall not be presented at the Treasury Department thirty days before the time limited by said notice, nor until the holder of any evidence of such debt has executed a release for all claim on account thereof upon the United States and upon Texas. These evidences of debt shall be deposited in the Treasury Department. This act shall not take effect until assented to by an act of the legislature of Texas, and a copy of said act of assent deposited in the Treasury Department in Washington, nor until the legislature of that State shall pass an act "withdrawing and abandoning all claims

and demands against the United States growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise." $7,750,000 are appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act. February 28, 1855.

No. 40. Ch. CXXXIII. *An Act to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States.*

The President, from and after the 30th of June, 1855, shall, with the advice, &c. of the Senate, appoint to the following countries representatives of the grade of Envoy Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and also Secretaries of Legation (except to China and Turkey), who shall receive for their services not exceeding the following amounts, to wit: —

Country.	*Salary of Envoy Extr. & Min. Plenip.*	*Salary of Secretary of Leg.*	*Country.*	*Salary of Envoy Extr. & Min. Plenip.*	*Salary of Secretary of Leg.*
Argentine Republic,	$ 7,500	$ 1,500	Naples,	$ 7,500	$ 1,500
Austria,	12,000	2,000	New Granada,	7,500	1,500
Belgium,	7,500	1,500	Nicaragua,	7,500	1,500
Bolivia,	7,500	1,500	Peru,	10,000	2,000
Brazil,	12,000	2,000	Portugal,	7,500	1,500
Chili,	9,000	1,500	Prussia,	12,000	2,000
China,	15,000		Rome,	7,500	1,500
Denmark,	7,500	1,500	Russia,	12,000	2,000
Ecuador,	7,500	1,500	Sardinia,	7,500	1,500
France,	15,000	2,250	Spain,	12,000	2,250
Great Britain,	17,500	2,500	Sweden,	7,500	1,500
Guatemala,	7,500	1,500	Switzerland,	7,500	1,500
Holland,	7,500	1,500	Turkey,	9,000	
Mexico,	12,000	2,000	Venezuela,	7,500	1,500

There shall be a Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, salary $ 6,000; an interpreter to the mission to China, salary $ 2,500; and a dragoman to Turkey, salary $ 2,500.

There shall be appointed Consuls to reside at the following places, with the annexed salaries, who shall not be permitted to transact, under the penalty of being recalled and fined in a sum not less than $ 2,000, business either in their own name or through the agency of others: —

Argentine Republic. *Buenos Ayres*, $ 2,000.

Austria. *Trieste*, $ 2,000; *Vienna*, $ 1,000.

Baden. *Carlsruhe*, $ 1,000.

Barbary States. *Tangiers*, $ 2,500; *Tripoli*, $ 2,500; *Tunis*, $ 2,500.

Bavaria. *Munich*, $ 1,000.

Belgium. *Antwerp*, $ 2,000.

Borneo. *Bruni.*

Brazil. *Rio de Janeiro*, $ 6,000; *Pernambuco*, $ 2,000.

Central America. *San Juan del Norte*, $ 2,000; *San Juan del Sud*, $ 2,000.

Chili. *Valparaiso*, $ 3,000.

China. *Amoy*, $ 2,500; *Canton*, $ 3,000; *Fouchow*, $ 2,500; *Ningpo*, $ 2,500; *Shanghai*, $ 3,000.

Denmark. *St. Thomas*, $ 4,000; *Elsineur*, $ 1,500.

France. *Bordeaux*, $ 2,000; *Havre*, $ 5,000; *La Rochelle*, $ 1,000; *Lyons*, $ 1,000; *Marseilles*, $ 2,500; *Nantes*, $ 1,000; *Paris*, $ 5,000.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, including Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Homburg, and the Duchy of Nassau, $ 2,000.

Great Britain. *Belfast*, $ 2,000; *Calcutta*, $ 3,500; *Dundee*, $ 2,000; *Glasgow*, $ 4,000; *Halifax*, $ 2,000; *Hong-Kong*, $ 3,000; *Kingston* (Jamaica), $ 2,000; *Leeds*, $ 1,500; *Liverpool*, $ 7,500; *London*, $ 7,500; *Melbourne*, $ 4,000; *Nassau*, $ 2,000; *Newcastle*, $ 1,500.

Hanseatic and Free Cities. *Bremen*, $ 2,000; *Hamburg*, $ 2,000.

Hayti. *City of St. Domingo*, $ 1,500; *Port au Prince*, $ 2,000.

HOLLAND. *Amsterdam*, $1,000; *Rotterdam*, $2,000.
JAPAN. *Hakodadi*; *Simoda*.
MEXICO. *Acapulco*, $2,000; *Vera Cruz*, $3,500.
NEW GRANADA. *Aspinwall*, $2,500; *Panama*, $3,500.
PERU. *Callao*, $3,500.
PORTUGAL. *Funchal*, $1,500; *Lisbon*, $1,500.
PRUSSIA. *Aix-la-Chapelle*, $2,500.
RUSSIA. *St. Petersburg*, $2,500.
SANDWICH ISLANDS. *Honolulu*, $4,000.
SARDINIA. *Genoa*, $1,500.
SAXONY. *Leipsic*, $1,500.
SPAIN. *Cadiz*, $1,500; *Havana*, $6,000; *Malaga*, $1,500; *Matanzas*, $3,000; *Ponce, P. R.*, $1,500; *St. Jago de Cuba*, $2,000; *St. John's, P. R.*, $2,000; *Trinidad de Cuba*, $3,000.
SWITZERLAND. *Basle*, $1,500; *Geneva*, $1,500; *Zurich*, $1,500.
TWO SICILIES. *Messina*, $1,000; *Naples*, $1,500; *Palermo*, $1,500.
TURKISH DOMINIONS. *Alexandria*, $3,500; *Beirut*, $2,000; *Constantinople*, $2,500; *Jerusalem*, $1,000; *Smyrna*, $2,000.
TUSCANY. *Leghorn*, $1,500.
VENEZUELA. *Laguayra*, $1,500.
WURTEMBURG. *Stutgardt*, $1,000.

There shall be appointed Consuls and Commercial Agents to reside at the following places, with the annexed salaries, "who shall be at liberty to transact business." Those in Holland are to be Commercial Agents, the rest are Consuls.

AFRICA. *Monrovia*, $1,000; *Zanzibar*, $1,000.
AUSTRIA. *Venice*, $750.
BRAZIL. *Bahia*, $1,000; *Maranham Island*, $750; *Para*, $1,000; *Rio Grande*, $1,000.
CENTRAL AMERICA. *Omoa* and *Truxillo*, $1,000; *San José*, $500.
CHILI. *Talcahuano*, $1,000.
DANISH DOMINIONS. *Santa Cruz*, $750.
ECUADOR. *Guayaquil*, $750.
FEJEE ISLANDS. *Lauthala*, $1,000.
FRANCE. *Martinique*, $750; *Miquelon*, $750.
GREAT BRITAIN. *Antigua, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Bombay, Bristol, Cape Town, Ceylon, Cork, Demerara, Dublin, Falkland Islands, Galway*, each $1,000; *Gibraltar*, $750; *Hobart Town, Leith, Island of Malta, Pictou, Port Louis, Sidney, Singapore, Southampton, St. Christopher, St. Helena, St. John's (N. B.), Island of Trinidad*, and *Turk's Island*, each $1,000.
GREECE. *Athens*, $1,000.
HANOVER and BRUNSWICK. *Hanover*, $500.
HAYTI. *Aux Cayes*, $500; *Cape Haytien*, $1,000.
HOLLAND (Commercial Agents). *Batavia*, $1,000; *Curaçoa, Padang, Paramaribo*, and *St. Martin*, each $500.
IONIAN ISLANDS. *Zante*, $1,000.
MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN and STRELITZ. *Schwerin*, $500.
MEXICO. *Manatillan*, $1,000; *Matamoras*, $1,000; *Mazatlan*, $500; *Mexico*, $1,000; *Paso del Norte*, $500; *Tabasco*, $500; *Tampico*, $1,000; *Tehuantepec*, $1,000.
NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS. *Apia*, $1,000.
NEW GRANADA. *Cartagena*, $500; *Sabanillo*, $500.
NEW ZEALAND. *Bay Islands*, $1,000.
OLDENBURG. *Oldenburg*, $500.
PERU. *Paita*, $500; *Tumbez*, $500.
PORTUGAL. *Fayal*, $750; *Macao*, $1,000; *Mozambique*, $750; *St. Jago Cape Verd*, $750.
RUSSIA. *Odessa*, $1,500; *Galatza*, $1,000.
SANDWICH ISLANDS. *Hilo*, $1,000; *Lahaina*, $1,000.

SARDINIA. *Spezzia*, $ 750.
SOCIETY ISLANDS. *Tahiti*, $ 1,000.
SPAIN. *Barcelona*, $ 750; *Manilla*, $ 750.
SWEDEN and NORWAY. *Gothenburg*, $ 750.
TURKEY. *Candia*, $ 1,000; *Cyprus*, $ 1,000.
URUGUAY. *Montevideo*, $ 1,000.
VENEZUELA. *Ciudad Bolivar*, *Maracaibo*, and *Puerto Cabello*, each $ 750.

The pay of the aforesaid officers does not commence until they have severally reached their ports and entered upon their official duties, and it ceases the day their successors enter upon their duties. These officers shall not absent themselves from the country to which they are accredited, or from their consular district, for more than ten days, without previous leave from the President of the United States; and if absent longer than ten days with or without leave, their salary shall not be allowed them during such longer absence. No person shall be appointed to any of the before-named offices unless he is a citizen of the United States and a resident thereof, except when abroad in the employ of the government at the time of his appointment; and none but citizens can be employed as vice-consuls or consular agents, or as clerks in the offices of either, and have access to the archives therein deposited. The legations and consulates in the places where they are established shall be in as central a position as can be conveniently procured, and be kept open daily from ten A. M. to four P. M., Sundays, other holidays, and anniversaries excepted. All acts allowing attachés, or outfits, infits, clerk-hire, or office-rent, are repealed. Consuls and commercial agents are to give bond with two sureties resident in the United States in not less than $ 1,000 nor more than $ 10,000 for the faithful discharge of their duties. Applications for an exequatur shall be made by any consul, &c. through the United States legation, if there is one in the country to which he is appointed; if not, application therefor shall be made to the government of the country direct; and as soon as it is received or the consul is provisionally recognized, he shall apply to his predecessor for the archives of the consulate, &c., shall make an inventory thereof, pass a receipt therefor, and send a copy to the State Department.

Consuls and commercial agents shall charge the following fees for performing the services specified, and shall, under penalty of removal from office, account for the same every three months, and hold the proceeds subject to drafts: for receiving and delivering ships' papers, half a cent a ton registered measurement; for every seaman discharged or shipped at the consulate, or at the port in which they are located, $ 1, to be paid by the master of the vessel; for every other certificate, except passports, the signing and verification of which shall be free, $ 2; but in capitals where there is a legation of the United States, they shall not be permitted to grant and verify passports, except in the absence of the diplomatic representative. They shall not charge any commission upon wages or extra wages of seamen, nor upon money advanced to those seeking relief; nor shall they be interested directly or indirectly in any profits derived from clothing, boarding, or sending home such seamen. They shall not discharge in a foreign port any mariner who is a citizen of the United States, without requiring the payment of the two months' wages under the act of 1803, ch. 9, unless the master and mariner jointly apply for such discharge and upon a separate examination of the mariner the discharge shall be found to be for his benefit; and the three months' wages required by said act shall be paid, unless, under the circumstances, the non-payment thereof will leave the United States free from any responsibility for such mariner. But extra wages shall not be required in cases of stranded or condemned vessels; and all expenses of the mariner shall be paid out of the extra wages, and the balance only be paid him.

Consuls and commercial agents shall keep a list of the names of the discharged mariners and the vessels from which they were discharged, and of all payments on their account, and transmit them half-yearly to the Treasury Department; and they shall enter such discharge and payment, and also any remission of the payment of the extra wages, on the shipping articles, and make an annual return thereof. If they fail to certify the remission of the one month's wages due the United States, they shall be charged therewith; and in suits by mariners for the extra wages, the defence of remission thereof

shall not be sustained without the production of the consular certificate; but if produced, the truth of the facts certified, and the propriety of the remission, shall still be open to investigation.

Upon application by mariners for discharge, consuls and commercial agents shall discharge them, if it appears that they are entitled thereto, and shall require the three months' extra pay unless the master of the vessel is without fault. They shall, for neglect of duty, be responsible to the injured party in damages; and for failing to discharge mariners, and to require or remit their extra pay, they shall be subject to indictment and the penalties of the act of 20th July, 1840, sect. 1, clause 18.

If any American citizen dying abroad shall, by will or other writing, leave special directions for the settlement of his property in said country by the consul, he shall observe such directions; and if such citizen shall appoint any person other than the consul so to settle his affairs, the consul shall give to such person, whenever required, his official aid; and if the local laws permit, shall protect said property from being interfered with by local authorities. For affixing his official seal to such property, he shall charge $2 for each seal, and shall account to the department for this and for all legal commissions upon settlement of such estates.

At each consulate and commercial agency there shall be kept a letter-book, which shall contain copies in English, and in the order of their dates, of all official letters and notes written by the consul or commercial agent; also a book in which protests shall be entered, and all other official consular acts be recorded; and at seaports, a book in which shall be entered the list of the crew, the name, age, tonnage, owners, and place where she belongs, of every American vessel which arrives there, and shall make quarterly returns thereof. The Secretary of State may prescribe additional regulations for keeping such books and making returns.

The President may give the title of Consul-General to any United States consul in Asia or Africa, if he thinks such title will promote the public interest. This act goes into effect on the 30th of June, 1855. March 1, 1855.

No. 41. Ch. CXXXIV. *An Act extending, in certain cases, the Provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend Pre-emption Rights in certain Lands therein mentioned," approved 3d March*, 1853. The lands are in Maison Rouge and De Bastrop grants. March 2, 1855.

No. 42. Ch. CXXXV. *An Act to amend the Act approved 26th August*, 1852, *entitled "An Act to reduce and define the Boundaries of the Military Reserve at Saint Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other Purposes."* These lands are made subject to the general laws in force in regard to the public lands, and pre-emption rights are secured. March 2, 1855.

No. 43. Ch. CXXXVI. *An Act to provide a more efficient Discipline for the Navy.*

The commanding officer of any vessel of the navy, on returning from a cruise, shall report to the Secretary the names of such of the crew who enlisted for three years as, in his opinion, are entitled to an honorable discharge as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience. Persons so discharged, if they re-enlist for three years within three months of such discharge shall receive pay, at the usual rate, for those three months; and in granting leave of absence and liberty on shore, officers shall discriminate in favor of the faithful and obedient.

The commander of any vessel, in cases of offences deserving greater punishment than he can give, yet not sufficient to require trial by general court-martial, may order a summary court-martial upon petty officers and persons of inferior rating belonging to his own vessel, the court to consist of three officers not below passed midshipmen, and a recorder, all of whom shall be duly sworn. The commander may order any officer under his command to act as recorder. The testimony before the court shall be oral; and the proceedings shall be as concise and precise as is consistent with the ends of justice, and under forms prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; and they shall be transmitted to the Navy Department. Such court, and likewise any general court-martial, may sentence such persons to,—(1.) Bad-conduct discharge from the service, not to be carried into effect in a foreign country. (2.) Solitary confinement in irons, on allowance, not

exceeding thirty days. (3.) Solitary confinement in irons not exceeding thirty days (4.) Solitary confinement not exceeding thirty days. (5.) Confinement not exceeding two months. (6.) Reduction to next inferior rating. (7.) Deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign station. (8.) Extra police duty, and loss of not more than three months' pay, may be added to any of the above punishments. The sentence of the court shall not be executed until approved by the officer ordering the court, who may remit the same in part or entirely, but cannot commute it. If the execution of the sentence, in the opinion of the senior medical officer on board, would injure the health, the commander shall remit the same; or shall forthwith submit the case again to the same or some other such court, who may, on the testimony already taken, remit the punishment, and assign some other of the above punishments.

Enticing an enlisted person to desert from the naval service, or concealing him, or refusing to deliver him up on the order of his commanding officer, is made punishable by a fine not exceeding $300, or imprisonment of not over a year. March 2, 1855.

No. 44. Ch. CXXXVII. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Land District in the State of Florida, to be called the District of Tampa."* The appointment of a register and receiver is authorized. March 2, 1855.

No. 45. Ch. CXXXVIII. *An Act to establish the Collection Districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the Salaries of the Officers of the Customs therein.* Cape Perpetua District takes in the Pacific coast from Kowes Bay exclusive to Cape Perpetua, and all of the territory south of a line parallel to the south boundary of Oregon, from Cape Perpetua to the Eastern boundary of Oregon (except so much as is included in the Port Orford District), including all islands, waters, &c. within said boundaries, with Gardiner (Umpqua) for the port of entry. Port Orford District shall extend from the boundary between Oregon and California, along the Pacific coast, so as to include Kowes Bay, thence east to 123° longitude, thence south by said meridian to the boundary between Oregon and California, thence along said line to the place of beginning, and including all islands, waters, &c., with Port Orford for the port of entry and Kowes Bay for the port of delivery. The President may appoint a collector at each of the ports, to reside at the port of entry, and to act as collector and surveyor, at a salary of $2,000; deputy collectors, at salaries not exceeding $1,000; collector's clerks, at not exceeding $1,500. Pay of weighers, gaugers, and measurers not to exceed $6, and of inspectors $4, a day each. March 2, 1855.

No. 46. Ch. CXXXIX. *An Act to settle certain Accounts between the United States and the State of Alabama.* The Commissioner of the General Land Office is required to state an account, to ascertain what is due the State, heretofore unsettled, under the act admitting Alabama, of 2d March, 1819, § 6, and to allow five per cent, as in case of sales, on the reservations within the limits of Alabama, under various treaties with the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek Indians. March 2, 1855.

No. 47. Ch. CXL. *An Act to prevent Mis-trials in the District and Circuit Court of the United States in certain Cases.* Trials by jury or hearings before the court, commenced and in progress at the end of any term of the court, shall go on and be brought to a conclusion, as though a new term had not intervened. When letters rogatory are addressed by any foreign court to any Circuit Court of the United States, and a United States commissioner named therein to examine the witnesses named therein, said commissioner may compel said witnesses to appear and depose. March 2, 1855.

No. 48. Ch. CXLI. *An Act authorizing the Purchase or Construction of Four additional Revenue-Cutters.* $60,000 are appropriated for the purpose. No person shall be appointed captain or lieutenant of any revenue-cutter hereafter, unless upon competent proof of proficiency and skill in navigation and seamanship. March 2, 1855.

No. 49. Ch. CXLII. *An Act to establish a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California.* California is made a judicial circuit, under the name of "the Circuit Court of the United States for the Districts of California," a term whereof shall be held annually, on the first Monday of July, in San Francisco, and special and extra terms may be there held at such times as the court shall appoint, after thirty days' notice, and intermediate publication in two papers of the State. This court shall have the same

power and original jurisdiction as the several Circuits of the United States, and similar appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts of California; and appeals from this court, as from other Circuit Courts, shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States. The judge hereof shall appoint a clerk, who may appoint a deputy; the clerk's fees to be double those allowed to the clerk of the Southern District of New York. The District Courts in California shall hereafter have only the ordinary jurisdiction of District Courts, except the special jurisdiction over the decisions of the commissioners of private land claims; and in cases of such land claims, the Circuit Judge may sit in the District Court, either alone (in case of the failure of the District Judge to attend) or with said judge. The salary of the Circuit Judge is $4,500. March 2, 1855.

No. 50. Ch. CXLIII. *An Act changing the Times of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee.* For such times, see *ante*, pp. 121, 125. March 2, 1855.

No. 51. Ch. CXLIV. *An Act to amend "An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed 5th June, 1854, and approved 5th August, 1854.* From and after the time when the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain goes into effect, duties paid on "fish of all kinds, the products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water," imported into the United States after the 11th of September, 1854, shall be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury, on satisfactory proof to him that said articles were the products of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island, and imported therefrom into the United States; and all warehouse bonds to secure said duties shall be cancelled upon like proof. Upon similar satisfactory proof, the Secretary shall refund the duties collected on any articles enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid imported from Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, since the date of the acts of their respective governments admitting like articles from the United States into said Provinces free of duty; and any warehouse bonds given to secure such duties may likewise be cancelled. The Secretary shall remit the duties and cancel the bonds on any of the articles enumerated in said treaty, the produce of Prince Edward's Island or Newfoundland, on said treaty going into operation, upon satisfactory proof that they have admitted all of the articles enumerated in said treaty from the United States free of duty, prior to said treaty going into operation. March 2, 1855.

No. 52. Ch. CXLV. *An Act authorizing the Corporate Authorities of Georgetown to impose Additional Taxes, and for other Purposes.* Taxes may be laid to enable the corporation to meet their subscription to the stock of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and to introduce gas and water into said city. March 2, 1855.

No. 53. Ch. CXLVI. *An Act to confirm the Canal Selections in the State of Ohio.* March 2, 1855.

No. 54. Ch. CXLVII. *An Act for the Relief of Purchasers and Locators of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.* Patents may be issued by the President for swamp lands to purchasers or locators who have made entries of public lands prior to the issue of patents to any State under the act of 1850, ch. 84. If any State has sold the same prior to the entry, sale, or location under the laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President until such State shall release its claim thereto; unless the State shall neglect, within ninety days from the passage of this act, to return to the General Land-Office a list of all the lands so sold, with the dates of sales and names of purchasers; and upon proof that any of said lands so purchased were swamp lands, the purchase-money shall be paid to said States; or if they were located by warrant or scrip, the States may locate a like quantity upon any public lands subject to entry, at $1.25 an acre or less, and patents shall issue therefor. March 2, 1855.

No. 55. Ch. CLXVI. *An Act to increase the Compensation of the Registers of Land-Offices and Receivers of Public Moneys, under the Act entitled "An Act to graduate and reduce the Price of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers and Cultivators," approved 4th August, 1854.* For each entry under said act such officers shall receive the same pay as they are entitled to for similar entries at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre; but the whole amount received by them per annum shall not exceed the limitation now fixed by law. March 3, 1855.

No. 56. Ch. CLXVII. *An Act to provide for the Erection of Public Buildings in the Territory of Kansas.* $25,000 are appropriated for the continuation and erection of public buildings for the use of the legislature, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, but not until the legislature of the Territory have fixed by law the permanent seat of government. March 3, 1855.

No. 57. Ch. CLXVIII. *An Act to provide for the Erection of Public Buildings in the Territory of Nebraska.* $50,000 are appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, when the Legislature has fixed by law the permanent seat of government. March 3, 1855.

No. 58. Ch. CLXIX. *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending 30th June, 1856, and for other Purposes.* $12,730,846.14 are appropriated. $30,000 (of the above) are appropriated for the purchase and importation of camels and dromedaries, to be employed for military purposes. Chaplains attached to the army in California are entitled to extra pay, as well as the officers and soldiers who there served.

The annual distribution of arms to the several States under the act of the 23d of April, 1808, (ch. 55,) shall be hereafter made according to the number of their Representatives and Senators in Congress respectively; and to the Territories and to the District of Columbia as the President may prescribe. But the Secretary of War shall first equalize, as far as practicable, the number of arms heretofore distributed and now in the possession of the several States; so that any State that has received less than its *pro rata* share shall receive its equal proportion according to the above basis. Two new regiments of infantry and two of cavalry are established, and the appointment of an additional brigadier-general is authorized, and not exceeding $2,500,000 are appropriated to meet the expenses of this additional military force. The pay of civil superintendents of national armories shall be $2,500 per annum and quarters. March 3, 1855.

No. 59. Ch. CLXX. *An Act to appropriate Money to remove the Obstructions in the Savannah River below the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia.* $161,000 are appropriated to remove the obstructions placed there during the Revolutionary war, for the common defence. March 3, 1855.

No. 60. Ch. CLXXI. *An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the Year ending 30th June, 1856.* $1,717,600 are appropriated. March 3, 1855.

No. 61. Ch. CLXXII. *An Act for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Kansas.* $50,000 are appropriated for a road from Fort Riley to some point on the Arkansas River most expedient for military purposes; and $50,000 for a road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains; the same to be expended by the Secretary of War, in pursuance of contracts to be made by him. March 3, 1855.

No. 62. Ch. CLXXIII. *An Act further to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postages in the United States, and for other Purposes," passed 3d March,* 1851. For rates of postage, see *post*, pp. 187, 188. Any person selling any postage-stamp or stamped envelope for a larger sum than that indicated on the face of the stamp, or charged therefor by the Post-Office Department, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be fined not less than $10 nor more than $500. The franking privilege is not altered hereby. For the greater security of valuable letters, the Postmaster-General may establish a plan for the uniform registration of such letters upon the application of persons posting the same, and shall require the pre-payment of postage and also a registration-fee of five cents for each letter or packet. Such registration shall not be compulsory; nor shall it render the Department or its revenues liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof. March 3, 1855.

No. 63. Ch. CLXXIV. *An Act to improve the Laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same.* The President is to appoint two persons learned in the law to revise and codify the laws of the District, the rules and principles of practice, of pleadings, of evidence and conveyancing; and shall add thereto and codify such laws of Maryland as may be, or become, in force during the preparation of said code, and applicable to the circumstances and condition of said District; the same to be done under the superintendence and revision of the Attorney-General of the United States, and as it progresses it shall be

printed under his direction. The city government of Washington shall elect five persons, that of Georgetown two persons, and the Levy Court of Washington County one person, who together (three constituting a quorum) shall compose a board to consider together the provisions of the code as they are prepared; and such provisions as are approved by a majority of them shall be adopted. And the codifiers shall, and the Attorney-General may, attend the meetings of said board, to explain the provisions of said code. When the code has been adopted by said board, the President shall cause it to be published and distributed in the "amplest" manner; and shall afterwards appoint a time and place for taking the sense of the citizens of the District upon such code; and the result of their vote shall be reported to the President, who shall report the same, with the code, to Congress; and when ratified and approved thereby, he shall proclaim it to be, and it shall be, in force therefrom as the law of the District. The codifiers shall be paid by the United States at the rate of $3,000 per annum, and the persons composing the board shall have a reasonable compensation. The code must be reported to Congress on or before the first Monday of December, 1857. March 3, 1855.

No. 64. Ch. CLXXV. *An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the Year ending 30th June, 1856, and for other Purposes.* $15,700,976.90 are appropriated, including $2,290,130.40 for deficiencies for the year ending 30th June, 1855. The salary of the chief justice of the Supreme Court is made $6,500, and of the associate justices, $6,000 each. The Secretary of War is authorized to construct in Washington a building for the preservation of the military trophies of the several wars, for the deposit of newly invented and model arms, and of the arms of the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia. The salaries to envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary in office on the 1st of July, 1855, may be allowed without re-appointment, nor shall such envoys be required to take with them secretaries of legation. The clerks in the State Department are to be classified, and there shall be three clerks of class 1, two of class 2, eight of class 3, and eight of class 4, and one chief clerk. One of the clerks of class 4 to give bonds, and make the disbursements, and have therefor $900 additional per annum. Four additional principal examiners and four assistant examiners in the Patent-Office are authorized. The provisions of the Court Fee Bill, of the 26th of February, 1853, are extended to the Territories of Minnesota, New Mexico, and Utah A consul-general to reside in the British North American Provinces, at a salary of $4,000 per annum, is authorized. The President is authorized to contract with Hiram Powers for some work of art executed, or to be executed, by him, and suitable for the ornament of the Capitol, for a sum not exceeding $25,000. March 3, 1855.

No. 65. Ch. CXCVIII. *An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending 30th June, 1856.* $18,583,047.41 are appropriated, including a deficiency for last year of $1,530,858.88 in mail steam transportation. March 3, 1855.

No. 66. Ch. CXCIX. *An Act to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy and of the District of Columbia, in said District.* The title shall be "The Government Hospital for the Insane," and its objects, the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of such insane. There shall be a board of visitors, to have, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the general supervision of its affairs; such board to consist of nine members, appointed by the President from the District, the office to be honorary, and without compensation. The visitors shall be divided into three classes by lot. The term of class 1 expires on the 30th of June, 1857, that of class 2 in 1859, and of class 3 in 1861; and at the expiration of each of these terms three visitors shall be appointed [for six years]. The board shall elect one of their number president. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a physician as superintendent, at a salary of $2,500, who shall, subject to the board of visitors, manage the institution, disburse its funds, and be secretary of the board, and give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties. The order of the Secretary of War, or of the Navy, shall authorize the reception of the insane of the army and navy; and the Secretary of the Interior may authorize the admission of other insane from the District, upon due process of law showing them to be insane and indigent. Private patients may be received when there are vacancies, on terms, not less than their actual cost, to be settled by the visitors. This act is to take effect on the 1st of July, 1855. March 3, 1855.

No. 67. Ch. CC. *An Act extending the Provisions of the Act of 4th August*, 1852, *entitled "An Act to grant the Right of Way to all Rail and Plank Roads and Macadamized Turnpikes passing through the Public Lands belonging to the United States," to the Public Lands in the Territories of the United States.* March 3, 1855.

No. 68. Ch. CCI. *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June*, 1856. $9,515,115.60 are appropriated. The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract, after advertising, for a semi-monthly mail, by sea, from San Francisco to Olympia, in Washington Territory; touching at Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, and Crescent City, in California; Port Orford, Gardiner City (Umpqua), and Astoria, in Oregon; and Shoal Water Bay and Port Townsend, in Washington; and at such other points as he shall direct; the whole cost not to exceed $120,000 per annum. The franking privilege is continued to Vice-Presidents during life. Copyright deposits in the library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution may be sent by mail free. March 3, 1855.

No. 69. Ch. CCII. *An Act to establish Columbus in Mississippi, Chattanooga in Tennessee, and Hickman in Kentucky, Ports of Delivery.* A surveyor is to be appointed to reside at each; and when the duties paid at any of these ports are less than $10,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall discontinue it. March 3, 1855.

No. 70. Ch. CCIII. *An Act to provide Accommodations for the United States Courts in the City of Jackson, Mississippi.* Not over $20,000 may be paid for what shall prove, on use, to be suitable rooms. March 3, 1855.

No. 71. Ch. CCIV. *An Act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending 30th June*, 1856, *and for other Purposes.* $2,257,948.06 are appropriated. The publication of the sixth and last volume of "Statistics and other Information of Indian Tribes" is provided for. The United States laws respecting forgery and depredations on the mails are extended to the Indian country. Indian agents are authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds. March 3, 1855.

No. 72. Ch. CCVI. *An Act allowing the further Time of Two Years to those holding Lands by Entries in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, which were made prior to 1st January*, 1852, *to have the same surveyed and patented.* The act of 19th December, 1854, (ch. 6,) is repealed. March 3, 1855.

No. 73. Ch. CCVII. *An Act in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.* Each person mustered into the service of the United States, either in the army or navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each survivor of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service and regularly mustered therein and paid by the United States, including chaplains in the army, Indians, and wagon-masters and teamsters, is entitled to a certificate or warrant for 160 acres of land; and if he has received any land, but less than 160 acres, he is entitled to so much as will make 160 acres in the whole, unless the muster-rolls show that such person deserted the service or was dishonorably discharged. If any person so entitled is dead, his widow, if living, or, if not, his minor children, shall have the warrant. A subsequent marriage shall not impair the widow's right if she be a widow at the time of making the application; and such persons shall be considered minors who are so when this act takes effect. The warrant shall in no case issue for less than fourteen days' service, except the person was actually engaged in battle, nor unless such service is proved by record evidence. Such warrants are made assignable, but they cannot be located on public lands unless such lands are at the time subject to sale at the minimum or lower graduated prices. The former bounty-land acts are extended to Indians, and the provisions of this act are made applicable to the officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children; to the volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, and in the attack on Lewistown, Delaware, in the war of 1812; at the battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary war; and at the battle of Nickojock, against the confederated savages of the South. March 3, 1855.

No. 74. Ch. CCVIII. *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the year ending 30th June*, 1856. $1,146,940.92 are appropriated.

No. 75. Ch. CCIX. *An Act to amend an Act approved 4th August, 1854, entitled "An Act to graduate and reduce the Price of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers and Cultivators.* Affidavits may be made before any officer duly authorized to administer oaths. March 3, 1855.

No. 76. Ch. CCX. *An Act for carrying into effect the Convention upon the Subject of Claims between the United States and her Britannic Majesty of 8th February*, 1853. $277,102.88 having been awarded by such Convention to British subjects, that sum is appropriated for that purpose, deducting therefrom the ratable proportion of expenses of the commission, not exceeding five per cent. March 3, 1855.

No. 77. Ch. CCXI. *An Act to establish certain Post Roads.* March 3, 1855.

No. 78. Ch. CCXII. *An Act to change the Boundaries of the Land Districts in Iowa, and for other Purposes.* The public lands north of the line dividing townships 93 and 94, and east of the range-line dividing ranges 24 and 25, shall compose the Turkey River district; those lying in the northern land district, and north of township-line dividing townships 85 and 86, and not included in the Turkey River and Dubuque districts, compose the Fort Dodge district, and the name of the northern district is changed to Fort Des Moines; those lying in the Kanesville district, and north of township-line dividing townships 85 and 86, compose the Sioux River district, and the name of the Kanesville district is changed to Council Bluffs. Townships 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93 of ranges 17 and 18 are made part of the Dubuque district, and townships 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75 of ranges 32 and 33 are made part of the Charitan district. The President may establish the sites of the several offices, and change the same when he deems it expedient. March 3, 1855.

No. 79. Ch. CCXIII. *An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steam-ships and other Vessels.*

No vessel owned in whole or part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board at any foreign place, other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than one for every two tons of such vessel, children under one year not being counted, and two of those over one, and under eight, being deemed one passenger; and the space allowed each passenger, not to be occupied by stores or goods other than the personal baggage of such passenger, on the main and poop decks, or platforms and deck-houses, if any, shall be sixteen clear superficial feet, if the height between decks be not less than six feet; on the lower deck (not being an orlop deck) eighteen clear superficial feet, if the height between decks be not less than six feet. In two-deck ships, where the height between decks is seven feet and a half or more, fourteen clear superficial feet are the allowance. No passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor on any deck where the distance between decks is less than six feet. If any master of such vessel shall at such place take on board thereof, with intent to bring to the United States, and shall leave such place and bring in such vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States any greater number of passengers than allowed as aforesaid; or if any master of any such vessel shall take on board thereof, at any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to carry to any foreign place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, any greater number of passengers than allowed as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in any United States Circuit or District Court, shall be fined $50 for each passenger exceeding the allowed number, and may also be imprisoned not exceeding six months. If the safety or convenience of the vessel require that any portion of her cargo or stores should be stowed in any place appropriated to passengers, they may be put there in lockers, the space taken up by such lockers not to make part of the space allowable to passengers. A hospital, separate from the space appropriated to passengers, may be fitted up; and when so used, its space, not exceeding a hundred superficial feet, may be included in that allowed passengers.

There shall not be more than two tiers of berths, the space between the bottom of the lower one and the deck to be not less than nine inches. The berths are to be parallel with the sides of the vessel, at least six feet long and two feet wide, separated by partitions, and to be occupied by only one passenger. But double berths, not less than four feet

wide, may be constructed, to be occupied by no more and no other than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by a husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under eight years, or by two men, members of the same family. If these provisions are violated, the master and owners shall severally forfeit $5 for each passenger on board for such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where the vessel may arrive or depart.

All vessels, United States or foreign, having space for fifty or more passengers other than cabin passengers, shall, when carrying passengers between the United States and Europe, have on the upper deck, over the hatchway, a house or booby-hatch, securely fastened, with two doors so constructed that one shall be always open for ventilation. And if the vessel carries a hundred and fifty or more such passengers, it shall have two such houses. The stairs leading between decks shall have a hand-rail of wood or strong rope. Every vessel with a legal capacity for more than a hundred such passengers shall, unless the vessel is equally well ventilated by other means, have at least two ventilators, proportioned in size to the between-decks, to rise at least six feet four inches above the upper deck, one to be placed forward and the other aft, one to have an exhausting-cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving-cap for the fresh air. Any vessel conveying more than fifty such passengers shall have for their use on deck, housed, a convenient camboose or cooking-range, which shall be equal to four feet long and eighteen inches wide for every two hundred passengers, and larger for a greater number. This shall not interfere with their arrangements for cooking between decks, if that is deemed desirable. Any and every violation of these provisions as to houses, ventilators, and cambooses, is punishable with a penalty of $200, to go to the United States. The decks must be so constructed that they may be conveniently and thoroughly cleansed; and there shall be a safe and convenient privy for the exclusive use of every one hundred passengers. When the weather is such that the passengers and their bedding cannot be mustered on deck, the between-decks shall be cleansed with chloride of lime or other equally efficient disinfecting agent. Each violation of these provisions is punishable with a penalty of $50.

All such vessels so employed shall have on board, at the last port whence they sail, for the use of such passengers, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds good navy bread, fifteen each of rice and oatmeal, ten each of wheat-flour, salt pork, and salt beef, free of bone, fifteen of pease and beans, twenty of potatoes, and one pint of vinegar, all to be of good quality. Where rice, oatmeal, wheat-flour, or pease and beans cannot be procured of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of the other articles may be increased and substituted. Where potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of the other articles may be substituted for five pounds of potatoes. The captain shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of such provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily. If such provisions and water are not so put on board, and the passengers are put on short allowance, each passenger may recover of the master or owner $3 for every day he is so put on allowance. The master of such vessel shall see that the provisions are properly cooked daily, and served out at stated hours, by messes or in such other manner as shall be most conducive to their health and comfort. If he shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, so cooked, he shall be punishable with a fine of not over $1,000, and imprisonment of not over one year; this penalty not to affect the civil responsibility of the master or owners for such default.

The provisions of this act as to space shall apply to the space appropriated to steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating between the ports and in the manner named in this act, and to such vessels and the masters thereof; also, to vessels of any colonization societies transporting colored emigrants from here to the West Coast of Africa. Vessels bound from any port in the United States to any place in the Pacific Ocean or its tributaries, and *vice versâ*, shall be subject to the provisions of this act, except what relates to provisions and water. They shall furnish each passenger three quarts of water daily, and a sufficient supply of wholesome and properly cooked food; if not, they shall be subject to the short-allowance penalty.

The certificate of an inspector of the customs, approved by the collector, that a vessel has complied with the requirements of this act, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence thereof. The penalties imposed by this act shall be a lien on the vessel, and such vessel shall be libelled therefor in the circuit or district where the vessel arrives. The master of any such vessel arriving in the United States shall, when he enters his vessel, deliver to the collector a list of the passengers taken on board at any foreign place, which list, to be sworn to by the master, shall designate the age, sex, occupation, and country to which the passengers belong, and that of which they intend to become inhabitants, the part of the vessel in which they came, and whether any, and what, number died on the passage. The refusal or neglect of the master to deliver such list shall be punished in the same manner as a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of cargo. The collector shall quarterly report the same to the Secretary of State, who shall at each session lay the same before Congress. When there has been any death of a passenger other than cabin passengers, the master, owner, or consignees, within twenty-four hours after the required time of the delivery of the passenger-list, shall pay the collector $10 for each passenger above the age of eight years who died on the voyage by natural disease. If this money is not paid within the time, the master, owner, or consignees shall forfeit $50, in addition to the $10, for each such passenger so dying. The collector shall pay this money, as the Secretary of the Treasury by general rules may direct, to any board acting under the authority of the State in which the vessel arrives, (and if there be more than one such board, the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, his decision to be final and without appeal, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same,) for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to such objects. But payment shall in no case be made to any board formed for the protection of emigrants of any particular class, nation, or creed.

The collector shall examine each emigrant ship on its arrival, and report to the Secretary in detail the length of voyage, condition of the vessel and passengers, causes of mortality, and all the particulars required by this act. This act takes effect as to vessels sailing from United States ports on the eastern side of the continent, in thirty days; from United States ports on the western side, and from ports in Europe, in sixty days; and from all other ports, in six months from the date of its approval. And the Secretary of State shall give notice of this act in the ports of Europe and elsewhere as he deems proper. March 3, 1855.

IX. PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

[The omitted numbers are Private Resolutions.]

No. 2. *Joint Resolution to modify or change the Original Plan of the Custom-House at New Orleans.* December 19, 1854.

No. 4. *Joint Resolution for the Appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.* Rufus Choate and Gideon Hawley are reappointed. December 27, 1854.

No. 5. *Joint Resolution providing for the Engraving, Lithographing, and Publishing of Drawings, Maps, Charts, or other Papers for Congress.* The engravings, &c. shall be procured by the Superintendent of Public Printing, under the direction of the committee of either House ordering the same, and the plates shall be in his charge. The paper for the same shall be procured in the same manner as printing-paper. January 18, 1855.

No. 6. *Joint Resolution relative to the Construction of the Laws for the Allowance of Additional Compensation to the Clerks in the Census Bureau.* February 3, 1855.

No. 7. *Joint Resolution respecting the Arctic Expedition commanded by Passed Assistant-Surgeon E. K. Kane.* The Secretary of the Navy may send a steamer and tender for their relief, to be officered and manned by volunteers from the navy and elsewhere. February 3, 1855.

No. 9. *Joint Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the Title of Lieutenant-General by Brevet for Eminent Services.* The grade of lieutenant-general is revived, so that when the President and Senate may deem proper to acknowledge the eminent services of a major-general of the army in the late war with Mexico, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of lieutenant-general may be conferred, by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services. When such grade has been once filled and become vacant, this resolution shall become void and of no effect. February 15, 1855.

No. 13. *Joint Resolution accepting the Sword of General Andrew Jackson, and returning the Thanks of Congress to the Family of the late General Robert Armstrong.* It was the sword worn by General Jackson while in the military service of his country. It is deposited in the Department of State. February 28, 1855.

No. 14. *Joint Resolution in relation to the New Orleans Custom-House.* March 2, 1855.

No. 23. *Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for the Purchase of Territorial Libraries.* $5,000 are appropriated for the purchase of Territorial libraries for each of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. March 3, 1855.

No. 24. *Joint Resolution explanatory of an Act passed 3d August*, 1854. It was the intention of said act to give Wisconsin, in aid of the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, a quantity of land, equal, mile for mile of its improvement, to that granted to Indiana by the act of 9th May, 1848. March 3, 1855.

No. 25. *Joint Resolution making Appropriation for the Payment of those entitled to the Benefits of the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed 3d March*, 1855, *voting Extra Compensation to Pages, Folders, and others.* The sum so voted is hereby appropriated. March 3, 1855.

X. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. *Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures, during the Fiscal Years ending June* 30, 1853, *and June* 30, 1854.

[From Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 6, 1853, and Dec. 4, 1854.]

The receipts into the Treasury were as follows: —	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1854.
From customs, viz.: —		
During the first quarter, ending Sept. 30,	$15,723,935.71	$19,718,822.00
During the second quarter, " Dec. 31,	11,307,465.45	13,587,821.27
During the third quarter, " Mar. 31,	16,208,498.82	16,896,724.83
During the fourth quarter, " June 30,	15,691,965.54	14,020,822.17
Total customs, ...	58,931,865.52	64,224,190.27
From sales of public lands, . . .	1,667,084.99	8,470,798.39
From miscellaneous sources, . . .	738,623.89	854,716.54
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c.,	61,337,574.40	73,549,705.20
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1852 and '53,	14,532.636.37	21,942,892.56
Total means, ...	75,969,710.77	95,492,597.76
The expenditures, exclusive of trust funds, were as follows: —		
Civil List.		
Legislative, including books, . . .	2,015,313.16	1,656,102.47
Executive, ...	1,611,814.36	1,683,154.09
Judiciary, ...	878,309.54	886,386.37
Governments in the Territories, . .	123,764.86	186,110.86
Surveyors and their clerks, . . .	98,080.01	134,581.95
Officers of the Mint and branches, .	52,550.00	73,675.00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, .	3,065.00	2,750.00
Secretary to sign patents for public lands,	1,500.00	1,500.00
Assistant Treasurers and their clerks, .	25,121.41	25,124.24
Total civil list, ...	4,809,518.34	4,649,384.98
Foreign Intercourse.		
Salaries of Ministers,*	290,005.74	257,035.46
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation, .	24,060.72	15,125.76
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires, . . .		
Salary of Minister Resident to Turkey, .	9,000.00	12,000.00
Salary of Dragoman to Turkey and contingencies, ...	5,250.00	5,821.96
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,	51,164.28	82,863.08
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,	34,399.43	59,757.48
Salary of the Consul at London, . .	3,000 00	1,000.00
Clerks, office, &c. of Consul, London,	2,090.75	4,309.25
Clerk to Legation in London, . . .		800.00
Salary of Consul at Beyrout, . . .	625.00	125.00
Salary of Consul at Alexandria, . .	6,250.00	3,750.00
Salaries of Consuls at Kuang Chew, &c., China,	3,000.00	15,840.90
Office-rent of Consul at Bâle, Switzerland,	100.00	117.00
Relief and protection of American seamen,	113,146.20	131,164.77
Commissioner in China and outfit, . .	33,185.39	11,454 61
Secretary and Interpreter to Chinese Mission,	3,750.00	2,250.00

* This includes the salaries of Chargés d'Affaires, and outfits of Ministers and Chargés.

	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1854.
Certain diplomatic services,	$ 2214.19	$ 6,895.53
Commissioner to Sandwich Islands,	2,250.00	12,824.14
Intercourse with Barbary powers,	13,767.40	17,271.77
Interpreters, guards, &c. at the Consulates in Turkish dominions,	989.77	4,492.02
Contingent expenses of commissioners, under treaty with Mexico,	13,412.70	4,416.64
Awards under the 15th Article of the treaty, with Mexico of 2d February, 1848,	10,914.99	10,000.00
To enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico,	21,894.12	64,361.76
Liquidated claims against Mexico,	544.86	
Payment under 9th Art. of treaty with Spain,	870.00	
Repayments on appropriations where there were no expenditures,	66,655.40	
French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon, and their families,		1,000.00
3d Article of the treaty with Mexico of 13th December, 1853,		7,000,000.00
Acknowledgment to masters, &c. of foreign vessels rescuing American citizens,		2,000.00
Total foreign intercourse,	599,030.14	7,726,677.13
Miscellaneous.		
Surveys of public lands,	295,262.44	351,390.87
Collecting revenue from sales of public lands,	112,220.46	281,280.76
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.,	615,638.42	758,354.29
Building light-houses, &c.,	325,975.09	556,098.08
Marine hospitals,	280,750.10	292,825.69
Building marine hospitals, and repairs,	42,596.53	183,874.14
Public buildings in Washington, &c.,	127,447.25	169,747.94
Repairs Congressional Library,	62,500.00	
Patent fund,	111,544.87	143,319.40
Mail service for government,	900,000.00	200,000.00
Mail service for Congress, &c.,	875,000.00	500,000.00
Deficiency in Post-Office revenue,	378,750.00	2,471,695 63
Payment of war bounty land warrants,	1,325.00	2,592.02
Building custom-houses and warehouses,	581,554.12	660,560.17
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs,	2,243,377 73	2,705,907.76
Survey of the coast of the United States,	336,000.00	186,000.00
Survey of the western coast of United States,		150,000.00
Survey of Islands on the coast of California,	20,000 00	30,000.00
Survey of South Florida reefs, &c.,	30,000.00	50,000.00
Repairs of vessels on Coast Survey,	18,000.00	10,000.00
Fuel and quarters of army officers on Cst. Sur.,	4,500.00	10,000.00
East and west wings of Patent-Office building,	185,382.56	384,582 57
Mint establishment,	153,530.42	294,900 35
Branch Mint at San Francisco,		298,399 59
Assay-Office in New York,		81,214.79
Relief of sundry individuals,	328,133.25	201,580.01
Auxiliary watch in the city of Washington,	15,190.00	12,000.00
Expenses incident to loans and Treas.-notes,	12.779 38	2,916.84
Support of the penitentiary in Dist. Columbia,	9,210.00	8,881.66
Support of insane paupers in Dist. Columbia,	8,982.77	9,493.53
Erecting Asylum for insane in Dist. Columbia,	35,000.00	60,000.00

	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1854.
Support of twelve transient paupers,	$ 2,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Repairs of bridges, and draw-keepers,	24,607.00	37,016.83
Repayment of debt of cities of Dist. of Col.,	60,000.00	
Three per cent to Illinois,		49,252.23
Three per cent to Indiana,		32,372.28
Three per cent to Missouri,	17,405.84	8,457.63
Two and Three per cent to Alabama,	13,875.17	10,194.67
Two and Three per cent to Mississippi,	11,812.99	1,876.05
Five per cent to Michigan,		959.51
Five per cent to Arkansas,	8,941.80	3,271.60
Five per cent to Florida,	1,865.22	1,065.89
Five per cent to Iowa,	11,901.90	1,697.68
Five per cent to Louisiana,	5,765.73	2,334.24
Maine, under treaty stipulations,	11,269.07	
Debentures, drawbacks, bounties, &c.,	519,680.11	488,485.56
Excess of deposits for unascertained duties repaid to importers,	1,052,086.75	1,025,349.70
Debentures and other charges (customs),	187,326.19	137,211.59
Debentures and other charges (lands),	1,776.87	913.98
Relief of the cities of the Dist. of Columbia,	43,378.42	31,681.04
Payment of horses, &c., lost in military service,	2,215.01	1,044.44
Refunding duties on foreign merchandise,	19,398.61	29,948.70
Repayment for lands erroneously sold,	34,035.14	39,946.65
Refunding purchase-money for land sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana,	3,741.83	303.83
Settling land claims in California,	49,633 65	114,520.74
Northern boundary of Iowa,	14,724.65	2,553.08
Boundary between Missouri and Iowa,	5,521.34	
Boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota,	600.00	
Results and acct. of the Exploring Expedition,	18,000.00	28,000.00
Smithsonian Institution, act Aug. 10, 1846,	30,910.14	30,910.14
Expenses of mineral land surveys,	27,317.37	7,016.27
Contingencies under act for collect. pub. rev.,	16,188.07	23,766.63
Compensation of spec. agents to ex. accounts,	3,280.92	2,249.60
Claims not otherwise provided for,	1,161.07	9,059.63
Consular receipts,	3,214.95	377.04
Building and equipping six revenue-cutters,	31,376.24	58,623.76
Pay to each designated depositary (½ per cent.),	317.50	16,090.34
Library for Territory of New Mexico,	564 67	
Public buildings " " "	19,700.00	
Public buildings, Minnesota Territory,	6,000.00	18,982.55
Indian disturbance in Minnesota Territory,		670.21
Public buildings and penitentiary, Oregon Ter.		40,000.00
Public Library, Washington Territory,	4,000.00	1,000.00
Special examiners of drugs and medicines,	7,300.75	8,459.48
Taking 7th census,	127,485.30	10,184.00
Boundary line, United States and Mexico,	345,469.82	
Northeastern Boundary line,	2,080.00	
Returning fugitives from service,	2,586.29	
Cherokees that remained in North Carolina,		5,566.69
Cemetery in Mexico,	3,480.34	1,000.00
Extension of Capitol,	515,000.00	
Military Asylum,		
Geological reconnoissance in Oregon,	16,984.25	
Burial-place of seamen from N. York hospital,	5,000.00	
Increase of salaries and pay,	170,426.04	25,242.06

	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1854.
Redemption loan-office certificates, &c.,	$ 4,442.05	
Pay't. to Chickasaws, loss by gov't. defaulter,	45,592.68	
Supervising and local inspectors (steamboats),	24,614.36	$ 82,341.44
Oregon, defence against Cayuse Indians,	84,324.16	15,674.12
Statues for east front of Capitol,	5,830.00	
Carrying electoral votes to Washington,	18,917.50	
Statutes at large, and Synopt. Index,	3,150.00	8,750.00
Documentary History of the United States,		25,435.00
Codifying and revising revenue laws,		4,156.40
Enlargement Washington Infirmary,		20,000.00
Colossal statue of Washington,		20,000.00
Equestrian statue of Jackson,		20,000.00
Group of Statuary, freight, &c.		7,000.00
Trimonthly mail between New Orleans and Vera Cruz,		35,650.00
Life-boats and assistance to the wrecked,		11,116.13
Distribution of proceeds of public lands,		14,088.14
Agricultural statistics,		1,000.00
Public gardener, gate-keepers, laborers,		11,463.04
Furnishing President's house,		24,000.00
Woodcuts purchased by Com of Patents,		1,500.00
Miscellaneous items,	6,967.78	22,611.59
Total miscellaneous,	11,792,369.70	13,531,310.33
Under the direction of the Depart. of Interior.		
Indian department,	3,761,102 74	1,344,876.68
Pensions, war,	1,551,923.80	1,147,077.74
Pensions, naval,	175,396.30	91,016.41
Claims of the State of Virginia,	20,043 75	296 99
Relief of sundry individuals,	21,069.00	25,786.97
Total under direction of Depart. of Interior,	5,529,535.59	2 609,054 79
Under the direction of the War Department.		
Army proper,	7,314,491.18	8,747,541.18
Military Academy,	146,523.53	122,634.68
Fortifications, and other works of defence,	112,675.37	913,284.84
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war,	856,421.97	584,113.84
Harbors, roads, rivers, &c.,	468,579.30	956,699.85
Surveys,	208,213.16	134,237.21
Arming and equipping the militia,	202,399.78	162,992.02
Payments to militia and volunteers,	361,986.18	19,426.29
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous,	276,000.40	92,699.57
Total under direction of the War Dep't,	9,947.290.87	11,733,629.48
Under the direction of the Navy Department.		
Pay and subsistence, includ'g medicines, &c.,	3,782,236.35	3,928,192.42
Increase, repairs, ordnance, and equipment,	2,300,607.00	2,139,534 67
Contingent expenses,	534,467.31	566,211.68
Navy yards,	693,038.12	948,032 57
Navy hospitals, asylums, and magazines,	36,428.45	59,870.44
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous,	883,210.56	1,229,619 91
Marine Corps,	364,661.54	361,962.06
Dry docks,	732,056.65	
Steam mail service,	1,564,933.61	1,534,769.14
Total under direction of the Navy Dep't,	10,891,639 59	10,768,192.89

	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1854.
Public Debt.		
Paying the old public debt,	$ 1,165 91	
Interest on the public debt,	*3,665,832.74	$3,071,016.95
Reimbursement of Treasury-notes per acts prior to July 22, 1846,	250.00	150.00
Ditto per acts July 22, 1846, and Jan. 28, 1847,	100.00	100.00
Interest on $ 5,000,000, Texas stock,		
Redemption of stock, loan of 1842,	167,495.60	2,813,769.62
Redemption of stock, loan of 1843,	4,296,862.50	1,397,831.35
Redemption of stock, loan of 1846,	68,200.00	2 283,435.59
Redemption of stock, loan of 1847,	1,668,650.00	7,899,950.00
Redemption of stock, loan of 1848,	193,300.00	2,656,958.20
Premium, commission, &c. on stock redeemed,	420,498.64	2,991,668.69
Redemption of Treas.-notes purloined,	200.00	
Redemption Texas indemnity stocks,		520,000.00
Redemption debt of cities of Dist. of Columbia,		712,800.00
		24,347,680.14
Deduct repayments, &c.,		11,299.48
Total public debt paid,	10,482,555.39	24,336,380.66
Total expenditures,	54,026,818.21	75,354 630 26
Balances in the Treasury, July 1, 1853 and '54,	21,942,892.56	20,137,967.50

2. *Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures during the Fiscal Year ending June* 30, 1855, *agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of Trust Funds and Treasury Notes funded.*

RECEIPTS.

From Customs, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854,	$ 18,639,798.45	
Dec. 31, 1854,	10,317,364.41	
Mar. 31, 1855,	12,646,068.04	
June 30, 1855,	11,422,563.31	
		$ 53,025,794.21
Lands, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854,	2,731,654.12	
Dec. 31, 1854,	3,873,939.80	
Mar. 31, 1855,	1,763,644 41	
June 30, 1855,	3,127,810.74	
		11,497,049.07
Miscellaneous and incidental sources,		681,087.27
Total receipts,		$ 65,203,930.55
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1854,		20,137,967.50
Total means,		$ 85,341,898.05

EXPENDITURES.

For civil list,	$ 5,684,496.37
" foreign intercourse,	964,310.37
" miscellaneous,	17,534,680.69
Amount forward,	24,183,487.43

* Including Treasury-notes.

Amount brought over, ...		$ 24,183,487.43
Under the direction of the Department of the Interior, .		4,126,739.00
" " " War Department, . . .		14,773.826.36
" " " Navy "		13,281,341,01
For public debt, viz. : —		
Interest on public debt, including Treasury-notes, ...	$ 2,314,374.99	
Redemption of stock, loan of 1842, . .	882,525.00	
Ditto, 1843, .	27,900.00	
Ditto, 1846, . .	955,990.86	
Ditto, 1847, .	3,556,150 00	
Ditto, 1848, . .	848,650.00	
Redemption of Texan indemnity stock,	384.000.00	
Redemption of the debt of the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexa.,	4,100.00	
Reimbursement of Treasury-notes, . .	50.00	
Premium paid on stock redeemed, .	870,787.39	
		9,844,528 24
Total expenditures, ...		$ 66,209,922.04
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1855, ...		$ 19,131,976.01

3. *Statement of the Debt of the United States on the 20th of November*, 1854.*

Denomination of Debt.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	When redeemable.	Amount.
Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt, Treasury-notes of 1812, and Yazoo scrip, ...		On present'ion	$ 114,118.54
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act of May 20, 1836, .	5½		3,600.00
Outstanding Treasury-notes fundable or payable, . . .		On present'ion	113,061.64
Loan of April 15, 1842, .	6	Dec. 31, 1862	4,823,170.81
" March 3, 1843, . .	5	July 1, 1853	2,400.00
" July 22, 1846, . .	6	Nov. 12, 1856	2,268,013.26
" January 28, 1847,	6	Jan. 1, 1868	15.710,500.00
" March 31, 1848,	6	July 1, 1868	12,576,591.80
Texan indemnity, . .	5	Jan. 1, 1865	4,364,000.00
Ditto, ditto, not issued . .	. .		5,000,000.00
Present amount as above, . . .	. .		$ 44,975,456.05

* It will be seen from Statement No. 2, above given, that $ 6,659,365.86 of the public debt were paid between July 1, 1854, and June 30, 1855. We do not know what portion of this was paid prior to November 20, 1854, and therefore cannot say how much the amount stated below ($ 44,975,456.05) should be reduced thereby.

4. ***Statement of the Expenditures of the United States for 66 years, exclusive of Payments on account of the Public Debt and from Trust Funds, fractions excluded.***

Years.	Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous.	Military Establishment.†	Naval Establishment.	Aggregate of Expenditures.	
				In each Year.	In each Period of four Years.
1789-91	$ 1,083,401	$ 835,618	$ 570	$ 1,919,589	
1792	654,257	1,223,594	53	1,877,904	$ 3,797,493
1793	472,450	1,237,620		1,710,070	
1794	705,598	2,733,540	61,409	3,500,547	
1795	1,367,037	2,573,059	410,562	4,350,658	
1796	772,485	1,474,661	274,784	2,521,930	12,083,205
1797	1,246,904	1,194,055	382,632	2,823,591	
1798	1,111,038	2,130,837	1,381,348	4,623,223	
1799	1,039,392	2,582,693	2,858,082	6,480,167	
1800	1,337,613	2,625,041	3,448,716	7,411,370	21,338,351
1801	1,114,768	1,755,477	2,111,424	4,981,669	
1802	1,462,929	1,358,589	915,562	3,737,080	
1803	1,842,636	944,958	1,215,231	4,002,825	
1804	2,191,009	1,072,017	1,189,833	4,452,859	17,174,433
1805	3,768,588	991,136	1,597,500	6,357,224	
1806	2,891,037	1,540,431	1,649,641	6,081,109	
1807	1,697,897	1,564,611	1,722,064	4,984,572	
1808	1,423,286	3,196,985	1,884,068	6,504,339	23,927,244
1809	1,215,804	3,771,109	2,427,759	7,414,672	
1810	1,101,145	2,555,693	1,654,244	5,311,082	
1811	1,367,291	2,259,747	1,965,566	5,592,604	
1812	1,683,088	12,187,046	3,959,365	17,829,499	36,147,857
1813	1,729,435	19,906,362	6,446,600	28,082,397	
1814	2,208,029	20,608,366	7,311,291	30,127,686	
1815	2,898,871	15,394,700	8,660,000	26,953,571	
1816	2,989,742	16,475,412	3,908,278	23,373,432	108,537,086
1817	3,518,937	8,621,075	3,314,598	15,454,610	
1818	3,835,839	7,019,140	2,953,695	13,808,674	
1819	3,067,212	9,385,421	3,847,640	16,300,273	
1820	2,592,022	6,154,518	4,387,990	13,134,530	58,698,087
1821	2,223,122	5,181,114	3,319,243	10,723,479	
1822	1,967,996	5,635,187	2,224,459	9,827,642	
1823	2,022,094	5,258,295	2,503,766	9,784,155	
1824	7,155,308	5,270,255	2,904,582	15,330,145	45,665,421
1825	2,748,544	5,692,831	3,049,084	11,490,459	
1826	2,600,178	6,243,236	4,218,902	13,062,316	
1827	2,314,777	5,675,742	4,263,878	12,254,397	
1828	2,886,052	5,701,203	3,918,786	12,506,041	49,313,213
1829	3,092,214	6,250,530	3,308,745	12,651,489	
1830	3,223,416	6,752,689	3,239,429	13,220,534	
1831	3,064,346	6,943,239	3,856,183	13,863,768	
1832	4,574,841	7,982,877	3,956,370	16,514,088	56,249,879
1833	5,051,789	13,096,152	3,901,357	22,049,298	
1834	4,399,779	10,064,428	3,956,260	18,420,467	
1835	3,720,167	9,420,313	3,864,939	17,005,419	
1836	5,388,371	18,466,110	5,800,763	29,655,244	87,130,428
1837	5,524,253	19,417,274	6,852,060	31,793,587	
1838	5,666,703	19,936,312	5,975,771	31,578,785	
1839	4,994,562	14,268,981	6,225,003	25,488,547	
1840	5,581,878	11,621,438	6,124,456	23,327,772	112,188,691
1841	6,490,881	13,704,882	6,001,077	26,196,840	
1842	6,775,625	9,188,469	8,397,243	24,361,337	
6 mo. of 1843	2,867,289	4,158,384	3,672,718	10,698,391	
*1844	5,231,747	8,231,317	6,496,991	19,960,055	81,216,623
*1845	5,608,207	9,533,203	6,228,639	21,370,049	
*1846	6,783,000	13,579,428	6,450,862	26,813,290	
*1847	6,715,854	41,281,606	7,931,633	55,929,093	
*1848	5,585,070	27,820,163	9,406,737	42,811,970	146,924,402
*1849	14,017,640	17,290,936	9,869,818	57,631,667	
*1850	14,839,725	12,801,764	7,923,313	43,002,168	
*1851	17,872,967	11,811,793	8,987,798	48,005,879	
*1852	17,379,768	13,424,075	8,928,236	46,007,896	194,647,610
*1853	17,175,797	15,476,826	10,891,640	43,543,263	
*1854	25,907,372	14,342,684	10,763,192	51,018,249	

* For the year ending June 30. † Including Dep't. of the Interior for and since 1850.

5. *Statement of the Receipts into the National Treasury, from Customs, Internal Revenue and Direct Taxes, and Sales of Public Lands,—fractions of a Dollar being excluded,—for 66 years, from 1789 to 1854 inclusive.*

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Aggregate of Receipts. In each Year.	Aggregate of Receipts. In each Period of four Years.
1789 - 91	$ 4,399,473			$ 4,399,473	
1792	3,443,071	$ 208,943		3,652,014	$ 8,051,487
1793	4,255,306	337,706		4,593,012	
1794	4,801,065	274,090		5,075,155	
1795	5,588,461	337,755		5,926,216	
1796	6,567,988	475,290	$ 4,836	7,048,114	22,642,497
1797	7,549,650	575,491	83,541	8,208,682	
1798	7,106,062	644,358	11,963	7,762,383	
1799	6,610,449	779,136		7,389,585	
1800	9,080,933	1,543,620	444	10,624,997	33,985,647
1801	10,750,779	1,582,377	167,726	12,500,882	
1802	12,438,236	828,464	188,628	13,455,328	
1803	10,479,418	287,059	165,676	10,932,153	
1804	11,098,465	101,139	487,527	11,687,231	48,575,694
1805	12,936,487	43,631	540,194	13,520,312	
1806	14,667,693	75,865	765,246	15,508,809	
1807	15,845,522	47,784	466,163	16,359,469	
1808	16,363,550	27,370	647,939	17,038,859	62,427,449
1809	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	7,749,835	
1810	8,583,309	19,879	696,549	9,299,737	
1811	13,313,223	9,962	1,040,238	14,363,423	
1812	8,958,778	5,762	710,428	9,674,968	41,087,963
1813	13,224,623	8,561	835,655	14,068,839	
1814	5,998,772	3,882,482	1,135,971	11,017,225	
1815	7,282,942	6,840,733	1,287,959	15,411 634	
1816	36,306,875	9,378,344	1,717,985	47,403,204	87,900,902
1817	26,283,348	4,512,288	1,991,226	32,786,862	
1818	17,176,335	1,219,613	2,606,565	21,002,563	
1819	20,283,609	313,244	3,274,423	23,871,276	
1820	15,005,612	137,847	1,635,872	16,779,331	94,440,032
1821	13,004,447	98,377	1,212,966	14,315,790	
1822	17,559,762	88,617	1,803,582	19.481,961	
1823	19,088,433	44,580	916,523	20,049,536	
1824	17,878,326	40,865	984,418	18,903,609	72,750,896
1825	20,098,714	28,102	1,216,090	21,342,906	
1826	23,341,332	28,228	1,393,785	24,763,345	
1827	19,712,283	22,513	1,495,945	21,230.641	
1828	23,205,524	19,671	1,018,309	24,243,504	91,580,396
1829	22,631,966	25,838	1,517,175	24,224,979	
1830	21,922,391	29,141	2,329,356	24,280,888	
1831	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,815	27,452,697	
1832	28,465,237	18,422	2,623,381	31,107.040	107,065,604
1833	29,032,509	3,153	3,967,682	33,003,344	
1834	16,214,957	4,216	4,857,601	21,076,774	
1835	19,391,311	14,723	4,757,601	34,163,635	
1836	23,409,940	1,099	4,877,180	48,288,219	136,531,972
1837	11.169,290		6,863,556	18,032,846	
1838	16,158,800		3,214,184	19,372,984	
1839	23,137,925		7,261,118	30,399,043	
1840	13,499,502		3,494,356	16,993,858	84,798,731
1841	14,487,217		1,470,295	15,957,512	
1842	18,187,909		1,456,058	19,643,967	
6 mo. of 1843	7,046,844		1,018,482	8,065,326	
*1844	26,183,571		2,320,948	28,504,519	72,171,324
*1845	27,528,113		2,241,021	29,769,134	
*1846	26,712,668		2,786,579	29,499,247	
*1847	23,747,864		2,598,926	26,346,790	
*1848	31,757,070		3.679.679	35,436,750	121,051,921
*1849	28,346,738		2,727,608	31,074,347	
*1850	39,663,696		3,707,112	43,375.798	
*1851	49,017,568		3.295,412	52,312,979	
*1852	47.339,326		2,389.060	49,728,386	176,491,510
*1853	58,931,865		2,405.709	61,337.574	
*1854	64,224,190		9,325,514	73,549.705	

* For the year ending June 30.

6. *Statement of the Debt of the United States, the Total Value of Imports and Exports, and the Total Tonnage, for* 64 *years, from* 1791 *to* 1854, *fractions excluded.*

Years.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.
1791	$75,463,476	$52,200,000	$19,012,041	502,146
1792	77,227,924	31,500,000	20,753,098	564,437
1793	80,352,634	31,100,000	26,109,572	491,780
1794	78,427,405	34,600,000	33,026,233	628,817
1795	80,747,587	69,756,268	47,989,472	747,964
1796	83,762,172	81,436,164	67,064,097	831,900
1797	82,064,479	75,379,406	56,850,206	876,913
1798	79,228,529	68,551,700	61,527,097	898,328
1799	78,408,670	79,068,148	78,665,522	946,408
1800	82,976,294	91,252,768	70,971,780	972,492
1801	83,038,051	111,363,511	94,115,925	1,033,219
1802	80,712,632	76,333,333	72,483,160	892,101
1803	77,054,686	64,666,666	55,800,033	949,147
1804	86,427,121	85,000,000	77,699,074	1,042,404
1805	82,312,150	120,000,000	95,566,021	1,140,369
1806	75,723,271	129,000,000	101,536,963	1,208,735
1807	69,218,399	138,500,000	108,343,150	1,268,548
1808	65,196,318	56,990,000	22,439,960	1,242,595
1809	57,023,192	59,400,000	52,203,231	1,350,281
1810	53,173,217	85,400,000	66,757,974	1,424,783
1811	48,005,588	53,400,000	61,316,831	1,232,502
1812	45,209,738	77,030,000	38,527,236	1,269,997
1813	55,962,828	22,005,000	27,855,997	1,666,628
1814	81,487,846	12,965,000	6,927,441	1,159,209
1815	99,833,660	113,041,274	52,557,753	1,368,127
1816	127,334,934	147,103,000	81,920,452	1,372,218
1817	123,491,965	99,250,000	87,671,569	1,399,912
1818	103,466,634	121,750,000	93,281,133	1,225,184
1819	95,529,648	87,125,000	70,142,521	1,260,751
1820	91,015,566	74,450,000	69,691,669	1,280,166
1821	89,987,428	62,585,724	64,974,382	1,298,958
1822	93,546,677	83,241,541	72,160,281	1,324,699
1823	90,875,877	77,579,267	74,699,030	1,336,566
1824	90,269,778	80,549,007	75,986,657	1,399,163
1825	83,788,433	96,340,075	99,535,388	1,423,112
1826	81,054,060	84,974,477	77,595,322	1,534,191
1827	73,987,357	79,484,068	82,324,827	1,620,608
1828	67,475,044	88,509,824	72,264,686	1,741,392
1829	58,421,414	74,492,527	72,358,671	1,260,798
1830	48,565,406	70,876,920	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831	39,123,192	103,191,134	81,310,583	1,267,847
1832	24,322,235	101,029,266	87,176,943	1,439,450
1833	7,001,699	108,118,311	90,140,433	1,606,151
1834	4,760,082	126,521,332	104,336,973	1,758,907
1835	37,733	149,895,742	121,693,577	1,824,940
1836	37,513	189,980,035	128,663,040	1,882,103
1837	1,878,224	140,989,217	117,419,376	1,896,686
1838	4,857,660	108,486,616	113,717,404	1,995,640
1839	11,983,738	121,028,416	162,092,132	2,096,380
1840	5,125,078	131,571,950	104,805,891	2,180,764
1841	6,737,398	127,946,177	121,851,803	2,130,744
1842	15,028,486	100,162,087	104,691,534	2,092,391
1843	26,893,953	64,753,799*	84,346,480*	2,158,603
1844	26,143,996	108,435,035†	111,200,046†	2,280,095
1845	16,801,647	117,254,564†	114,646,606†	2,417,002
1846	24,256,495	121,691,797†	113,488,516†	2,562,085
1847	45,659,659	146,545,638†	158,648,622†	2,839,046
1848	65,804,450	154,977,928†	154,036,436†	3,154,042
1849	64,704,693	147,857,439†	145,755,820†	3,334,015
1850	64,228,238	178,138,318†	136,946,912†	3,535,454
1851	62,560,395	216,224,932†	218,388,011†	3,772,439
1852	67,560,395	212,945,442†	209,641,625†	4,138,441
1853	56,336,157	267,978,647†	230,976,157†	4,407,010
1854	44,975,456	304,562,381†	275,796,320†	4,802,903

* Only nine months of 1843. † For the year ending June 30.

XI. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. Value of Different Articles Imported.

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States in all Vessels, from July 1, 1853, to June 30, 1854.

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Free of Duty.		*Carpeting.*	
Animals for breed,	$ 161,298	Wilton, Saxony, and Aubusson,	$ 93,230
Bullion.		Brussels, Turkey, and treble-ingrained,	1,313,107
Gold,	1,720,711	Venetian and other ingrained,	165,391
Silver,	89,633	Not specified,	697,087
Specie.		*Manufactures of Cotton.*	
Gold,	1,311,253	Printed, stained, or colored,	17,123,249
Silver,	3,636,990	White or uncolored,	2,191,217
Copper,	180,755	Tamboured or embroidered,	4,045,476
Cabinets of coins, medals, antiquities, &c.,	2,257	Velvets wholly of cotton,	496,442
Models of inventions and improvements in the arts,	1,137	" of cotton and silk,	95 343
Teas,	6,715,726	Cords, gimps, and galloons,	189,639
Coffee,	14,536,945	Hos'y and art. made on frames,	3,013,664
Copper.		Twist, yarn, and thread,	1,076,987
In plates, for sheathing ships,	851,434	Hatters' plush, of silk and cotton,	102,824
In ore,	558,628	Manufactures of, not specified,	5,314,662
Cotton, unmanufactured,	31,318	*Manufactures of Silk.*	
Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels,	10,624	Piece goods,	25,296,519
Paintings and statuary of American artists,	72,354	Hosiery and articles made on frames,	1,001,299
Specimens of natural history, &c.,	3,662	Sewing-silk,	332,301
Sheathing metal,	748,201	Articles tamboured or embroidered,	1,183,299
Platina, unmanufactured,	37,602	Hats and bonnets,	106,139
Plaster, unground,	115,612	Manufactures of, not specified,	6,728,406
Personal effects of immigrants,	208,907	Floss,	14,078
Personal effects, &c. of citizens dying abroad,	15,982	Raw,	1,085,261
Old junk,	29,824	Bolting cloths,	48,868
Oakum,	2,777	Silk and worsted goods,	1,594,038
Garden-seeds, trees, shrubs, &c.,	187,239	Camlets of goats' hair or mohair,	700
Products of U. S. brought back,	470,778	*Manufactures of Flax.*	
Guano,	682,072	Linens, bleached or unbleached,	9,437,846
Articles imported for schools, colleges, &c.		Hosiery and articles made on frames,	2,263
Philosophical apparatus, &c.,	4,738	Art. tamboured or embroidered,	59,624
Books, maps, and charts,	16,181	Manufactures of, not specified,	1,363,803
Statues, busts of marble, &c.,	5,361	*Manufactures of Hemp.*	
Paintings and engravings, &c.,	6,849	Sheetings, brown and white,	1,149
Cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and collections of antiquities,	100	Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps,	93,151
All other articles,	91,886	Articles not specified,	425,583
Total,	32,519,034	Sail-duck, Russia,	30,354
		" Holland,	4,991
		" Ravens,	35,946
Paying Duty *ad Valorem.*		Cotton bagging,	6,077
Manufactures of Wool, &c.		*Clothing.*	
Cloths and cassimeres,	13,159,583	Ready made,	350,497
Merino shawls of wool,	1,476,072	Articles of wear,	3,576,644
Blankets,	1,790,590	Laces, thread, and insertings,	368,399
Hosiery and articles on frames,	1,272,857	Cotton insert'gs, trimmings, &c.,	853,552
Worsted stuff goods,	10,375.879	Floor-cloth, patent, painted, &c.,	24,125
Woollen and worsted yarn,	359,341	Oil-cloth of all kinds,	22,134
Woollen and worsted, embroidered or tamboured,	35,266	Hair-cloth and hair-seating,	361,534
Manufactures of, not specified,	1,388,064	Lasting and mohair-cloth for shoes and buttons	110,398
Flannels,	143,079	Gunny cloth,	497,359
Baizes,	113,048	Matting, Chinese and others of flags, &c.,	199.971

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flats, &c.		*Lead, and Manufactures of.*	
Leghorn, straw, grass, chip, &c.,	$1,914,522	Pig, bar, sheet, and old,	$2,095,039
Palm-leaf, rattan, willow, &c.,	69,756	Shot,	5,793
Hair, whalebone, &c.,	87	Pipes,	996
Manufactures of Iron and Steel.		Manufactures of, not specified,	659
Muskets and rifles,	76,872	*Pewter, and Manufactures of.*	
Fire-arms not specified,	557,153	Old,	7,685
Side-arms,	5,459	Manufactures of, not specified,	1,144
Drawing and cutting knives,	8,881	*Manufactures of gold and silver.*	
Hatchets, axes, and adzes,	1,967	Laces, galloons, tassels, &c.,	31,574
Socket chisels,	27,110	Epaulettes and wings,	5,274
Steelyards and scale-beams,	11,870	Gold and silver leaf,	10,500
Vises,	52,518	Jewelry, real, or imitations of,	690,765
Sickles and reaping-hooks,	681	Gems, diamonds, pearls, &c., set,	7,119
Scythes,	20,551	" " " otherwise,	99,623
Wood-screws,	8,717	Manufactures of, not specified,	146,908
Spades and shovels,	5,275	Glaziers' diamonds,	1,097
Squares,	2,489	Clocks,	99,709
Needles, sewing, darning, &c.,	254,657	Chronometers,	28,937
Cast-iron butts and hinges,	13,705	Watches, and parts of,	4,256,843
Cutlery not specified,	2,410,059	Metallic pens,	132,867
Manufactures of, not specified,	4,607,078	Square wire for umbrella stretchers,	16,672
Sad-irons, hatters and tailors' irons,	751	Pins in packs and otherwise,	38,095
Bonnet-wire,	6,672	Buttons, metal,	29,203
Wire not above No. 14,	180,702	Other buttons, and button-moulds,	820,981
Wire above No. 14,	4,862	*Glass, and Manufactures of.*	
Tacks, not above 16 oz. per M.	240	Silvered and in frames,	479,548
" above 16 oz. per M.,	1,433	Paintings on glass, &c.,	2,159
Nails,	148,539	Polished plate,	514,521
Spikes,	10,383	Manufactures of, not specified,	122,752
Chain-cables,	429,958	Cut,	95,137
Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws,	39,077	Plain,	160,403
Anchors, and parts thereof,	59,120	Watch-crystals,	39,674
Anvils, and parts thereof,	73,383	Glasses or pebbles for spectacles	5,871
Smiths' hammers and sledges,	8,046	Apothecaries' vials, N. by A., 16 ounces each,	1,841
Castings, vessels of,	17,528	Perfumery and fancy vials, N. by A., 16 ounces each,	1,310
" all other,	33,446	Bottles not above two quarts,	128,584
Round or square iron, as braziers' rods, fr. 3.16 to 10.16 in.	47,515	Demijohns,	22,866
Nail or spike rods, slit, rolled, or hammered,	167,749	Window-glass, not above 8×10,	107,034
Band or scroll iron,	43,415	" " " 10×12,	244,895
Hoop iron,	333,122	" above 10 × 12,	266,857
Sheet "	1,153,662	*Paper, and Manufactures of.*	
Iron.		Antiquarian, imperial, super-royal, &c.,	230
Pig,	2,893,483	Medium, cap, demy, and other writing,	218,837
Old and scrap,	345,439	Folio and quarto post,	61,743
Bar, manufactured by rolling,	14,618,267	Bank and bank-note paper,	3,712
Bar, manufactured otherwise,	659,941	Binders' boards, box, pressing, and paste boards,	2,269
Steel.		Copperplate printing and drawing,	729
Cast, shear, and German,	1,838,337	Playing-cards,	11,983
All other,	639,372	Papier-maché, articles and wares of,	44,659
Copper, and Manufactures of.		Paper hangings,	218,283
In pigs, bars, and old,	1,846,170	Paper boxes and fancy boxes,	23,923
Wire,	11	Manufactures of, not specified,	158,600
Braziers',	198	Blank books,	12,861
Copper bottoms,	10,601	*Printed books, magazines, &c.*	
Manufactures of, not specified,	162,263	In Hebrew,	155
Nails and spikes,	1,318	In English,	719,664
Brass, and Manufactures of.		In other languages,	170,365
In pigs and bars, and old,	43,340	Periodicals and illustrated newspapers,	23,822
Wire,	203	Periodicals and other works in the course of publication,	3,038
Screws,	140		
Manufactures of, not specified,	294,017		
Tin, and Manufactures of.			
In pigs and bars,	1,124,379		
In plates and sheets,	2,619,987		
Foil,	26,583		
Manufactures of, not specified,	51,787		

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Leather, and Manufactures of.		*Wines, in casks.*	
Tanned, bend, and sole,	$ 50,147	Burgundy,	$ 9,397
Tanned and dressed upper,	1,265,630	Madeira,	54,270
Skins, tanned and dressed,	518,636	Sherry and San Lucar,	244,028
Skins, tanned, not dressed,	10,838	Port,	177,935
Skivers,	50,433	Claret,	497,005
Boots and bootees for men and women,	67,571	Teneriffe and other Canary,	15,033
		Fayal and other Azores,	12,518
Shoes and pumps, for men and women,	33,126	Sicily and other Mediterranean,	23,191
		Austria and other German,	9,962
Boots and bootees for children,	1,106	Red wines, not enumerated,	450,195
Gloves for men, women, and children,	1,326,335	White wines, "	380,204
		Wines, in bottles.	
Manufactures of, not specified,	337,382	Burgundy,	16,674
Wares.		Champagne,	1,004,028
China, porcelain, earthen, and stone,	4,137,691	Madeira,	540
		Sherry,	9,797
Plated or gilt,	386,237	Port,	9,940
Japanned,	53,964	Claret,	213,513
Britannia,	24,327	All other,	242,572
Silver plated metal,	18,419	*Foreign Distilled Spirits.*	
Silver or plated wire,	12,245	Brandy,	2,255,397
Saddlery.		From grain,	564,569
Common, tinned, or japanned,	125,731	From other materials,	128,308
Plated, brass, or polished steel,	241,290	Cordials,	41,998
Furs, and Manufactures of.		*Beer, Ale, and Porter.*	
Undressed, on the skin,	605,845	In bottles,	432,892
Hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin,	1,123,415	In casks,	134,117
		Vinegar,	10,944
Dressed, on the skin,	103,221	Molasses,	3,126,293
Hats, caps, muffs, and tippets,	17,326	*Oil & Bone of foreign Fisheries.*	
Manufactures of, not specified,	12,415	Spermaceti,	52
Wood, Manufactures of.		Whale and other fish,	116,518
Cabinet & household furniture,	73,495	Whalebone,	22
Cedar, mahogany, rose, and satin,	73,631	*Oil.*	
		Olive, in casks,	48,013
Other manufactures of,	682,664	Castor,	14,095
Wood, unmanufactured.		Linseed,	775,058
Cedar, grenadilla, mahogany, rose, and satin,	637,624	Rapeseed,	18,926
		Hempseed,	22
Fire-wood, and other, not specified,	612,721	Neat's-foot, and other animal,	1,953
		Spirits of turpentine,	921
Dye-wood, in stick,	518,857	*Tea and coffee*, from places other than that of their production.	
Bark of the Cork-tree.			
Corks,	208,485	Teas,	13,721
Other manufactures of,	2,397	Coffee,	12,773
Unmanufactured,	22,032	Cocoa,	180,061
Marble.		Chocolate,	4,696
Manufactures of,	88,973	*Sugar.*	
Unmanufactured,	162,049	Brown,	13,406,976
Quicksilver,	114	White, clayed, or powdered,	254,308
Brushes and brooms,	226,261	Loaf, and other refined,	39,505
Black-lead pencils,	79,275	Candy,	3,721
Slates of all kinds,	83,742	Syrup of sugar-cane,	1,992
Raw hides and skins,	7,620,272	*Fruits.*	
Manufactured Articles.		Almonds,	190,259
Boots, &c., silk or satin,	609	Currants,	15,325
" prunella, lasting, &c.	1,203	Prunes and plums,	82,056
Shoes, &c., silk or satin,	2,473	Figs,	118,823
" prunella, lasting, &c.	5,529	Dates,	9,301
" india-rubber,	1,319	Raisins,	958,877
Grass-cloth,	30,340	Nuts,	149,880
Gunny-bags,	377,748	*Spices.*	
Umbrellas, parasols, &c., silk,	88,821	Mace,	9,959
" all other,	13,731	Nutmegs,	181,810
Unmanufactured Articles.		Cinnamon,	4,074
Flaxseed or linseed,	928,140	Cloves,	85,957
Angora, Thibet, and other goats' hair, and mohair,	12,041	Pepper, black,	363,146
		" red,	8,833
Wool, unmanufactured,	2,822,185	Pimento,	154,123

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Spices, Cassia,	$ 226,495	Litharge,	$ 5,166
Ginger, ground,	467	Sugar of lead,	62,967
in root,	42,960	*Cordage*, Tarred and cables,	179,325
Camphor, Crude,	39,337	Untarred,	76,644
Refined,	529	Twine,	78,553
Candles, Wax and spermaceti,	33,359	Seines,	1,540
Tallow,	669	Hemp, unmanufactured,	378,246
Stearine,	11,756	Manilla, sun, and other hemp of India,	1,528,329
Cheese,	93,152	Jute, sisal-grass, coir, &c.,	281,940
Soap, other than perfumed,	117,607	Cordilla, or tow of hemp or flax,	21,258
Tallow,	2,177	Flax, unmanufactured,	250,391
Starch,	3,005	Rags of all kinds,	1,010,443
Pearl barley,	954	Salt,	1,310,935
Butter,	164,589	Coal,	593,543
Lard,	19,728	*Breadstuffs.*	
Beef and pork,	12,723	Wheat,	2,164,091
Hams and other bacon,	8,419	Barley,	57,727
Bristles,	349,154	Rye,	939
Saltpetre.		Oats,	48,888
Crude,	1,036,903	Wheat-flour,	2,443,586
Refined, or partly refined,	727	Ryemeal,	7
Indigo,	1,151,516	Oatmeal,	4,654
Woad or pastel,	804	Potatoes,	118,747
Ivory and bone black,	973	*Fish.*	
Opium,	270,627	Dried or smoked,	181,469
Glue,	17,295	Salmon,	94,335
Gunpowder,	9,339	Mackerel,	477,131
Alum,	845	Herrings and shad,	158,348
Copperas,	2,988	All other,	149,824
Sulphate of quinine,	242,704	*Merchandise not enumerated.*	
Vitriol.		At 5 per cent,	3,470,315
Blue or Roman,	14,957	At 10 "	3,683,184
Oil of,	2,256	At 15 "	778,882
Chloride of lime or bleaching powder,	231,755	At 20 "	7,129,648
Soda, ash, or barilla,	969,428	At 25 "	826,903
Sulphate of barytes,	21,097	At 30 "	3,346,181
Tobacco.		At 40 "	410,449
Unmanufactured,	794,896		
Snuff,	2,780	*Value of Merchandise paying Duties ad valorem,*	268,975,060
Cigars,	3,394,036	*Free of Duty,*	32,519,034
Manufactured, other than snuff and cigars,	11,236	Total,	301,494,094
Paints.		Add Imports at San Francisco,	3,068,287
Dry ochre,	19,776	Total,	304,562,381
Red and white lead,	102,812		
Whiting and Paris white,	32,246		

Year ending June 30, 1850.		*Year ending June* 30, 1852.	
Merchandise at ad valorem,	$155,427,936	Merchandise at ad valorem,	$178,603,921
" free of duty,	22,710,382	" free of duty,	29,692,934
Total,	178,138,318		208,296,855
		Amount, species not returned,	4,648,587
		Total,	212,945,442
Year ending June 30, 1851.		*Year ending June* 30, 1853.	
Merchandise at ad valorem,	$191,118,345	Merchandise at ad valorem,	$236,595,113
" free of duty,	25,106,587	" free of duty,	31,383,534
Total,	216,224,932	Total,	267,978,647

The total imports for the year ending June 30, 1855, were $ 261,392,960; of which $ 221,292,624 were dutiable, $ 40,090,336 were free, and of these $ 3,659,812 were specie and bullion

2. Exports of the Produce of the United States.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Four Years ending June 30, 1854.

	Year ending June 30, 1851.	Year ending June 30, 1852.	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1854.
The Sea.				
Fisheries.				
Dried fish, or cod fisheries,	$367,729	$354,127	$371,607	$389,973
Pickled fish, or river fisheries (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel),	113,932	98,883	89,409	162,187
Whale and other fish oil,	882,486	440,287	223,247	490,426
Spermaceti oil,	1,044,967	809,274	1,418,845	1,105,907
Whalebone,	689,662	436,673	1,063,705	817,817
Spermaceti candles,	195,916	143,098	112,600	77,991
Total Fisheries,	3,294,691	2,282,342	3,279,413	3,044,301
The Forest.				
Skins and furs,	977,762	798,504	796,101	888,531
Ginseng,	100,549	102,073	133,813	17,339
Products of Wood.				
Staves, shingles, boards, scantling, hewn timber,	2,348,621	2,674,577	2,578,149	5,122,834
Other lumber,	205,190	123,522	123,743	165,178
Masts and spars,	70,095	95,459	129,628	130,522
Oak bark and other dye,	355,477	160,154	118,894	95,863
All manufactures of wood,	2,076,395	2,193,085	2,294,122	2,837,270
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,	1,063,842	1,209,173	1,406,488	2,066,306
Ashes, pot and pearl,	649,091	507,673	334,321	322,728
Total Products of Wood,	6,768,711	6,963,643	6,985,345	11,646,571
Agriculture.				
Products of Animals.				
Beef, tallow, hides, and horned cattle,	1,689,958	1,500,429	2,214,554	2,757,022
Butter and cheese,	1,124,652	779,391	862,343	1,258,393
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs,	4,368,015	3,765,470	6,202,324	11,061,016
Horses and mules,	198,155	247,550	246,731	200,098
Sheep,	18,875	16,291	17,808	15,194
Wool,		14,308	26,567	33,895
Total Products of Animals,	7,399,655	6,323,439	9,570,327	15,325,618
Vegetable Food.				
Wheat,	1,025,732	2,555,209	4,354,403	12,420,172
Flour,	10,524,331	11,869,143	14,783,394	27,701,444
Indian corn,	1,762,549	1,540,225	1,374,077	6,074,277
Indian meal,	622,866	574,360	709,974	1,002,976
Rye meal,	145,802	64,476	34,186	112,703
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse,	120,670	334,471	165,824	576,195
Biscuit, or ship-bread,	354,286	318,899	454,020	495,340
Potatoes,	79,314	115,121	152,569	121,680
Apples,	71,367	43,635	107,283	51,766
Rice,	2,170,927	2,471,029	1,657,658	2,634,127
Total Vegetable Food,	16,877,944	19,886,568	23,793,388	51,190,650
Tobacco,	9,219,251	10,031,283	11,319,319	10,016,046
Cotton,	112,315,317	87,965,732	109,456,404	93,596,220
Hemp,	29,114	18,649	18,195	93,699
All other Agricultural Products.				
Flaxseed,	18,988	56,187	7,719	4,958
Hops,	11,636	69,042	40,054	63,763
Brown sugar,	29,170	24,057	33,854	220,256
Indigo,	2,803	910	36	1,320
Total, other Ag. Products,	62,597	150,196	81,663	290,297
Manufactures.				
Soap and tallow candles,	609,732	660,054	681,362	888,557
Leather, boots and shoes,	458,838	428,708	673,708	893,723
Household furniture,	362,830	430,182	714,556	244,638
Coaches and other carriages,	199,421	172,445	184,497	762,559
Hats,	103,768	80,453	91,261	174,396

	Year ending June 30, 1851.	Year ending June 30, 1852.	Year ending June 30, 1853.	Year ending June 30, 1854.
Saddlery,	$30,100	$47,937	$48,229	$53,311
Wax,	122,835	91,499	113,602	87,140
Spirits from grain,	36,084	48,737	141,173	280,648
Beer, ale, porter, and cider,	57,975	48,052	64,677	53,385
Snuff and tobacco,	1,143,547	1,316,622	1,671,500	1,550,327
Linseed oil,	*145,410	14,981	15,468	28,609
Spirits of turpentine,	. . .	137,856	347,492	1,055,720
Cables and cordage,	52,054	62,903	103,216	186,766
Iron.				
Pig, bar, and nails,	215,652	118,624	181,998	302,279
Castings,	164,425	191,388	220,420	458,202
All manufactures of,	1,875,621	1,993,807	2,097,234	3,449,869
Spirits from molasses,	239,622	323,949	329,381	809,965
Sugar, refined,	219,589	149,921	375,780	370,488
Chocolate,	3,255	3,267	10,230	12,257
Gunpowder,	154,257	121,580	180,048	211,665
Copper and brass, and manufactures of,	91,871	103,039	108,205	91,984
Medicinal drugs,	351,585	263,852	327,073	453,752
Cotton Piece Goods.				
Printed or colored,	1,006,561	926,404	1,086,167	1,136,493
White (uncolored),	5,571,576	6,139,391	6,926,455	3,927,148
Twist, yarn, and thread,	37,260	34,718	22,594	49,315
All other manufactures of,	625,808	571,638	733,648	422,560
Total of Cotton Goods,	7,241,205	7,672,151	8,768,894	5,535,516
Flax and Hemp.				
Cloth and thread,	1,647	5,468	2,924	24,456
Bags and other manufact's of,	6,376	8,154	13,860	55,261
Wearing-apparel,	1,211,894	250,228	239,733	200,420
Combs and buttons,	27,334	28,833	31,395	37,493
Brushes of all kinds,	8,257	4,385	6,612	9,486
Billiard-tables and apparatus,	1,798	1,088	1,673	3,204
Umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades,	12,260	8,340	6,183	11,544
Morocco and other leather not sold per pound,	13,309	18,617	6,448	15,882
Fire-engines and apparatus,	9,488	16,784	9,652	6,597
Printing presses and type,	71,401	47,781	32,250	33,012
Musical instruments,	55,700	67,733	52,397	126,062
Books and maps,	153,912	217,809	142,604	187,335
Paper and stationery,	155,664	119,535	122,212	191,843
Paints and varnish,	109,834	85,369	88,090	121,733
Vinegar,	16,915	12,220	20,443	16,946
Earthen and stone ware,	23,096	18,310	53,685	33,867
Glass, manufactures of,	185,436	194,634	170,561	229,362
Tin, "	27,823	23,420	22,988	30,698
Pewter and lead, manufactures of,	16,426	18,469	14,064	16,478
Marble and stone, "	41,449	57,240	47,628	88,327
Gold and silver, and gold-leaf, manufactures of,	68,639	20,332	11,873	1,311,513
Gold and silver coin and bullion,	18,069,580	37,437,837	23,548,535	38,062,570
Artificial flowers and jewelry,	121,013	114,738	66,397	50,471
Molasses,	16,830	13,163	17,582	130,924
Trunks,	12,207	15,035	27,148	23,673
Brick and lime,	22,045	13,539	32,625	33,194
Salt,	61,424	89,316	119,729	159,026
Coal,	163,977	188,906	336,003	443,506
Lead,	11,774	32,725	5,540	26,874
Ice,	106,805	161,086	175,056	202,118
Articles not enumerated.				
Manufactured,	3,793,341	2,877,659	3,788,700	4,953,112
Other articles (raw produce),	1,166,898	1,195,775	1,324,205	1,956,177
Total,	$196,689,718	$192,368,984	$213,417,697	$252,047,806

The exports for the year ending June 30, 1855, were:—Domestic produce. $192,751,135; foreign produce, $28,448,293; specie and bullion, $53,957,418; total, $275,156,846 Of the domestic produce. breadstuffs and provisions were $33,789,639; cotton, $88,143,844; tobacco, $14,712,468; and hemp, $121,320.

* This includes spirits of turpentine.

3. Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries, *During the Year ending June 30, 1854.*

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia,	$1,544,235	$335,521	$145,095	$480,616
2	Prussia,	47,773			
3	Sweden and Norway,	515,178	1,085,602	39,324	1,124,926
4	Swedish West Indies,	22,590	12,741		12,741
5	Denmark,	8,097	87,870	23,547	111,417
6	Danish West Indies,	286,044	928,924	34,026	962,950
7	Hamburg,	2,322,971	2,255,519	618,761	2,874,280
8	Bremen,	14,643,927	8,386,077	825,901	9,211,978
9	Holland,	1,695,970	2,299,710	142,956	2,442,666
10	Dutch East Indies,	1,041,609	109,203	75,573	184,776
11	Dutch West Indies,	534,978	371,380	22,065	393,445
12	Dutch Guiana,	104,236	53,745	7,678	61,423
13	Belgium,	3,462,241	3,848,890	1,158,004	5,006,894
14	England,	140,383,733	135,111,708	5,563,631	140,675,339
15	Scotland,	5,820,469	3,097,662	190,336	3,287,998
16	Ireland,	229,335	1,006,017	86,485	1,092,502
17	Gibraltar,	59,673	446,445	81,327	527,772
18	Malta,	83,695	148,528	21,245	169,773
19	British East Indies,	5,378,321	567,193	69,219	636,412
20	Cape of Good Hope,	448,903	292,628	7,330	299,958
21	British Honduras,	288,954	203,913	58,728	262,641
22	British Guiana,	47,489	718,096	1,153	719,249
23	British West Indies,	1,126,417	4,756,398	153,277	4,909,675
24	British American Colonies,	2,206,021	4,693,771	2,572,383	7,266,154
25	Canada,	6,721,539	10,510,373	6,790,333	17,300,706
26	Australia,	214,202	2,999,635	149,444	3,149,079
27	Other British Possessions,	4,344			
28	France on the Atlantic,	32,892,021	29,749,466	978,355	30,727,821
29	France on the Mediterranean,	2,889,372	1,218,786	201,374	1,420,160
30	French West Indies,	161,085	551,525	60,502	612,027
31	French Guiana,	29,618	100,148	685	100,833
32	Spain on the Atlantic,	538,504	1,390,348		1,390,348
33	Spain on the Mediterranean,	1,579,074	3,212,368	31,040	3,243,408
34	Teneriffe and other Canaries,	39,598	19,613	804	20,417
35	Manila and Philippine Islands,	2,965,282	27,852	46,650	74,502
36	Cuba,	17,124,339	8,228,116	323,636	8,551,752
37	Other Spanish West Indies,	2,850,353	990,886	60,997	1,051,883
38	Portugal,	243,592	127,150	23,715	150,865
39	Madeira,	30,007	47,708		47,708
40	Fayal and other Azores,	21,584	10,030	440	10,470
41	Cape de Verde Islands,	8,985	30,037	2,208	32,245
42	Italy,	971,728	1,586,327	165,439	1,751,766
43	Sicily,	959,300	246,151	13,900	260,051
44	Sardinia,	85,676	188,305	2,020	190,325
45	Tuscany,	1,152,717	11,735	37,032	48,767
46	Trieste and other Austrian ports,	741,919	1,697,319	206,290	1,903,609
47	Turkey,	803,114	219,496	105,702	325,198
48	Hayti,	2,357,252	1,880,187	329,538	2,209,725
49	Mexico,	3,463,190	2,091,870	1,043,616	3,135,486
50	Central America,	2,360,422	250,539	58,345	308,884
51	New Granada,	1,478,520	855,254	82,052	937,306
52	Venezuela,	3,072,649	1,131,604	69,279	1,200,883
53	Brazil,	14,110,337	4,046,857	192,384	4,239,241
54	Oriental Republic of Uruguay,	457,179	450,855	62,102	512,957
55	Argentine Republic,	2,144,971	658,720	103,005	761,725
56	Chili,	3,332,167	1,942,330	250,929	2,193,259
57	Peru,	1,005,406	651,707	33,448	685,155
58	China,	10,506,329	1,293,925	104,163	1,398,088
59	West Indies generally,		157,049		157,049
60	Europe generally,		5,050		5,050
61	Asia generally,	60,730		200	200
62	Africa generally,	1,386,560	1,716,924	88,048	1,804,972
63	South America generally,	235,693	47,241	109,308	156,549
64	South Sea Islands,	10,103	886,779	66,036	952,815
65	Ecuador,	57,534			
66	Atlantic Ocean,	60		1,560	1,560
67	Sandwich Islands,	119,130		55,891	55,891
	Total,	301,494,091	252,047,806	23,748,514	275,796,320

4. *Table showing the quantity and average Value of Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco, and the Value of Breadstuffs, exported annually, from* 1821 *to* 1854, *inclusive.*

[From Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, Dec. 4, 1854.]

Years.	Cotton.		Rice.		Tobacco.		Breadstuffs, Value.
	Pounds.	Average value per pound.	Tierces.	Average value per tierce.	Hogsheads.	Average value per hhd.	
		cents.		$		$	$
1821	124,893,405	16.2	88,221	16.94	66,858	84.49	12,341,901
1822	144,675,095	16.6	87,089	17.84	83,169	74.82	13,886,856
1823	173,723,270	11.8	101,365	17.96	99,009	63.45	13,767,847
1824	142,369,663	15.4	113,229	16.63	77,883	62.34	15,059,484
1825	176,449,907	20.9	97,015	19.84	75,984	80.48	11,634,449
1826	204,535,415	12.2	111,063	17.26	64,098	83.42	11,303,496
1827	294,310,115	10,0	113,518	17.55	100,025	65.75	11,685,556
1828	210,590,463	10.7	175,019	14.97	96,278	54 73	11,461,144
1829	264,837,186	10.0	132,923	18.92	77,131	64.60	13,131,858
1830	298,459,102	9.0	130,697	15.20	83,810	66.66	12,075,430
1831	276,979,784	9.1	116,517	17.30	86,718	56.41	17,538,227
1832	322,215,122	9.8	120,327	17.89	106,806	56.17	12,424,703
1833	324,698,604	11.1	144,163	19.04	83,153	69.20	14,209,128
1834	384,717,907	12.8	121,886	17.41	87,979	74.96	11,524,024
1835	387,358,992	16.8	119,851	19.94	94,353	87.44	12,009,399
1836	423,631,307	16.8	212,983	11.97	109,042	92.24	10,614,130
1837	444,211,537	14.2	106,084	21.76	100,232	57.82	9,588,359
1838	595,952,297	10 3	71,048	24.23	100,593	73.48	9,636,650
1839	413,624,212	14.8	93,320	26.36	78,995	124.47	14,147,779
1840	743,941,061	8.5	101,660	19.10	119,484	82.72	19,067,535
1841	530,204,100	10.2	101,617	19.78	147,828	85.07	17,196,102
1842	584,717,017	8.1	114,617	16.64	158,710	60.11	16,902,876
1843*	792,297,106	6.2	106,766	15.23	94,454	49.24	11,204,123
1844†	663,633,455	8.1	134,715	16.20	163,042	51.50	17,970,135
1845†	872,905,996	5.9	118,621	18.21	147,168	50.75	16,743,421
1846†	547,558,055	7.8	124,007	20.68	147,998	57.28	27,701,121
1847†	527,219,958	10.3	144,427	24.97	135,762	53.34	68,701,921
1848†	814,274,431	7.6	100,403	23.23	130,665	57.78	37,472,751
1849†	1,026,602,269	6.4	128,861	19.94	101,521	57.17	38,155,507
1850†	635,381,604	11.3	127,069	20.71	145,729	68.28	26,051,373
1851†	927,237,089	12.1	105,590	20.56	95,945	96.09	21,948,651
1852†	1,093,230,639	8.0	119,733	20.63	137,097	73.17	25,857,027
1853†	1,111,570,370	9.8	67,707	24.48	159,853	70.81	32,985,322
1854†	987,833,106	9.4	105,121	25.05	126,107	79.42	65,901,240
Total,	17,466,839,639		3,958,232		3,683,479		681,899,525

5. Tonnage of Vessels engaged in Foreign Trade, *During the Year ending June* 30, 1854.

	Countries.	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
1	Russia,	11,487	3,891	945	1,485
2	Prussia,	519			295
3	Sweden and Norway,	4,747	4,731	5,623	4,896
4	Swedish West Indies,	1,166	367		
5	Denmark,		714	567	1,894
6	Danish West Indies,	12,749	22,846	6,992	7,984
7	Hamburg,	3,423	5,717	35,014	28,968
8	Bremen,	34,661	18,048	129,576	74,252

* Nine months to June 30th. † Year ending June 30th.

	Countries.	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
9	Holland,	10,830	15,204	8,865	15,004
10	Dutch East Indies,	8,545	3,638	441	4,313
11	Dutch West Indies,	15,166	7,920	4,808	690
12	Dutch Guiana,	4,899	2,927		130
13	Belgium,	36,480	42,532	13,217	11,171
14	England,	826,359	858,970	482,122	438,246
15	Scotland,	30,856	22,018	86,695	23,003
16	Ireland,	3,781	9,120	26,037	14,432
17	Gibraltar,	197	12,189	862	624
18	Malta,	581	3,197		302
19	Hanover,			628	
20	British East Indies,	56,664	45,812	1,379	585
21	Cape of Good Hope,	2,887	3,869	477	881
22	British Honduras,	5,076	4,189	2,821	3,537
23	British Guiana,	5,129	12,131	1,172	3,161
24	British West Indies,	56,955	97,389	40,762	39,678
25	British American Colonies,	121,105	295,781	358,460	537,309
26	Canada,	867,489	880,941	674,188	648,239
27	Australia,	4,548	39,421	3,794	4,989
28	Falkland Islands,	255	105	216	
29	France on the Atlantic,	215,482	212,324	23,882	14,925
30	France on the Mediterranean,	17,666	17,728	7,951	3,166
31	French West Indies,	3,514	13,576	5,325	6,097
32	French Guiana,	990	2,234		
33	French Possessions in Africa,				131
34	Spain on the Atlantic,	8,451	8,940	1,966	3,164
35	Spain on the Mediterranean,	13,740	12,140	11,750	37,224
36	Teneriffe and other Canaries,	1,099	1,046	399	
37	Manila and Philippine Islands,	22,614	16,798	1,935	843
38	Cuba,	467,356	398,049	42,182	25,188
39	Other Spanish West Indies,	52,228	31,014	8,710	8,528
40	Portugal,	1,154	2,866	5,012	5,094
41	Madeira,	2,270	821	536	256
42	Fayal and other Azores,	2,186	560	124	463
43	Cape de Verdes,	336	4,391		
44	Sicily,	24,190	3,862	15,357	3,713
45	Sardinia,	590	10,638	2,198	2,246
46	Tuscany,	12,466	2,336	4,819	387
47	Trieste and other Austrian ports,	1,791	13,015	1,941	5,401
48	Turkey,	10,018	3,948		569
49	Hayti,	48,322	38,245	6,031	4,797
50	Mexico,	37,569	29,788	8,605	15,178
51	Central America,	84,197	85,314	1,467	3,499
52	New Granada,	160,967	170,460	1,950	1,164
53	Venezuela,	16,616	12,263	3,893	4,074
54	Brazil,	77,910	60,348	14,612	2,829
55	Oriental Republic of Uruguay,	3,449	17,892	531	1,751
56	Argentine Republic,	11,245	8,526	1,669	1,830
57	Chili,	19,403	22,371	22,316	22,403
58	Peru,	158,400	121,825	21,322	36,685
59	China,	51,196	63,658	19,230	18,547
60	Liberia,	215	639		
61	Africa generally,	12,932	18,572	1,361	1,709
62	South America generally,	594	700		
63	South Sea Islands,	3,966	3,487	2,097	536
64	Ecuador,	1,981			192
65	Pontifical States,			255	
66	Greenland,	445	409		
67	Pacific Ocean,	41,186	48,449	1,078	2,111
68	Atlantic Ocean,	10,714	6,412		
69	Indian Ocean,	1,350	3,814		
70	Japan,		500		
71	Sandwich Islands,	22,287	19,835	1,451	1,417
72	Northwest Coast,	2,082	2,862	4,408	6,092
73	Uncertain Places,	394			
	Total,	3,752,115	3,911,392	2,132,224	2,107,802

6. Imports and Exports of each State, *During the Year ending June* 30, 1854.

States.*	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.		
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	In Amer. Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Maine,	$ 1,930,031	$ 659,010	$ 2,589,041	$ 1,038,857	$ 1,323,043	$ 2,361,900
New Hampshire,	913	118	1,031	27,257	7,248	34,505
Vermont,	310,078	1,135,166	1,445,244	337,279		337,279
Massachusetts,	17,895,738	3,542,766	21,438,504	30,141,034	18,422,754	48,563,788
Rhode Island,	426,046	13,935	439,981	308,755	129,217	437,972
Connecticut,	721,307	18,268	739,575	546,970	16,007	562,977
New York,	105,551,740	16,982,906	122,534,646	145,750,943	49,676,990	195,427,933
New Jersey,	2,225		2,225	685	3,286	3,971
Pennsylvania,	9,846,810	257,606	10,104,016	12,991,511	8,367,796	21,359,306
Delaware,	80,920		80,920			
Maryland,	11,655,250	127,382	11,782,632	6,031,192	756,360	6,787,552
District of Columbia,	37,992		37,992	48,106		48,106
Virginia,	4,752,218	1,930	4,754,148	722,129	554,087	1,276,216
North Carolina,	391,897		391,897	214,860	97,773	312,633
South Carolina,	11,982,308	12,708	11,995,016	1,392,953	318,432	1,711,385
Georgia,	4,807,675	700	4,808,375	183,996	152,955	336,951
Florida,	3,964,697		3,964,697	16,522	12,447	28,969
Alabama,	13,911,612		13,911,612	137,828	587,782	725,610
Louisiana,	60,656,587	275,265	60,931,852	12,454,089	1,968,065	14,422,154
Mississippi,				11,386		11,386
Ohio,	743,004	1,580	744,584	556,974	233,108	790,082
Michigan,	405,181	29,314	434,495	204,286		204,286
Illinois,	297,046		297,046	71,421	7,923	79,344
Texas,	762,448	552,001	1,314,449	125,480	105,943	231,423
California,	840,912	137,739	978,651	2,015,377	3,324,037	5,339,414
Oregon,	42,707	120	42,827		48,932	48,932
Wisconsin,	30,464		30,464	45,641	3,533	49,174
Minnesota,				740	104	844
California,	1,343,064	1,101,680				3,068,287
Total,	253,390,870	24,850,194	275,796,320	215,376,273	86,117,821	304,562,381

7. Vessels built, and the Tonnage thereof, in the United States *For the Year ending June* 30, 1854.

States.*	Class of Vessels.					Total number of Vessels built.	Total Tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal-boats.	Steamers.		Tons. 95ths
Maine,	156	78	99	12	3	348	168,631 54
New Hampshire,	9				2	11	11,980 12
Vermont,			1	3		4	227 34
Massachusetts,	82	4	87	4	3	180	92,570 24
Rhode Island,	5		3	1	2	11	5,726 23
Connecticut,	10	1	30	8	2	51	10,691 13
New York,	46	10	89	85	70	300	117,166 69
New Jersey,			33	27	9	69	8,554 17
Pennsylvania,	7	4	27	124	75	237	36,768 25
Delaware,			29	1	4	34	3,621 45
Maryland,	13	3	101	1	4	122	20,352 90
District of Columbia,				42	2	44	2,814 24
Virginia,	1		9	3	6	19	3,227 59
North Carolina,			32	3	3	38	2,531 84
South Carolina,			13	10		23	1,161 94
Georgia,			1		2	3	666 59
Florida,			7			7	562 41
Alabama,	1		4	2	2	9	1,999 78
Mississippi,			3			3	77 15
Louisiana,	1		6	5	2	14	1,508 52
Tennessee,					2	2	208 90
Missouri,				2	7	9	3,070 92
Kentucky,					22	22	6,823 71
Illinois,	1	3	8	4	1	17	3,363 70
Wisconsin,			26			26	2,946 4
Ohio,		4	20	27	41	92	17,045 49
Indiana,					4	4	2,400 51
Michigan,	1	5	22	12	8	48	7,788 21
Texas,	1					1	124 48
California,			11	10	5	26	1,023 9
Total,	334	112	661	386	281	1,774	535,636 1

* There are no returns for the omitted States and Territories.

8. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, *From* 1815 *to* 1854, *inclusive, in Tons* (*95ths not counted*).

Years.	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled & licensed Tonnage.	Reg. Tonn. in Whale Fishery.	Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage in Coasting Trade.	Cod Fishery.	Mackerel Fishery.	Tonnage in Steam Navigation
1815	854,294	513,833		435,066	26,570		
1816	800,759	571,453		479,979	37,879		
1817	809,724	590,186	4,871	481,457	53,990		
1818	606,033	619,095	16,134	503,140	59,551		
1819	612,930	647,321	31,700	523,556	65,014		
1820	619,017	661,118	35,391	539,080	60,812		
1821	619,896	679,062	26,070	559,435	51,351		
1822	623,150	696,543	45,449	573,090	58,405		
1823	639,920	696,644	39,918	566,408	67,621		24,879
1824	669,972	729,190	33,165	589,223	65,419		21,610
1825	700,787	722,323	35,379	587,273	70,626		23,061
1826	737,978	796,210	41,757	666,420	63,761		34,059
1827	747,170	873,437	45,653	732,937	74,048		40,198
1828	812,619	923,772	54,621	753,922	74,947		39,418
1829	650,142	610,654	57,234	508,858	101,796		54,037
1830	576,675	615,311	38,911	516,978	61,554	35,973	64,472
1831	620,451	647,394	82,315	539,723	60,977	46,210	34,446
1832	636,939	752,460	72,868	649,627	54,027	47,427	90,814
1833	750,126	856,123	101,158	744,198	62,720	48,725	101,850
1834	857,433	901,463	108,060	783,618	56,403	61,082	122,815
1835	885,821	939,118	97,640	792,301	72,374	64,443	122,815
1836	897,774	984,328	144,680	873,023	63,307	64,425	145,556
1837	810,447	1,036,233	127,241	956,980	80,551	46,810	154,765
1838	822,591	1,173,047	119,629	1,041,105	70,064	56,649	193,423
1839	831,344	1,262,234	131,845	1,153,551	72,258	35,983	204,938
1840	893,764	1,280,999	136,926	1,176,694	76,035	28,269	202,339
1841	845,803	1,184,940	157,405	1,107,067	66,551	11,321	175,088
1842	975,358	1,117,031	151,612	1,045,753	54,804	16,096	229,661
1843	1,009,305	1,149,297	152,374	1,076,155	61,224	11,775	236,868
1844	1,063,764	1,211,330	168,293	1,109,614	85,224	16,170	272,179
1845	1,095,172	1,321,829	190,695	1,190,898	69,825	21,413	326,019
1846	1,131,236	1,431,798	186,980	1,289,870	72,516	36,463	347,893
1847	1,211,312	1,597,732	193,858	1,452,623	70,177	31,451	404,842
1848	1,360,886	1,793,155	192,179	1,620,988	82,651	43,558	427,891
1849	1,438,941	1,895,073	180,186	1,730,410	42,970	73,853	462,394
1850	1,535,711	1,949,743	146,016	1,755,796	85,646	58,111	525,947
1851	1,726,307	2,046,132	181,644	1,854,317	87,475	50,539	583,607
1852	1,899,448	2,238,992	193,797	2,008,021	102,659	72,546	643,241
1853	2,103,674	2,393,536	193,203	2,134,256	109,227	59,850	514,098
1854	2,333,819	2,469,083	181,901	2,273,900	102,194	35,041	676,607

No separate returns of tonnage employed in the mackerel fishery were made by the collectors prior to the year 1830; and none given of steam navigation prior to 1823.

9. *Entries and Clearances of American and Foreign Vessels, with their Crews, during the Year ending June* 30, 1854.

Whole number of American vessels entered during the year ending June 30, 1854, from foreign countries, ... 9,455
Whole number of foreign vessels entered from do., ... 9,648
Total of American and foreign vessels, ... 19,103

Whole number of American vessels cleared for foreign countries, 9,570
Whole number of foreign vessels cleared for do., ... 9,503
Total of American and foreign vessels, ... 19,073

Crews of American vessels entered. Men, 135,927. Boys, 726. Total, 136,653.

Crews of foreign vessels entered. Men, 100,243. Boys, 1,212. Total, 101,455.

Crews of American vessels cleared. Men, 141,128. Boys, 797. Total, 141,925.

Crews of foreign vessels cleared. Men, 98,617. Boys, 1,196. Total, 199,813.

10. NUMBER AND CLASS OF VESSELS BUILT, AND THE TONNAGE THEREOF, IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1815 TO 1854, *inclusive.*

Years.	Class of Vessels.					Total number of Vessels built.	Total Tonnage. Tons 95ths
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal-boats.	Steamers.		
1815	136	224	680	274		1,314	154,621 39
1816	76	122	781	424		1,403	131,668 04
1817	34	86	569	394		1,073	86,393 37
1818	53	85	428	332		898	82,421 20
1819	53	82	473	242		850	79,817 86
1820	21	60	301	152		534	47,784 01
1821	43	89	248	127		507	55,856 01
1822	64	131	260	168		623	75,346 93
1823	55	127	260	165	15	622	75,007 57
1824	56	156	377	166	26	781	90,939 00
1825	56	197	538	168	35	994	114,997 25
1826	71	187	482	227	45	1,012	126,438 35
1827	55	133	464	241	38	934	104,342 67
1828	73	108	474	196	33	884	98,375 58
1829	44	68	485	145	43	785	77,098 65
1830	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094 24
1831	72	95	416	95	34	711	85,962 68
1832	132	143	568	122	100	1,065	144,539 16
1833	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161,626 36
1834	98	94	497	180	68	937	118,330 37
1835*	25*	50*	302*	100*	30*	507*	46,238 52*
1836	93	65	444	164	124	890	113,627 49
1837	67	72	507	168	135	949	122,987 22
1838	66	79	501	153	90	898	113,135 44
1839	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,988 34
1840	97	109	378	224	64	672	118,309 23
1841	114	101	310	157	78	762	118,893 71
1842	116	91	273	404	137	1,021	129,083 64
1843*	58*	34*	138*	173*	79*	482*	63,617 77*
1844	73	47	204	279	163	766	103,537 29
1845	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146,018 02
1846	100	164	576	355	225	1,420	188,203 93
1847	151	168	689	392	198	1,598	243,732 67
1848	254	174	701	547	175	1,851	318,075 54
1849	198	148	623	370	208	1,547	256,577 47
1850	247	117	547	290	159	1,360	272,218 54
1851	211	65	522	326	233	1,357	298,203 60
1852	255	79	684	267	259	1,444	351,493 41
1853	269	95	681	394	271	1,710	425,572 49
1854	334	112	661	386	281	1,774	535,616 01

The amount of Tonnage sold to foreigners during the year ending June 30, 1854, is stated to be 60,033.24 tons; being 58 ships or barques, 11 brigs, 23 schooners, 3 sloops, and 8 steamers. Amount condemned as unseaworthy, 9,513.12 tons: being 16 ships or barques, 10 brigs, 18 schooners, and 6 steamers. Amount lost at sea, 63,073.30 tons; being 63 ships or barques, 39 brigs, 75 schooners, 4 sloops, and 12 steamers.

XII. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1. *Post-Office Statistics for the Year ending June* 30, 1854.

Number of mail routes, July 1, 1854,	6,697
Length of mail routes, July 1, 1854, miles,	219,935
Amount of annual transportation in miles,	63,387,005
Cost of same for year ending June 30, 1854,	$ 4,919,897.80

* For nine months.

Average cost per mile, nearly,	$ 0.077
Amount of transportation on railroads in miles,	15,433,389
Cost of transportation on railroads,*	$ 1,758,610
Average per mile,	$ 0.114
Steamboat transportation, in miles,	5,795,483
Cost of same,	$ 489,138
Average per mile, nearly	$ 0.84
Transportation in coaches, miles,	20,890,530
Cost of same,	$ 1,290,095
Average per mile, nearly,	$ 0.061
Modes not specified, miles,	21,267,603
Cost of same,	$ 1,092,833
Average per mile, nearly,	$ 0.05
Length of routes, eight in number, connecting this with foreign countries, covered by regular United States mail conveyance,	21,151¼
Amount of annual transportation in miles,	858,740
Annual cost of same, nearly, †	$ 2,085,727
Number of contractors,	5,167
Route agents, local agents, and mail messengers,	1,225
Number of post-offices supplied,	23,548
Increase in length of mail routes, since July 1, 1853, in miles,	2,192
Increase of inland mail transportation since July 1, 1853, in miles,	1,494,463
Increased cost of transportation,	$ 423,929.80

Increase of railroad service, 2,446,684 miles, or near 19 per cent, at an increased cost of $ 157,281.

Do. of service in modes not specified, 377,157 miles, or near 1 per cent, at an increased cost of $ 37,520, or near 3.55 per cent.

Decrease of steamboat service, 889,582 miles, or near 15.37 per cent; at a reduced cost of $ 143,230, or near 29.7 per cent. This was caused by discontinuing the service between Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, Detroit and Buffalo, &c., &c.

Do. of coach service, 439,796 miles, or near 2 per cent, but at an increased cost of $ 83,137, or near 6.88 per cent.

Gross revenue for the year,	$ 6,955,586.22
Total expenditures for the year,	$ 8,577,424.12
Excess of expenditures over gross revenue,	$ 1,621,837.90

(For details, see *post*, page 185.)

During the year, 1,842 new post-offices were established, and 614 were discontinued. 4,185 postmasters were appointed in consequence of resigna-

* September 30, 1854, there were in operation 239 railroad routes; aggregate length 16,621½ miles; cost of mail transportation thereon, $ 1,923,747.89, or at the rate of $ 115.74 per mile of road: adding pay of mail passengers, route and local agents, the whole expense was $ 2,196,249.89, or $ 132.13 per mile of road.

At the same time the average cost of steamboat service was $ 40.23 per mile of route; coach service, $ 24.39 per mile of road; and modes not specified, $ 8.82 per mile.

† This service is paid partly by the Post-Office Department and partly by the Navy Department. See page 183.

tions; 320 in consequence of deaths; 294 for changes of sites of the offices; 1,842 to new offices; 1,977 by removals; in all, 8,618.

2. *Table of Mail Service for the Year ending June 30, 1854.**

States.	Length of routes.	Annual Transportation.				Total Transportation.	Total Cost.
		Mode not specified.	In Coaches.	In Steamboat.	By Railroad.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	$
Maine,	4,623	1,803	2,420		395	1,738,364	85,446
New Hampshire,	1,990	709	800	60	421	1,015,741	47,806
Vermont,	2,315	546	1,312		457	1,254,708	66,352
Massachusetts,	2,884	803	886	65	1,130	2,246,968	155,440
Rhode Island,	439	156	130	59	94	276,224	14,892
Connecticut,	1,886	684	565		637	1,296,602	84,519
New York,	13,032	4,953	5,254	410	2,415	7,396,886	440,325
New Jersey,	2,683	737	1,473	27	346	1,301,482	80,861
Pennsylvania,	13,159	7,589	4,784		786	4,405,223	252,389
Delaware,	516	267	309		†	190,736	9,805
Maryland,	2,664	1,366	634		614	1,496,416	192,625
Ohio,	13,994	8,150	3,825	247	1,772	4,725,700	417,623
Virginia,	13,839	9,582	2,304	1,180	823	3,528,817	232,917
North Carolina,	8,779	6,245	2,112	161	261	1,996,228	141,060
South Carolina,	6,333	4,293	433	880	727	1,573,130	156,859
Georgia,	9,620	5,687	979	1,958	996	2,444,128	230,554
Florida,	2,795	1,608	681	506		454,462	40,797
Michigan,	6,336	3,598	1,365	772	601	1,931,476	135,439
Indiana,	9,909	7,651	1,284	189	685	2,292,473	124,025
Illinois,	12,581	7,653	3,922	450	556	3,412,270	206,939
Wisconsin,	6,595	4,267	2,165	83	80	1,211,567	60,930
Iowa,	5,384	3,838	1,546			1,060,684	48,717
Missouri,	13,331	8,241	3,634	‡1,456		2,719,540	162,703
Minnesota,	2,023	1,224	179	620		206,084	10,632
Kentucky,	10,200	6,108	1,790	§ 2,208	94	3,569,620	217,050
Tennessee,	9,165	6,597	1,816	489	263	1,869,869	104,834
Alabama,	8,648	6,836	1,373	229	210	2,405,364	217,428
Mississippi,	6,676	5,154	981	484	59	1,442,948	135,477
Arkansas,	6,571	5,678	790	203		944,732	95,239
Louisiana,	4,242	2,970	391	‖863	18	879,632	97,769
Texas,	10,023	7,766	1,087	1,170		1,329,588	144,000
California,	3,683	2,911	517	255		591,630	142,933
Oregon,	2,058	1,797		261		137,026	45,151
New Mexico,	980	70	910			29,120	28,600
Utah,	177		177			22,568	2,545
Total,	219,935	137,332	52,878	15,235	14,440	63,387,005	4,630,676
Route and local agents and mail messengers,							295,109
Foreign mails,	8,651	¶52		8,599		268,140	589,477
Total,	228,586	137,434	52,878	23,834	14,440	63,655,145	5,515,262

* The entire service and pay are set down to the State under which the route is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.

† The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia Railroad is under a Maryland number.

‡ This embraces the steamboat service from St. Louis to New Orleans.

§ This embraces the steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati and from Louisville to New Orleans.

‖ This includes the route from New Orleans to Mobile.

¶ This is for service from Panama to Aspinwall, performed by the Panama Railroad Company, at a stipulated price per trip, according to the weight of the mail, and which varies from year to year.

3. *Number of Post-Offices, Extent of Post-Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Post-Office Department; with the Amount paid to Postmasters and for Transportation of the Mail, since* 1790.

Year.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post-Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for Compen. of Postmast'rs.	Amount paid for Transport'n of the Mail.
1790	75	1,875	$ 37,935	$ 32,140	$ 8,198	$ 22,081
1795	453	13,207	160,620	117,898	30,272	75,359
1800	903	20,817	280,804	213,994	69,243	128,644
1805	1,558	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	239,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,684	495,969	149,438	327,966
1815	3,000	43,748	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	487,779
1816	3,260	48,673	961,782	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,089	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	589,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,828	717,881
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	782,425
1821	4,650	78,808	1,059,087	1,184,283	337,599	815,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	788,618
1823	4,043	84,860	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824	5,182	84,860	1,197,758	1,188,019	383,804	768,939
1825	5,677	94,052	1,306,525	1,229,043	411,183	785,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,703	1,366,712	447,727	885,100
1827	7,003	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,959	486,411	942,345
1828	7,530	105,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,086,313
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	559,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,563	1,932,708	595,234	1,274,009
1831	8,686	115,486	1,997,811	1,936,122	635,028	1,252,226
1832	9,205	104,466	2,258,570	2,266,171	715,481	1,482,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,283	1,894,638
1834	10,693	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,605	897,317	1,925,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,328	3,841,766	812,803	1,638,052
1837	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,996,727
1838	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	4,430,662	933,948	3,131,308
1839	12,780	133,999	4,484,657	4,636,536	960,000	3,285,622
1840	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,236	1,028,925	3,296,876
1841	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,528	1,018,645	3,159,375
1842	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	5,674,752	1,147,256	3,087,796
1843	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844	14,103	144,687	4,237,288	4,296,513	1,358,316	2,938,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,320,732	1,409,875	2,905,504
*1846	14,601	152,865	3,487,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
*1847	15,146	153,818	3,955,898	3,979,570	1,060,228	2,476,455
*1848	16,159	163,208	4,371,077	4,326,850		2,394,703
*1849	16,749	163,703	4,905,176	4,479,049	1,320,921	2,577,407
*1850	18,417	178,672	5,552,971	5,212,953	1,549,376	2,965,786
*1851	19,796	196,290	6,727,867	6,278,402	1,781,686	3,538,064
*1852	20,901	214,284	6,925,971	7,108,459	1,296,765	4,225,311
*1853	22,320	217,743	5,940,725	7,982,757	1,406,477	4,906,308
*1854	23,548	219,935	6,955,586	8,577,424	1,707,708	5,401,382

* The returns for 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851 are for the six years under the law of March 3, 1845. Those for 1852, 1853, and 1854 are for the three years under the new law.

4. Foreign Mail Service.

The conveyance of mail matter between this and foreign countries, and between the Atlantic and Pacific portions of the United States, is a large and important branch of the mail service. The following table exhibits this service.

Foreign Mail Service of the United States in Operation October 1, 1854.*

Routes.	Distance in miles.	No. trips monthly.	Contractors.	Annual Pay.	Remarks.
1. New York, by Southampton, to Bremen Haven,	3,760	1	Ocean Steam Nav. Co., C. H. Sands, *Pt.*	$200,000	Under contract with Postmaster-Gen., Act of Mar. 3, 1845.
2. Charleston, by Savannah and Key West, to Havana.	669	2	M. C. Mordecai.	50,000	Contracts with P. M. G., Acts Mar. 3, '47, & July 10, 1848.
3. New York to Aspinwall, Havana to Aspinwall, New York, by Havana, to New Orleans,	2,000 1,200 2,000	2	G. Law, M. O. Roberts, and B. R. McIlvain.	290,000	Contract with Secretary of Navy, Acts Mar. 3, 1847, and Mar. 3, 1851.
4. Astoria, by Port Orford, San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego, to Panama,	4,200	2	Pacific Mail Steam. Co., W. H. Aspinwall, *Pres.*	348,250	Contract with Secretary of Navy, Act March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851.
5. New York to Liverpool,	3,100	26 a year	E. K. Collins, J. & S. Brown.	858,000	Cont. with Sec. of N. Acts Mar. 3, 1847, and July 21, 1852.
6. New York, by Cowes, to Havre,	3,270	1 a month	Ocean Steam Nav. Co., M. Livingston, *Agent.*	150,000	Contract with P. M. G., Act of March 3, 1847.
7. Aspinwall to Panama,	52½	2 "	Panama Railroad Co.	119,727	22 cents per pound. Act March, 3, 1851.
8. New Orleans, by Tampico, to Vera Cruz,	900	3 "	E. H. Carmick	69,750	Contract with P. M. G., Act of Aug. 30, 1852.†

The gross amount received from the mail service to Bremen, via Southampton, from June 1, 1847, to Oct. 4, 1848, was $20,082.51; for the year ending Oct. 4, 1849, it was $61,114.20; from Oct. 5, 1849, to Sept. 30, 1850, it was $56,865.60; during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, it was $94,598.03; during the year ending June 30, 1852, it was $77,219.87; during the year ending June 30, 1853, it was $100,297.79, and during the year ending June 30, 1854, it was $138,037. The net revenue (i. e. deducting commission and United States inland postages) by this line for the year ending June 30, 1853, was $69,951.45, and for the last fiscal year it was $37,907. The postages on the Charleston and Havana line, from Oct. 8, 1848, to Sept. 30, 1850, were $22,406.37; for the year ending June 30, 1852, $11,958.99; for the year ending June 30, 1853, $7,945.63, and for the year ending June 30, 1854, $10,157. The postages by the New York, Chagres, and California line for the year ending June 30, 1853, were $263,137.58; and for the last year, $324,006; and by the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line, for the last year, $4,676.

* The service is substantially the same at the present time, October, 1855.

† The service in No. 8 is as yet semi-monthly, omitting Tampico, and for this a portion of the pay is deducted.

The gross amount received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, for postages on mailable matter from the Collins line, New York and Liverpool, was $228,867.61; for the year ending June 30, 1853, it was $303,733.70, and for the year ending June 30, 1854, $307,913. The net revenue by this line for 1853 was $192,313.87, and for 1854, $153,378.

The gross amount received during the year ending June 30, 1852, from the New York and Havre line was $80,804.08; for year ending June 30, 1853, the gross revenue was $100,070.44; the net, $71,147.74. For the year ending June 30, 1854, the gross revenue was $86,864.35; the net, $46,303.82.

The letter postage by the Cunard line for the year ending June 30, 1853, was $578,033.39; newspaper postage, $20,683.26. The revenue to the United States by this line, for the year ending June 30, 1854, was as follows: total letter postage, $589,160.65. The United States portion of this, 5-24ths, being the United States inland postage, was $122,741.80. Add newspaper postage, $17,088.70, and it gives $139,830.50 for the total to the United States. On the above total postage the United States pays for commissions $137,346.59. Net revenue, $1,483,91; deficit without inland postage, $121,257.89.

5. Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Post-Office under the old Law (prior to 1845), under the law of 1845, and under that of 1851.

	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets.	Total Annual Receipts.	Total Annual Expenditures.
Average of nine years under the old law,	$3,807,993	$528,979	$4,364,625	$4,499,595
Average of the six years of the law of 1845,	3,900,000	791,045	4,833,197	4,684,547
Average of three years under the law of 1851,	4,707,868	668,909	6,607,427	7,889,546

By reference to the detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Post-Office below, it will be seen that the "letter postage" includes stamps sold, and also how the total annual receipts, &c. are made up.

Under the Act of 1845, the gross revenue from letter postage fell off in 1846, the first year of the reduction, $988,738.92, or 27 per cent; in the second year, 1847, it increased $363,959.49, or 13⅓ per cent over 1846.

In the year ending June 30, 1852, the first year after the reduction by the Act of 1851, the gross revenue from letter postage was reduced $1,185,993.73, or 22.33 per cent; in 1853 the increase from the same source over that of 1852 was $246,434, or 5.83 per cent of the whole income from this source in 1852; in 1854 the increase over this revenue in 1853 was $950,359, or 21.25 per cent thereof.

The cost of the transportation of the mails has increased rapidly each year. In 1849 it was $2,577,408; in 1850, $2,965,786; in 1851, $3,538,064; in 1852, $4,225,311; in 1853, $4,906,308; in 1854, $5,401,382; and the estimate for 1855 was $6,167,312.

The following is the detail of the receipts and expenditures of the Department for the contract year, ending June 30, 1854 : —

Receipts.		*Expenditures.*	
Letter postage,	$ 3,277,110.50	Transportation of mails,	$ 5,401,382.50
Postage stamps sold,	2,146,476.02	Compensation to postmasters,	1,707,708.29
Newspapers and pamphlets,	606,148.18	Extra compensation to postmasters, under act of 1851,	34,799.97
Fines and failing contractors,	417.50	Ship, steamboat, and way letters,	19,549.67
Excess of emoluments of postmasters,	81,952.46	Wrapping-paper,	40,463.66
Letter-carriers,	135,968.52	Office furniture for post-offices,	5,929.36
Dead letter money unclaimed,	4,346.11	Advertising,	103,863.57
Miscellaneous receipts,	3,166.93	Mail-bags,	48,861.57
Annual appropriations to pay for mail service performed for the government,	700,000.00	Blanks,	78,186 81
		Mail locks, keys, and stamps,	10,070.77
		Mail depredations and special agents,	48,769.51
Gross revenue for the year,	6,955,586.22	Clerks for offices of postmasters,	631,138.26
Total expenditures for the year,	8,577,424.12	Official letters rec'd by postmasters,	447.32
		Postage stamps,	13,664.57
Excess of expenditures,	1,621,837.90	Stamped envelopes,	47,418.77
Add balance due London office June 30, 1854, $ 230,259.07, and balance due Bremen office, $ 13,465,40; less am't due from Prussian office, $ 110,241.14,	133,483.33	Postage stamps (old issue) redeemed,	51.65
		Payments to letter-carriers,	135,968.52
		Compilation of post routes,	1,000.00
		Miscellaneous payments,	153,617.96
		Payments for British mails,	94,541.39
Total deficiency for the year,	$ 1,755,321.23	Total expenditures,	$ 8,577,424.12

Revenue under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

The whole amount of letter postage on British mails was $ 979,648.30 ; of this there were collected in the United States from mails sent by British packets (the Cunard line), $ 372,119 42 ; by United States packets (the Collins, Havre and Bremen lines), $ 267,666.19 ; in all, $ 639,785.61 ; and in Great Britain, by British packets, $ 217,041.23 ; by United States packets, $ 122,821.46 ; in all, $ 339,862.29 ; making the excess collected in the United States, $ 299,922.92. These were thus divided : —

British Postages collected by the United States.

Amount by Cunard line,	$ 372,119.42	
Deduct United States inland, 5-24ths,	77,524.88	
		$ 294,594.54
Amount by United States packets,	$ 267,666.19	
Deduct United States inland and sea, 21-24ths,	234,207.91	33,458.28
Total,		$ 328.052.82

United States Postages collected by Great Britain.

Amount by Cunard line,		$ 217,041.23	
Deduct British inland and sea, 19-24ths,		171,824.30	
		$ 45,216.93	
Amount by United States packets,	$ 122,821.46		
Deduct British inland, 3-24ths,	15,352.68	107,468.78	152,685.71
Excess of British collected by the United States,			$ 175,367.11

This balance is collected by the United States, and sent to Great Britain at an expense of not less than $65,000, for commissions to postmasters, and exchange.

Deducting commissions to postmasters, &c., and United States inland postage, from the amount of postages accruing to the United States from the *Bremen mails*, there is a deficit for the year of $1,501.84; and deducting the same from the amount received from the *Prussian closed mails*, there is a deficit of $5,395.56.

The amount of postages for the year, on mails received and sent between the United States and British Provinces, under the existing postal arrangements, by which each party retains what it collects, was $156,768.41, and of this there was collected in the United States $77,537.21, and in the Provinces $79,231.20, giving a balance to the Provinces of $1,793.99. In 1853 there was a balance in their favor of $1,543.22.

The number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Great Britain, in British mails, during the year, was

	Letters.	Newspapers.
By Cunard line,	2,740,866	1,571.299
" Collins line,	1,086,495	630,685
" Bremen line,	253,540	122,787
" Havre line,	255,803	148,005
Total,	4,336,704	2,472.776

The number exchanged between the United States and Bremen, in *Bremen* mails, during the year, was

	Letters.	Newspapers.
By Bremen line,	377,530	10,453
" Bremen steamers,	65,797	2,228
" Collins line,	8,631	1,035
Total,	451,958	13,716

The number exchanged between the United States and Prussia, in closed mails, during the year, was

	Letters.	Newspapers.
By the Cunard line,	366,642	25,025
" Collins, Havre, and Bremen lines combined,	345,652	25,031
Total,	712,294	50,056

The following number of letters and newspapers was conveyed, to wit: —

	Letters.	Newspapers.
By the New York, New Orleans, Aspinwall and Pacific mail steamship line,	2,958,681	3,482,410
By the Charleston and Havana line,	80,012	35,820
" New Orleans and Vera Cruz line,	21,528	22,436
Total,	3,060,221	3,540,666

6. Compensation of Postmasters.

The commissions allowed postmasters are as follows, viz.:—

1. On the postage collected at their respective offices, not exceeding $100 in any one *quarter*, ... 60 per cent.

But if mails arrive regularly at any office between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M., then 70 per cent.

2. On any sum between $100 and $400 in any *quarter*, 50 per cent.

3. On any sum between $400 and $2,400 in any *quarter*, 40 "

4. On any sum over $2,400 in any *quarter*, . . . 15 "

5. On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at general distribution offices, ... 12½ "

6. On newspaper postages in all cases, ... 50 "

7. Box rents not exceeding $2,000 per annum.

The postmasters at New Orleans and Washington have special allowances for extra labor. To postmasters whose pay does not exceed $500 in any quarter, one cent is paid for the delivery of each free letter or document, except for the delivery of such as are for himself.

On postages on letters received at a frontier office to be sent to Canada, 3½ per cent is allowed; if received from Canada for distribution, 7 per cent is allowed. Those postmasters who are required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, are allowed ten cents for each monthly return made to the Postmaster-General. Two mills are allowed for delivery of each newspaper not chargeable with postage. Additional allowances may be made to the postmasters at distributing and separating offices, to defray actual and necessary expenses, when the commissions, allowances, and emoluments are insufficient.

The term *letter postage* includes all postages received, except those which arise from newspapers sent from the offices of publication to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines.

7. Rates of Postage within the United States.*

For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks, or signs, sent in the mail not exceeding 3,000 miles, ... 3 cents.

Sent over 3,000 miles, ... 10 "

Upon all letters passing through or in the mail, except such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage must be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, and so marked on the envelope. This is not, however, to interfere with the franking privilege.

For a double letter there shall be charged double the above rates; for a treble letter, treble the above rates, &c. Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in

* Established by the act of March 3, 1855.

weight is a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce or of less than half an ounce is charged with an additional single postage. When advertised, one cent additional is charged on each letter. For a letter delivered by a carrier, there is an additional charge of not exceeding one or two cents.

For drop letters, prepayment optional, (not to be mailed,) each, 1 cent.

For all letters or packages (*ship letters*) conveyed by any vessel not employed in conveying the mail, ... 2 "

To this charge of 2 cents is added 4 cents, when the letters are not transmitted through the mail, but are delivered at the post-office where deposited; and the ordinary rates of United States postage are added when the letter is transmitted through the mails.

Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, to any part of the United States, ... 1 "

For every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, . . 1 "

If the postage on any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where the same is either mailed or delivered, then half the above rates are charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one and a half ounces, circulated in the State where published, are likewise charged but half of the above rates.

Small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter, unless prepaid, shall be charged double the first-mentioned rates.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall pay,

For all distances under 3,000 miles, per ounce, . . . 1 cent.

For all distances over 3,000 miles, ... 2 "

Fifty per cent shall be added in all cases when not prepaid. All printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

No printed matter shall be sent at the above rates, unless either without any wrapper, or with one open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter may be seen without removing the wrapper; or if any written or printed communication is put on the same after its publication, or upon

the cover or wrapper, except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent; or if anything else is enclosed in such printed paper. If these conditions are not complied with, letter postage shall be charged.

When any printed matter, received during any quarter, has been in the post-office for the whole of the succeeding quarter, the postmaster shall sell it, and credit the amount of the sales as directed by the Post-office Department.

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter transmittible in the United States mail (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted), from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town, or place in the United States, between which the United States mail is regularly transported, is prohibited, but letters, &c. may be carried by carriers in *stamped* envelopes. Contractors may carry newspapers out of the mails for sale or distribution among subscribers. A penalty of $5,000 is imposed on any person taking letters *through* or over any part of the United States for the purpose of being sent out of the United States without the payment of postage.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

8. Privilege of Franking.

1. The President, ex-Presidents, the Vice-President, ex-Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Polk, have the franking privilege, as regulated by former laws.

2. Members from Congress and Delegates from Territories, *from thirty days before the commencement* of each Congress until the first Monday in December after the expiration of their term of office*, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their *official terms*, may *send* and *receive free letters or packages* not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight.

3. The Governors of States may send free the laws, records, and documents of the Legislature to the Governors of other States.

4. The Secretaries of the Departments, and Assistant Secretaries; the Attorney-General, Postmaster-General and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioners of the different Offices and Bureaus; Chiefs of Bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, General-in-Chief, and Adjutant-General, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and his Assistant, may *send and receive free* all letters and packages upon official business, but *not* their private letters or papers.

* The commencement of each Congress for this purpose dates from the 4th of March (i. e. the day next) succeeding the termination of the preceding Congress.

5. The Chief Clerks in the Departments may send free public official letters and documents.

6. Deputy postmasters may *send free* all such letters and packages as relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices; and those whose compensation did not exceed $200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over one half-ounce, but not transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars.

7. Exchange newspapers, magazines, &c. between editors pass free.

8. All publications entered for copyright, and which, under the act of August 10, 1846, are to be deposited in the library of Congress and in the Smithsonian Institution, pass free.

For other free matter, see *Rates of Postage.*

Public Documents are those printed by the order of either house of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress, or either house, for the use of the members.

9. Rates of Foreign Letter and Newspaper Postage between any Points in the United States and Foreign Countries.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, letters are rated, by weight, as in the United States. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain and Ireland, by either the United States or British line, the entire postage is 24 cents the single letter, prepayment optional. Five cents are to be added when to or from California or Oregon. Newspapers 2 cents each, to be prepaid. Payment of anything less than the entire postage goes for nothing, and such matter will be treated as wholly unpaid.

Postage to Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, from any Point in the United States.

On letters to Chagres, Havana (Cuba), Mexico, Panama, and other places where the rates are not fixed by postal treaty, and to the British West Indies, viz. Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Berbice, Cariaco, Demerara, Dominica, Essequibo, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, and Trinidad,

If distance from mailing office does not exceed 2,500 miles, 10 cents.
" " " exceed 2,500 miles, 20 "

Newspapers 2 cents each. The postage on letters and newspapers must be prepaid, being United States postage only.

On letters to the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, to Carthagena, Honduras, St. Juan (Nicaragua), Turks Island,

and St. Thomas, or to places in the Gulf of Mexico or on the Atlantic coast of South America, *not in British* possession, viz. Venezuela, Brazils, and Uruguay, to be prepaid, being British and United States postage,

If distance from mailing office does not exceed 2,500 miles, 34 cents.
" " " exceed 2,500 miles, 44 "

To St. Thomas and the other Danish islands, by U. S. packet to Kingston, the single rate is 18 cents under 2,500 miles, and 28 cents over 2,500 miles, prepayment required.

On newspapers sent, the postage (U. S. and British) is 6 cents, to be prepaid. On newspapers received, the rate to be collected is 2 cents, the British postage being prepaid.

The single postage to any part of the Argentine Republic from any point in the United States is (to be prepaid), 45 "

The postage on letters to the following places — i. e. to Guayaquil and Quito, in Ecuador; to Cobiga and La Paez, in Bolivia; to Copiapo, Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, and St. Jago, in Chili — is (to be prepaid),

On letters sent, being U. S. and foreign postage, 48 "
On letters received, U. S. postage only, 24 "

Newspapers sent, 8 cents each; received, 4 cents each, to be collected in the United States.

The postage on letters to Lima, Callao, Arica, Payta, and other places in Peru, is,

On letters sent (to be prepaid), 32 "
On those received, 20 "

On newspapers sent, 8 cents each; received, 4 cents each.

On letters sent to Bogota and Buenaventura, in New Granada, the postage is 28 cents, to be prepaid. On letters received from these places, 20 cents. Newspapers sent, 8 cents each; received, 4 cents each.

Postage to and from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island, from and to any Point in the United States.

On letters sent not over 3,000 miles by post routes, 10 "
Sent over 3,000 miles, 15 "

Prepayment is optional in either country, but all is to be prepaid or none. A mail is made up for the British Provinces, via Halifax, from New York and Boston, by the English steamers. The postage on a single letter thus sent is 5 cents, to be prepaid. The postage on newspapers and periodicals to these places is at the regular United States rates, to and from the line, to be paid in the United States. Editors may exchange free of expense.

Other Foreign Countries and Cities.

The places marked (*a*) are via Southampton; (*b*) via Southampton and India; (*c*) via Southampton and Lisbon; (*d*) via England; (*e*) by private ship, via England; (*f*) via Plymouth; (*g*) via Falmouth; (*h*) via France; (*i*) via Marseilles; (*j*) by French packet, via Marseilles; (*k*) by closed mail, via Marseilles; (*l*) via Trieste.

In the first two columns of this list, the rates named must in every instance be prepaid, and with 5 cents more when the letter is from Oregon or California. The 21 cent rate is the United States inland and Atlantic sea, and the 5 cent rate the United States inland postage only. In the Prussian closed mail (third and sixth columns), the rates set down are the full postage to destination. Newspapers must be prepaid. In the British mail the 4 cent rate is United States and British, and the 2 cent the United States postage only.

In the case of letters to go through France, the French postage is rated by the quarter ounce for the single letter. This is ten cents, except on letters for Egypt, Syria, and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 20 cents. Therefore, on letters marked "via France," or "via Marseilles," the French rate must be doubled for each quarter of an ounce.

The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Places.	Rates of Postage for Letters weighing ½ ounce or under.				Rates of Postage for Newspapers.		
	In open Mail to Great Britain.						
	By United States Packet.	By British Packet.	In Prussian closed Mail, by either United States or British Packet.	By Bremen Line.	In British or open Mail by either United States or British Packet.	In Prussian closed mail, by either United States or British Packet.	By Bremen Line.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
a Aden (Asia),	45	45			4		
i do.	65	65					
Alexandretta,	21	5	40		2	6	
Alexandria,	21	5	*38	30	2	6	3
Algeria,	21	5			2	6	
Altenburg,				*15			3
Altona,	21	5	*33	*22	2	6	3
Antivari,	21	5	40		2	6	
d Ascension,	45	45			4		
Austria and its States,	21	5	*30	*15	2	6	3
e Australia or elsewhere,†	37	37			4		
c Azores Islands,	63	63			4		
Baden,	21	5	*30	*22	2	6	3
Bavaria,	21	5	*30	*15	2	6	3
Belgium,	21	5			2		
Beyrout,	21	5	*40		2	6	
b Bourbon and Borneo,	53	53			4		
i Bourbon,	73	73					
Bourghas,	21	5	40		2	6	
Bremen,	21	5	*30	*10	2	6	3
Brunswick,	21	5	*30	*15	2	6	3
g Brazils,	45	45			4		
d Buenos Ayres,	45	45			4		
Caifa,	21	5	40		2	6	
d Canary Islands,	65	65			4		
Candia,	21	5	*40		2	6	
Canea,	21	5	*40		2	6	
Cape de Verde Islands,	65	65			4		
Cape of Good Hope,	45	45			4		
Cassel,				*22			3
Cesme,	21	5	*40		2	6	
a Ceylon,	45	45			4		
i do.	65	65					
i China, exc. Hong Kong,	43	43					
a do.	33	33			4		
l do.			62			13	
Coburg,				*22			3
Constantinople,	21	5	*40	*33	2	6	3
Corfu,				30			
Cuxhaven,	21	5	*30		2	6	3
Dardanelles,	21	5	*40		2	6	
Darmstadt,				*22			3

† By private ship from New York, 5 cents to be prepaid.

Places.	Letters.				Newspapers.		
	In open Mail to Great Britain.		In Prussian closed Mail.	By Bremen Line.	In British or open Mail.	In Prussian closed Mail.	By Bremen Line.
	By U. S. Packet.	By British Packet.					
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Denmark and Holstein, .	21	5	*35	*27	2	6	
Durazzo, ...	21	5	40		2	6	
a East Indies, ...	45	45			4		
i do. . . .	65	65					
l do. (Eng. possess.)			38			10	
l do. all other countries in and beyond the,			70			13	
a Egypt, exc. Alexandria,	57	57			4		
l do. do. .			38			6	
k do. do. . .	61	61					
j do. do. . .	51	51					
France, ...	21	5			2		
Frankfort on the Main,				*22			3
Galatz, ...	21	5	*40		2	6	
Gallipoli, ...	21	5	*40		2	6	
German States, . .	21	5	*30		2	6	
Gibraltar, ...	21	5			4		
Gotha, ...				*22			3
l Greece, ...	21	5	*42	*33	2	6	
i do.	21	5			2		
a do.	57	57			2		
Hamburg and Hanover, .	21	5	*30	*15	2	6	3
Heligoland, via London,	33	33			4		
Hesse Homburg, . .				*22			3
Holland, ...	21	5			2		
Hong Kong, via England,	21	5			4		
l do.			38			10	
Ibraila, ...	21	5	*40		2	6	
Ineboli, ...	21	5	40		2	6	
Ionian Islands, . .	21	5	*38		2	6	
Italy, ...	21	5	*33		2	6	
do. (except Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and the Papal States)			30	33		6	3
Jaffa, ...	21	5	40		2	6	
a Java, ...	45	45			4		
i do.	65	65					
Kiel, ...				*22			3
b Labuan, ...	53	53			4		
i do.	73	73					
Larnaca, ...	21	5	*40		2	6	
Latakia, ...	21	5	40		2	6	
Lippe Detmold, . .				*22			3
Lubec, free city of, . .	21	5	*30	*15	2	6	3
Levante, ...	21	5	30		2	6	
Lombardy and Lauenburg,	21	5	*33		2	6	
a Madeira, Island of, .	65	65			4		
Malta, Island of, . .	21	5		30	2		
a Mauritius, . . .	45	45			4		
i do.	65	65					
Mecklenb'gSchwer. &Str.,	21	5	*30	*15	2	6	3
Messina, ...	21	5	40		2	6	
Modena, ...	21	5	*33		4	6	
Moldavia, ...	21	5	30		2	6	
b Moluccas, ...	53	53			4		
i Moluccas, ...	73	73					
g Montevideo, . . .	45	45			4		
Mytilene, ...	21	5	40		2	6	
Naples, Kingdom of, .	21	5	30		2	6	
Nassau, ...				*22			3
Netherlands, ...				*25			3
f New South Wales, .	33	33			4		
i do. . .	43	43					
b New Zealand, . .	53	53			4		
i do. . .	73	73					
do. via Melbourne or Sydney, .	33	33					

Places.	Letters				Newspapers.		
	In open Mail to Great Britain.		In Prussian closed Mail.	By Bremen Line.	In British or open Mail.	In Prussian closed Mail.	By Bremen Line.
	By U. S. Packet.	By British Packet.					
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
a North Australia,	53	53			4		
i do.	73	73					
Norway,	21	5	*46	*37	2	6	3
Oldenburg,	21	5	*30	*13	2	6	3
Parma,	21	5	*33		2	6	
Placentia,	21	5	30		2	6	
a Philippine Islands,	45	45			4		
i do.	65	65					
Poland,	21	5	*37	*29		6	3
a Portugal,	63	63			4		
Prevesa,	21	5	40		2	6	
Prussia, kingd. and prov.	21	5	*30	*15	2	6	3
Reuss,				*22			3
Rhodes,	21	5	*40		2	6	
Roman or Papal States,	21	5	*35		2	6	
Russia,	21	5	*37	*29		6	3
Salonica,	21	5	*40		2	6	
Samsum,	21	5	*40		2	6	
Sardinia,	21	5	*38		2	6	
Saxony,	21	5	*30	*15	2	6	3
Saxe-Altenburg,				*15			3
Saxe Meinin. & Weimar,				*22			3
Schauenburg-Lippe,				*22			3
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt,				*22			3
Schwarzburg-Sondersh,				*22			3
Scutari (Asia),	21	5	30		2	6	
Servia,	21	5	30		2	6	
Sicily,	21	5	30		2	6	
Sierra Leone,	45	45			4		
Sinope,	21	5	40		2	6	
Smyrna,	21	5	*40		2	6	
f South Australia,	33	33			4		
i do.	43	43					
h Spain,	41	41					
a do.	73	73			4		
a Sumatra,	53	53			4		
i Sumatra, or elsewhere in Indian Archipelago,	73	73					
Sweden,	21	5	*42	*33	2	6	3
Switzerland,	21	5	*35	*25	2	6	3
a Syria,	57	57			4		
j do.	51	51					
k do.	61	61					
Taltcha,	21	5	*40		2	6	
Tenedos,	21	5	40		2	6	
Trebizonde,	21	5	*40		2	6	
Tuloza,	21	5	*40		2	6	
j Tunis,	51	51					
Turkey (in Europe) and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned,	21	5	30		2	6	
Tuscany,	21	5	*35		2	6	
Valona,	21	5	40		2	6	
f Van Diemen's Land,	45	45			4		
do. by mail packet via England,	33	33					
Varna,	21	5	*40		2	6	
a Venezuela,	45	45			4		
Venetian States,	21	5	*30		2	6	
f Victoria (Port Philip),	45	45			4		
Volo,	21	5	40		2	6	
Wallachia,	21	5	30	30	2	6	3
f West Australia,	45	45			4		
do. by direct packet, via England,	33	33					
Wurtemberg,	21	5	*30	*22	2	6	3

On British, sea, and American inland postage, the single letter is ½ oz.; on foreign postage, the single letter is less than ¼ oz. Letters weighing ¼ oz. and under ½ oz. are charged two rates; ½ oz. and under ¾, three rates, &c.; an additional rate being charged for each quarter of an ounce. Thus, a letter directed to the East Indies by a British steamer, and weighing less than ¼ oz., will be charged 65 cents postage; if ¼ oz. or more, and less than ½ oz., 75 cents must be paid; the *foreign* postage only being doubled for each ¼ oz.

On letters to Havre, or any place on the coast of France, to Germany, or any port on the Continent, where the United States steam-packets stop, except Great Britain and Ireland, the postage is 20 cents the single rate, prepayment required. Letters by this line are subject in France to an additional postage, if destined to Havre, of 6 cents; if to any other part of France or Algeria, of 12 cents, if weighing under ¼ oz.; 24 cents, if weighing over ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., &c. Newspapers 2 cents each, prepayment required.

Letters, &c. may be sent to China, New South Wales, and the Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco, and thence by private ship. Postage 10 cents, being United States postage to San Francisco, to be prepaid.

Postage on Pamphlets and Magazines to and from Foreign Countries, from and to any Point in the United States.

The postage on magazines and pamphlets to *all* foreign countries, except Great Britain, the British North American Provinces, and the west coast of South America, is, by whatever line sent, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce. To the west coast of South America it is four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, to be collected in all cases in the United States. To and from the British North American Provinces the postage is the regular United States rate to and from the line, to be prepaid when sent, and collected when received. Editors may exchange free.

On each periodical and pamphlet between Great Britain and the United States, the United States postage is 2 cents, if not over 2 ounces in weight, and 4 cents per ounce or fraction of an ounce over 2 ounces, always to be prepaid. An additional British postage of the same rate, when not exceeding 2 ounces, must be paid in England; but the third ounce raises the British charge to 6 pence (12 cents), with 2 pence (4 cents) additional for each additional ounce. When sent to or received from foreign countries, *without passing through the United Kingdom*, they will be charged with the regular United States rates, to be prepaid when sent, and collected when received. No pamphlet can be sent weighing over 8 ounces, and no periodical over 16 ounces, without being subject to letter postage.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries, and particularly to the Continent of Europe, must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

10. Registration of Letters.

The act of March 3, 1855, authorized the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform plan for the registration of valuable letters posted for transmis-

sion in the mails, for their greater security, upon the application of parties posting the same. A registration fee, to be prepaid, is charged upon each letter or packet, in addition to the regular postage. The registration is not compulsory, nor does it render the United States or the Department responsible for the safe carriage of such letters or packets.

11. *Amounts actually credited for the Transportation of the Mails, by States and Territories, and the Amount of Postages collected in the same, in the Year ending June* 30, 1854.

States and Territories.	Letter Postage.	Newspaper Postage.	Stamps sold.	Total Postages collected.	Transportation.
Maine,	$ 75,342.64	$ 14,779.64	$ 52,637.48	$ 142,759.76	$ 82,368.44
New Hampshire,	44,618.70	10,274.72	32,896.29	87,789.71	47,384.90
Vermont,	44,670.01	11,452.37	31,477.22	87,599.60	67,681.39
Massachusetts,	245,843 25	30,124.17	236,198.78	512,166 20	154,566.80
Rhode Island,	25,604.12	4,215.96	26,935.68	56,755.76	13,739.17
Connecticut,	76,590.94	18,459.67	74,171.08	169,221.69	80,427.05
New York,	750,353.35	101,079.40	490,722 67	1,342,155 42	438,602.97
Delaware,	64,940.90	10,427.50	26,647.51	102,015.91	78,414.72
New Jersey,	9,432.70	2,020.24	6,363 04	17,815 98	9,412.00
Pennsylvania,	298,942.78	64,206.99	191,479.69	554,629.46	242,593.34
Maryland,	90,325 04	24,873.27	77,954.90	193,153.21	190,999.73
District of Columbia,	19,277.50	3,521.99	17,515.84	40,315 33	
Virginia,	96,964.11	26,745.97	84,828.65	208,538.73	223,065.01
North Carolina,	30,701.14	11,187.21	27,245.83	69,134.18	163,806.11
South Carolina,	41,612.47	8,303.04	40,387.08	90,302.59	127,111.67
Georgia,	69,326.95	16,730.38	62,261.22	148,318.55	220,256.21
Florida,	10,685.60	2,095.38	7,003.19	19,784.17	59,187.56
Alabama,	53,580.60	13,342.36	35,289.75	102,212.71	212,606.44
Mississippi,	42,250.03	12,750.09	21,197.74	76,197.86	102,248.67
Texas,	35,126.54	8,473.58	15,353.67	58,953.79	162,201 78
Kentucky,	64,197.85	14,944.98	47,643.68	126,786.51	178,265.21
Michigan,	63,149.18	12,980.08	40,351.46	116,480.72	132,680 67
Wisconsin,	51,881.81	15,163.68	23,388.71	90,434.20	61,199.12
Tennessee,	46,417.63	12,946.60	37,101.45	96,465.73	106,666.75
Missouri,	63,511.36	10,476.00	37,995.89	111,983.25	152,311.04
Illinois,	121,898.58	26,752.40	72,210.82	220,861.80	207,111.23
Indiana,	91,896.49	22,453.40	46,657.21	161,007.10	118,440.64
Arkansas,	16,576.17	4,933.03	5,682.80	27,192.00	81,777.15
Iowa,	32,172 17	6,568.17	15,963.63	54,703.97	44,039.09
California,	174,693.30	14,270.64	67,224 40	256,188.34	163,077.83
Ohio,	238,209.75	48,150.59	151,926.54	438,286.88	449,479.80
Louisiana,	84,197.58	14,827.96	41,119.26	140,144 80	97,959.72
Oregon Territory,	8,860.82	1,145.97	487.84	10,494.63	45,820.90
Minnesota Territory,	2,696.26	809.18	2,297.23	5,802.67	7,423.74
New Mexico Territory,	,524 34	144.74	236.82	905.90	29,249.45
Utah Territory,	1,406.68	63.85	380.00	1,850.53	2,545.00
Nebraska Territory,	223.20	43.72		271.92	
Washington Territory,	1,254.18	176.52	97.35	1,528.05	
Total,	3,189,961.77	601,915.44	2,149,332.40	5,941,209.61	4,554,141.30
Add Prussian and Bremen postages, $88,417.95					
Deduct miscellaneous entries, 1,269.22					
	87,148.73				
Add miscellaneous entries,		4,232.74			
Deduct miscellaneous entries,			2,856.38		
Total,	3,277,110.50	606,148.18	2,146,476.02		

XIII. CONGRESS.*

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and, of course, the regular number is now 62. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, n which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen from among the Senators by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people, for the term of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population, in the following manner. Under the provisions of the act of Congress of May 23, 1850, Ch. XI. §§ 25, 26, the number of Representatives is established at 233. After each decennial enumeration, the aggregate representative population of the United States is ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. This aggregate is divided by 233, and the quotient, rejecting fractions, if any, is the ratio of apportionment among the several States. The representative population of each State is then ascertained in the same manner, and is divided by the above-named ratio, and this quotient gives the apportionment of Representatives to each State. The loss by fractions is compensated for by assigning to as many States having the largest fractions as may be necessary to make the whole number of Representatives 233, one additional member each for its fraction. If after the apportionment new States are admitted, Representatives are assigned to such States upon the above basis, in addition to the limited number of 233; but such excess continues only until the next apportionment under the succeeding census. When the apportionment is completed, the Secretary sends a certificate thereof to the House of Representatives, and to the Executive of each State a certificate of the number apportioned to such State. The present number of Representatives is 234, an additional representative being temporarily assigned to California by the act of July 30, 1852. There are, besides, seven Delegates, one each from Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska, who have a right to speak, but not to vote. A previous law (Laws of 1842, Ch. 47) requires that in each State the Representatives "shall be elected by *districts* composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative." For a table of apportionments, &c. among the several States, see *post*, page 215.

* The American Almanac for 1844, p. 149, contains a complete list of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the several States, from the commencement of the government under the Constitution to the end of the 27th Congress, March 23, 1843, with the beginning and termination of their respective periods of office. The American Almanac for 1854, p. 213, brings down the list from the commencement of the 28th Congress to the end of the 32d Congress, March 3, 1853.

Since the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives has been $ 8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and $ 8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government. The compensation of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is $ 16 a day.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. 1ST SESSION. THE SENATE.

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, *President, pro tem.* Asbury Dickins, *Secretary.*

Maine.

Hannibal Hamlin, Hampden, 1857
Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Portland, 1859

New Hampshire.

John P. Hale, Dover, 1859
James Bell, Gilford, 1861

Vermont.

Solomon Foot, Rutland, 1857
Jacob Collamer, Woodstock, 1861

Massachusetts.

Charles Sumner, Boston, 1857
Henry Wilson, Natick, 1859

Rhode Island.

Charles T. James, Providence, 1857
Philip Allen, Providence, 1859

Connecticut.

Isaac Toucey, Hartford, 1857
Lafayette S. Foster, Norwich, 1861

New York.

Hamilton Fish, New York, 1857
Wm. H. Seward, Auburn, 1861

New Jersey.

J. R. Thompson, Princeton, 1857
William Wright, Newark, 1859

Pennsylvania.

Richard Brodhead, Easton, 1857
Vacancy, 1861

Delaware.

James A. Bayard, Wilmington, 1857
John M. Clayton, Newcastle, 1859

Maryland.

Thos. G. Pratt, Annapolis, 1857
James A. Pearce, Chestertown, 1861

Virginia.

James M. Mason, Winchester, 1857
R. M. T. Hunter, Lloyds, Essex Co. 1859

North Carolina.

David S. Reid, Rockingham Co., 1859
Asa Biggs, Williamstown, 1861

South Carolina.

Josiah J. Evans, Society Hill, 1859
A. P. Butler, Edgefield C.H. 1861

Georgia.

Robert Toombs, Washington, 1859
Alfred Iverson, Columbus, 1861

Alabama.

Clement C. Clay, Huntsville, 1859
Benj. Fitzpatrick, Wetumpka, 1861

Mississippi.

Stephen Adams, Aberdeen, 1857
Albert G. Brown, Gallatin, 1859

Louisiana.

J. P. Benjamin, New Orleans, 1859
John Slidel, New Orleans, 1861

Arkansas.

Wm. K. Sebastian, Helena, 1859
Robt. W. Johnson, Little Rock, 1861

Tennessee.

James C. Jones, Memphis, 1857
John Bell, Nashville, 1859

Kentucky.

J. B. Thompson, Harrodsburg, 1859
John J. Crittenden, Frankfort, 1861

Ohio.

Benj. F. Wade, Jefferson, 1857
George E. Pugh, Cincinnati, 1861

Michigan.

Lewis Cass, Detroit, 1857
Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo, 1859

Indiana.

Jesse D. Bright, Madison, 1857
Vacancy, 1861

Illinois.

Stephen A. Douglas, Quincy, 1859
Lyman Trumball, Belleville, 1861

Missouri.

Henry S. Geyer, St. Louis, 1857
Vacancy, 1861

Florida.

S. R. Mallory, Jacksonville, 1857
David L. Yulee, St. Augustine, 1861

Texas.

Thos. J. Rusk, Nacogdoches, 1857
Samuel Houston, Huntsville, 1859

Iowa.

George W. Jones, Dubuque, 1859
James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, 1861

Wisconsin.

Henry Dodge, Dodgeville, 1857
Charles Durkee, Southport, 1861

California.

John B. Weller, San Francisco, 1857
Vacancy, 1861

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, *which will expire on the 3d of March*, 1857.

[The first session of the 34th Congress commences on the 3d of December, 1855. The numbers prefixed to the names of the members show the Districts in each State from which they are chosen. The number after the name of the State indicates the number of Representatives to which, under the present apportionment, the State is entitled.]

Maine. — 6.

4. Benson, Samuel P., Winthrop.
6. Fuller, Thos. J. D., Calais.
3. Knowlton, Ebenezer, Montville.
2. Perry, John J., Oxford.
5. Washburn, Israel, Jr., Orono.
1. Wood, John M., Portland.

New Hampshire. — 3.

3. Cragin, A. H., Lebanon.
1. Pike, James, S. Newmarket.
2. Tappan, Mason W., Bradford.

Vermont. — 3.

1. Meacham, James, Middlebury.
2. Morrill, Justin S.,
3. Sabine, Alvah, Georgia.

Massachusetts. — 11.

7. Banks, Nathl. P., Jr., Waltham.
2. Buffington, James, Fall River.
5. Burlingame, Anson, Cambridge.
10. Chaffee, C. C., Springfield.
4. Comins, Linus B., Roxbury.
3. Damrell, William S., Dedham.
6. Davis, Timothy, Gloucester.
9. DeWitt, Alexander, Oxford.
1. Hall, Robert B., Plymouth.
8. Knapp, Chauncey L., Lowell.
11. Trafton, Mark, Westfield.

Rhode Island. — 2.

1. Durfee, Nathl. B., Tiverton.
2. Thurston, Benj. B., Hopkinton.

Connecticut. — 4.

1. Clark, Ezra, Hartford.
3. Dean, Sidney, Putnam.
4. Welch, Wm. W., Norfolk.
2. Woodruff, John, 2d, New Haven.

New York. — 33.

21. Bennett, Henry, Norwich.
7. Childs, Thomas, Jr., New York.
9. Clarke, Bayard, New York.
14. Dickson, Samuel, New Scotland.
15. Dodd, Edward, Argyle.
33. Edwards, Francis S., Fredonia.
31. Flagler, Thos. T., Lockport.
23. Gilbert, Wm. A., Adams.
24. Granger, Amos P., Syracuse.
32. Haven, Sol. G., Buffalo.
18. Horton, Thos. R., Fultonville.
19. Hughston, Jonas A., Delhi.
4. Kelly, John, New York.
28. Kelsey, Wm. H., Geneseo.
11. King, Rufus H. Catskill.
20. Matteson, Orsamus B., Utica.
22. McCarty, Andrew Z., Pulaski.
12. Miller, Killian, Hudson.
25. Morgan, Edwin B., Aurora.
10. Murray, Ambrose S., Goshen.
26. Oliver, Andrew, Penn Yan.
27. Parker, John M., Owego.
3. Pelton, Guy R., New York.
30. Pringle, Benjamin, Batavia.

13. Sage, Russell, Troy.
16. Simmons, Geo. A., Keeseville.
17. Spinner, Francis E., Mohawk.
2. Stranahan, Jas. S. T., Brooklyn.
1. Valk, William W., Flushing.
8. Wakeman, Abram, New York.
6. Wheeler, John, New York.
5. Whitney, Thos. R., New York.
29. Williams, John, Rochester.

New Jersey. — 5.

3. Bishop, James, N. Brunswick.
1. Clawson, Isaiah D. Woodstown.
5. Pennington, A. C. M., Newark.
2. Robbins, Geo. R., Hamilton Sq.
4. Vail, George, Morristown.

Pennsylvania. — 25.

23. Allison, John, Beaver.
24. Barclay, David, Brookville.
7. Bradshaw, Samuel, Bucks Co.
4. Broome, Jacob, Philadelphia.
5. Cadwallader, John, Philadelphia.
11. Campbell, Jas. H., Pottsville.
19. Covode, John, Lockport Station.
25. Dick, John, Meadville.
18. Edie, John R., Somerset.
1. Florence, Thos. B., Philadelphia.
12. Fuller, Henry M., Wilkesbarre.
14. Grow, Galusha A., Glenwood.
6. Hickman, John, West Chester.
8. Jones, J. Glancy, Reading.
20. Knight, Jonathan, E. Bethlehem.
10. Kunkel, John C., Harrisburg.
3. Millward, William, Philadelphia.
13. Packer, Asa, Mauch Chunk.
15. Pearce, John J., Lock Haven.
22. Purviance, Saml. A., Butler.
21. Ritchie, David, Pittsburg.
9. Roberts, Anth. E., NewHolland.
17. Robson, David F., Chambersburg.
16. Todd, Lemuel, Carlisle.
2. Tyson, Job R., Philadelphia.

Delaware. — 1.

Cullen, Elisha D.

Maryland. — 6.

6. Bowie, Thos. P., Pr. George Co.
4. Davis, Henry W., Baltimore.
3. Harris, J. M., Baltimore.
5. Hoffman, H. W., Frederic.
2. Ricaud, Jas. B., Kent Co.
1. Stewart, Jas. A., Dorchester Co.

Virginia. — 13.

1. Bayly, Thos. H., Accomac C. H.
5. Bocock, T. S., Appomatox C. H.
11. Carlile, John S., Clarksburg.
3. Caskie, John S., Richmond.
9. Edmondson, Henry A., Salem.
8. Faulkner, Chas. J., Martinsburg.
4. Goode, William O., Boydton.
10. Kidwell, Zedekiah, Fairmont.
9. Letcher, John, Lexington.
13. McMullen, Fayette, Rye Cove.
2. Millson, John S., Norfolk.
6. Powell, Paulus, Amherst C. H.
7. Smith, William, Warrenton.

North Carolina. — 8.

4. Branch, L. O'B.
8. Clingman, Thos. L., Asheville.
7. Craige, B. S., Salisbury.
1. Paine, R. T.
6. Puryear, Rich. C., Huntsville.
5. Reade, E. G.
2. Ruffin, Thomas, Goldsborough.
3. Winslow, W.

South Carolina. — 6.

2. Aiken, William, Charleston.
6. Boyce, W. W., Winnsboro'.
4. Brooks, Preston S., Ninety-Six.
3. Keitt, L. M., Orangeburg C. H.
1. McQueen, J., Marlborough C.H.
5. Orr, James L., Anderson.

Georgia. — 8.

6. Cobb, Howell, Athens.
2. Crawford, Martin J.
7. Foster, N. G.
5. Lumpkin, John H., Rome.
1. Seward, James L., Thomasville.
8. Stephens, A. H., Crawfordsville.
3. Trippe, R. P.
4. Warner, Hiram, Greenville.

Alabama. — 7.

6. Cobb, W. R. W., Bellefonte.

7. Dowdell, Jas. F., ChambersC.H.
3. Harris, S. W., Wetumpka.
5. Houston, Geo. S., Athens.
2. Shorter, Eli, Barbour Co.
4. Smith, William R., Fayette C.H.
1. Walker, Percy, Mobile.

Mississippi.—5.

3. Barksdale, William, Columbus.
2. Bennett, Henry S., Coffeeville.
4. Lake, William A., Vicksburg.
5. Quitman, John A., Natchez.
1. Wright, D. B., Ripley.

Louisiana.—4.

3. Davidson, Thos. G., Livingston.
1. Eustis, George J., N. Orleans.
4. Sandidge, John M., Bossier.
2. Taylor, Miles, Ascension.

Arkansas.—2.

1. Greenwood, A. B., Fayetteville.
2. Rust, Albert, El Dorado.

Tennessee.—10.

9. Etheridge, Emerson, Dresden.
6. Jones, Geo. W., Fayetteville.
5. Ready, Charles, Murfreesboro.
10. Rivers, Thomas, Somerville.
4. Savage, J. H., Smithville.
3. Smith, Samuel A., Cleaveland.
2. Sneed, W. H., Knoxville.
1. Watkins, A. G., Panther Springs.
7. Wright, John V., Purdy.
8. Zollicoffer, F. K., Nashville.

Kentucky.—10.

1. Burnett, H. C. Cadiz.
2. Campbell, J. C., Hopkinsville.
9. Cox, Leander M., Flemingsburg.
6. Elliott, J. M., Prestonsburg.
5. Jewett, J. H., Elizabethtown.
8. Marshall, A. K., Nicholasville.
7. Marshall, Humphrey, Newcastle.
10. Swope, S. F., Falmouth.
4. Talbott, A. G., Danville.
3. Underwood, W.L., Bowling Green.

Ohio.—21.

17. Albright, Chas. J., Cambridge.
16. Ball, Edward, Zanesville.
21. Bingham, John A., Cadiz.
14. Bliss, Philemon, Elyria.
3. Campbell, Lewis D., Hamilton.
1. Day, Timothy C., Cincinnati.
6. Ewrie, Jonas R., Hillsborough.
12. Galloway, Samuel, Columbus.
20. Giddings, J. R., Jefferson.
7. Harlan, Aaron, Yellow Springs.
2. Harrison, J. S., Cleves, Hamil. Co.
11. Horton, V. B. Pomeroy.
18. Leiter, Benj. F., Massillon.
10. Moore, Oscar F., Portsmouth.
5. Mott, Richard, Toledo.
4. Nichols, Matthias H., Lima.
15. Sapp, William R., Mt. Vernon.
13. Sherman, John, Mansfield.
8. Stanton, Benjamin, Urbana.
19. Wade, Edward, Cleveland.
9. Watson, Casper H., Tiffin.

Michigan.—4.

1. Howard, Wm. A., Detroit.
4. Peck, George W., Lansing.
3. Walbridge, David S., Kalamazoo.
2. Waldron, Henry, Hillsdale.

Indiana.—11.

6. Barbour, Lucien, Indianapolis.
10. Brenton, Samuel, Fort Wayne.
9. Colfax, Schuyler, South Bend.
5. Cumback, William, Greensburg.
3. Dunn, George G., Bedford.
2. English, Wm. H., Lexington.
4. Holloway, David P., Richmond.
8. Mace, Daniel, Lafayette.
1. Miller, Smith, Patoka.
11. Pettit, John W., Wabash.
7. Scott, Harvey D., Terre Haute.

Illinois.—9.

7. Allen, James C.,* Palestine.
6. Harris, T. L., Petersburg.
4. Knox, James, Knoxville.
9. Marshall, S. S.†
3. Norton, Jesse O., Joliet.

* Contested by William R. Archer, of Marshall.
Contested by L. J. S. Turney, of Fairfield.

5. Richardson, Wm. A., Quincy.
1. Washburne, E. B., Galena.
2. Woodworth, J. H., Chicago.
8. Vacancy.*

Missouri. — 7.

7. Caruthers, Saml., Fredericktown.
1. Kennett, Luther M.
3. Lindley, James J., Monticello.
5. Miller, John G., Boonville.
4. Oliver, Mordecai, Richmond.
6. Phelps, John S., Springfield.
2. Porter, Gilchrist, Bowling Green.

Florida. — 1.

Maxwell, A. E., Tallahassee.

Texas. — 2.

2. Bell, P. H., Austin.
1. Ward, Mathew.

Iowa. — 2.

1. Hall, Augustus,† Davenport.
2. Thorington, Jas., Keosauqua.

Wisconsin. — 3.

3. Billinghurst, Charles.
2. Washburn, C. C.
1. Wells, Daniel, Jr., Milwaukee.

California. — 2.

1. Denvir, J. W., Sacramento.
2. Herbert, Philip T.

Oregon Territory. — 1.

Lane, Joseph, Winchester.

Minnesota Territory. — 1.

Rice, Henry M., St. Paul.

Utah Territory. — 1.

John M. Bernhisel, Salt Lake City.

New Mexico Territory. — 1.

José M. Gallegos, Albuquerque.

Washington Territory. — 1.

J. P. Anderson.

Kansas Territory.

J. W. Whitfield.

Nebraska Territory. — 1.

Bird B. Chapman.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Aiken, William, S. C.
Albright, Chas. J., O.
Allen, James C., Ill.
Allison, John, Pa.
Anderson, J. P., W. T.
Ball, Edward, O.
Banks, N. P., Mass.
Barber, Lucien, Ind.
Barclay, David, Pa.
Barksdale, W., Miss.
Bayly, Thos. H., Va.
Bell, P. H., Tex.
Bennett, Henry, N. Y.
Bennett, H. S., Miss.
Benson, S. P., Me.
Bernhisel, J. M., U. T.
Billinghurst, Chas., Wis.
Bingham, John A., O.
Bishop, James, N. J.
Bliss, Philemon, O.
Bocock, Thos. S., Va.
Bowie, J. F., Md.
Boyce, Wm. W., S. C.
Bradshaw, Samuel, Pa.
Branch, L. O'B., N. C.
Brereton, Samuel, Ind.
Brooks, P. S., S. C.
Broome, Jacob, Pa.
Buffington, Jas., Mass.
Burlingame, A., Mass.
Burnett, H. C., Ky.
Cadwallader, John, Pa.
Campbell, J. C., Ky.
Campbell, Jas. H., Pa.
Campbell, L. D., O.
Carlile, John S., Va.
Caruthers, Samuel, Mo.
Caskie, John S., Va.
Chaffee, C. C. Mass.
Chapman, B. B., N.T.
Childs, Thos., Jr., N.Y.
Clarke, Bayard, N.Y.
Clarke, Ezra, Conn.
Clawson, I. D., N. J.
Clingman, T. L., N. C.
Cobb, Howell, Ga.
Cobb, W. R. W., Ala.
Colfax, Schuyler, Ind.
Comins, Linus B., Mass.
Covode, John, Pa.
Cox, Leander M., Ky.
Cragin, A. R., N. H.
Craige, B. S., N. C.
Crawford, M. I., Ga.
Cullen, Elisha D., Del.
Cumback, Wm., Ind.
Damrell, Wm. S., Mass.
Davidson, Thos. G., La.
Davis, H. W., Md.
Davis, Timothy, Mass.
Day, Timothy C., O.
Dean, Sidney, Conn.
Denver, J. W., Cal.
De Witt, Alex., Mass.
Dick, John, Pa.
Dickson, Saml., N. Y.
Dodd, Edward, N. Y.
Dowdell, Jas. F., Ala.
Dunn, Geo. G., Ind.
Durfee, Nath. B., R. I.
Edie, John R., Pa.
Edmundson, H. A., Va.

* Lyman Trumbull, since chosen Senator, was elected in the 8th district. Philip B. Fouke claims the seat.
† Seat contested by R. L. B. Clarke, of Henry County.

Edwards, F. S., N. Y.
Elliott, J. M., Ky.
Emrie, Jonas R., O.
English, Wm. H., Ind.
Etheridge, E., Tenn.
Eustis, George J., La.
Faulkner, C. J., Va.
Flagler, T. T., N. Y.
Florence, Thos. B., Pa.
Foster, N. G., Ga.
Fuller, Henry M., Pa.
Fuller, Thos. J. D., Me.
Gallegos, J. M., N. M. T.
Galloway, Samuel, O.
Giddings, J. R., O.
Gilbert, Wm. A., N. Y.
Goode, W. O., Va.
Granger, Amos P., N.Y.
Greenwood, A. B., Ark.
Grow, Galusha A., Pa.
Hall, Augustus, Iowa.
Hall, Robert B., Mass.
Harlan, Aaron, O.
Harris, J. M., Md.
Harris, S. W., Ala.
Harris, T. L., Ill.
Harrison, John S., O.
Haven, Sol. G., N. Y.
Herbert, Philip T., Cal.
Hickman, John, Pa.
Hoffman, H. W., Md.
Holloway, D. P., Ind.
Horton, Thos. R., N. Y.
Horton, V. B., O.
Howard, Wm. A., Mich.
Houston, Geo. S., Ala.
Hughston, Jonas A. N.Y.
Jewett, J. H., Ky.
Jones, Geo. W., Tenn.
Jones, J. Glancy, Pa.
Keitt, L. M., S. C.
Kelly, John, N. Y.
Kelsy, Wm. H., N. Y.
Kennett, Luther M. Mo.
Kidwell, Zedekiah, Va.
King, Rufus H., N. Y.
Knapp, C. L., Mass.
Knight, Jonathan, Pa.
Knowlton, Eben., Me.
Knox, James, Ill.
Kunkel, John C., Pa.
Lake, W. A., Miss.
Lane, Joseph, O. T.
Leiter, Benj. F., O.
Letcher, John, Va.
Lindley, J. J., Mo.
Lumpkin, John H., Ga.
Mace, Daniel, Ind.
Marshall, A. K., Ky.
Marshall, Humph., Ky.
Marshall, S. A., Ill.
Matteson, O. B., N. Y.
Maxwell, A. E., Fla.
McCarty, A. Z., N. Y.
McMullen, F., Va.
McQueen, John, S. C.
Meacham, James, Vt.
Miller, John G., Mo.
Miller, Killian, N. Y.
Miller, Smith, Ind.
Millson, John S., Va.
Millward, William, Pa.
Moore, Oscar F., O.
Morgan, Edwin B., N.Y.
Morrill, Justin S., Vt.
Mott, Richard, O.
Murray, A. S., N. Y.
Nichols, M. H., O.
Norton, Jesse O., Ill.
Oliver, Andrew, N. Y.
Oliver, Mordecai, Mo.
Orr, James L., S. C.
Packer, Asa, Pa.
Paine, R. T., N. C.
Parker, John M., N. Y.
Pearce, John J., Pa.
Peck, Geo. W., Mich.
Pelton, Guy R., N. Y.
Pennington, A. C. M., N.J.
Perry, John J., Me.
Pettit, John U., Ind.
Phelps, John S., Mo.
Pike, James, N. H.
Porter, Gilchrist, Mo.
Powell, Paulus, Va.
Pringle, Benjamin, N.Y.
Purviance, S. A., Pa.
Puryear, R. C., N. C.
Quitman, J. A., Miss.
Reade, E. G., N. C.
Ready, Charles, Tenn.
Ricaud, J. B., Md.
Rice, H. M., Minn. T.
Richardson, W. A., Ill.
Ritchie, David, Pa.
Rivers, T., Tenn.
Robbins, Geo. R., N. J.
Roberts, A. E., Pa.
Robison, David F., Pa.
Ruffin, Thomas, N. C.
Rust, Albert, Ark.
Sabine, Alvah, Vt.
Sage, Russell, N. Y.
Sandidge, John M., La.
Sapp, Wm. R., O.
Savage, J. H., Tenn.
Scott, Harvey D., Ind.
Seward, James L., Ga.
Sherman, John, O.
Shorter, E., Ala.
Simmons, G. A., N. Y.
Smith, Saml. A., Tenn.
Smith, William, Va.
Smith, Wm. R., Ala.
Sneid, W. H., Tenn.
Spinner, Francis E. N.Y.
Stanton, Benjamin, O.
Stephens, A. H., Ga.
Stewart, J. A., Md.
Stranahan, J. S. T., N.Y.
Swop, S. F., Ky.
Talbot, A. G., Ky.
Tappan, Mason W., N.H.
Taylor, Miles, La.
Thorington, Jas., Iowa.
Thurston, Benj. B., R. I.
Todd, Lemuel, Pa.
Trafton, Mark, Mass.
Trippe, R. P., Ga.
Tyson, Job R., Pa.
Underwood, W. L., Ky.
Vail, George, N. J.
Valk, Wm. W., N. Y.
Wade, Edward, O.
Wakeman, A., N. Y.
Walbridge, D. S., Mich.
Waldron, Henry, Mich.
Walker, P., Ala.
Ward, Mathew, Tex.
Warner, Hiram, Ga.
Washburn, C. C., Wisc.
Washburn, E. B., Ill.
Washburn, Israel J., Me.
Watkins, A. G., Tenn.
Watson, Casper H., O.
Welch, Wm. W., Conn.
Wells, Daniel J., Wisc.
Wheeler, John, N. Y.
Whitfield, J. W., K. T.
Whitney, T. R., N. Y.
Williams, John, N. Y.
Winslow, W., N. C.
Wood, John M., Me.
Woodruff, J., 2d, Conn.
Woodworth, J. H., Ill.
Wright, D. B., Miss.
Wright, J. V., Tenn.
Zollicoffer, F. K., Tenn.

XIV. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES,

According to the Census of 1850.

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodations.	Av'age Accommodat.	Total Value of Church Property.	Average Value of Property.
Baptist,	8,791	3,130,878	356	$ 10,931,382	$1,244
Christian,	812	296,050	365	845,810	1,041
Congregational,	1,674	795,177	475	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed,	324	181,986	561	4,096,730	12,644
Episcopal,	1,422	625,213	440	11,261,970	7,919
Free,	361	108,605	300	252,255	698
Friends,	714	282,823	396	1,709,867	2,395
*German Reformed,	327	156,932	479	965,880	2,953
Jewish,	31	16,575	534	371,600	11,987
*Lutheran,	1,203	531,100	441	2,867,886	2,383
Mennonite,	110	29,900	272	94,245	856
Methodist,	12,467	4,209,333	337	14,636,671	1,174
Moravian,	331	112,185	338	443,347	1,339
Presbyterian,	4,584	2,040,316	445	14,369,869	3,135
Roman Catholic,	1,112	620,950	558	8,973,838	8,069
Swedenborgian,	15	5,070	338	108,100	7,206
Tunker,	52	35,075	674	46,025	885
Union,	619	213,552	345	690,065	1,114
Unitarian,	243	137,367	565	3,268,122	13,449
Universalist,	494	205,462	415	1,767,015	3,576
Minor Sects,	325	115,347	354	741,980	2,283
Total,	36,011	13,849,396	384	$ 86,416,639	$2,400

XV. *Table exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of the Election of State Officers, and the Meeting of the Legislatures, of the several States.*

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of Holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in September,	2d Wednesday in January.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September,	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	Newport, Providence,	1st Wednesday in April,	Last Tuesday in May. By adjourn. from Newport.
Connecticut,	Hartf'd & N. Hav.,	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	2d Tuesday in January.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Tuesday in January.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November,	1st Tues. in Jan., *biennially.*
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in Nov.,	1st Wednesday in Jan., *bien.*
Virginia,	Richmond,	4th Thursday in May,	2d Monday in Jan., *bienn.*
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	1st Thursday in August,	3d Monday in Nov., *bienn.*
S. Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October,	4th Monday in November.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October,	1st Monday in Nov., *bienn.*
Florida,	Tallahassee,	1st Monday in October,	4th Monday in Nov., *bienn.*
Alabama,	Montgomery,	1st Monday in August,	2d Monday in Nov., *bienn.*
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Mon. and Tu. in Nov.	1st Monday in Jan., *bienn.*
Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	1st Monday in November,	3d Monday in Jan.
Texas,	Austin,	1st Monday in August,	December, *bienn.*
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov., *bienn.*
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August,	1st Monday in Oct., *bienn.*
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in Jan., *bienn.*
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	2d Tuesday in October,	Thurs. af. 1st Mon. in Jan., *bi.*
Illinois,	Springfield,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	2d Monday in Jan., *bienn.*
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	Last Mon. in Dec., *bienn.*
Michigan,	Lansing,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Wed. in Jan., *bienn.*
Iowa,	Iowa City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec., *bienn.*
Wisconsin,	Madison,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	1st Monday in January.
California,	Sacramento,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Sept.,	1st Monday in January.

* The German Reformed and Lutheran denominations use the same building in many places.

XVI. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries, Terms of Office, and the Expiration of their respective Terms; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Governor, Term years.	Term expires.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	Anson P. Morrill,	$1,500	1	Jan. 1856	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Ralph Metcalf,	1,000	1	June 1856	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	Stephen Royce,	750	1	Oct. 1856	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	Henry J. Gardner,	3,500	1	Jan. 1857	40	1	438	1
Rhode Island,	William W. Hoppin,	1,000	1	May 1856	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	William T. Minor,	1,100	1	May 1856	21	1	215	1
New York,	Myron H. Clark,	4,000	2	Jan. 1857	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	Rodman M. Price,	1,800*	3	Jan. 1857	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	James Pollock,	3,000	3	Jan. 1858	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Peter F. Causey,	1,333⅓	4	Jan. 1859	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Thomas W. Ligon,	3,600†	4	Jan. 1858	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Henry A. Wise,	5,000	3	Jan. 1860	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	Thomas Bragg,	3,000†	2	Jan. 1857	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	James H. Adams,	3,500	2	Dec. 1856	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Herschel V. Johnson,	3,000	2	Nov. 1857	112	2	150	2
Florida,	James E. Broome,	1,500	4	Oct. 1857	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	John A. Winston,	2,500	2	Dec. 1857	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	John J. McRae,	3,000	2	Jan. 1858	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Paul O. Hebert,	4,000	4	Jan. 1858	32	4	88	2
Texas,	Edmund M. Pease,	2,000	2	Dec. 1857	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	Elias N. Conway,	1,800	4	Nov. 1856	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	3,000	2	Oct. 1857	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	Charles S. Morehead,	2,500	4	Aug. 1859	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Salmon P. Chase,	1,800	2	Jan. 1858	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	Kinsley S. Bingham,	1,000	2	Jan. 1857	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Joseph A. Wright,	1,500†	4	Jan. 1857	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	Joel A. Matteson,	1,500	4	Jan. 1857	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Sterling Price,	2,000†	4	Nov. 1856	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	James W. Grimes,	1,000	4	Dec. 1858	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	Coles Bashford,	1,250	2	Dec. 1857	25	2	82	1
California,	J. Neely Johnson,	0,000	2	Dec. 1857	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	George L. Curry,	3,000‡	4	Aug. 1857	9	2	18	1
MinnesotaTer.	Willis P. Gorman,	2,500§	4	Mar. 1857	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico T.,	David Merriwether,	2,500§	4	Mar. 1857	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	\|\|	2,500§	4		13	2	26	1
WashingtonT.	Isaac J. Stevens,	3,000‡	4	Mar. 1857	9	3	18	1
Kanzas Ter.,	Wilson Shannon,	2,500	4	July 1859	13	2	26	1
Nebraska Ter.	Mark W. Izard,	2,500	4	Oct. 1858	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. || See Part III. XXXIV.

XVII. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

States.	Absolute Debt.	Contingent Debt.	Total Debt.	Annual Interest on Absolute Debt.
	$	$	$	$
Maine,	685,500		685,500	41,130
New Hampshire,	None.		None.	
Vermont,	None.		None.	
Massachusetts,	1,690,000	5,049,555	6,739,555	100,000
Rhode Island,	None.	382,335	382,335	
Connecticut,	None.		None.	
New York,	25,127,898	920,000	26,047,898	1,352,000
New Jersey,	65,000		65,000	3,900
Pennsylvania,	40,613,160		40,613,160	2,011,517
Delaware,	None.		None.	
Maryland,	10,852,577	4,280,332	15,132,909	570,000
Virginia,	24,705,479	3,898,500	28,603,979	1,456,072
North Carolina,	3,409,633		3,409,633	200,000
South Carolina,	1,866,274	1,051,422	2,917,696	99,087
Georgia,	2,644,222		2,644,222	158,653
Florida,	None.		None.	
Alabama,	6,168,887		6,168,887	310,000
Mississippi,	2,271,707	5,000,000	7,271,707	136,000
Louisiana,	3,839,222	8,620,128	12,459,350	250,000
Texas,	12,436,991		12,436,991	
Arkansas,	1,506,017	1,813,579	3,319,596	82,800
Tennessee,	3,992,857	4,752,000	8,744,857	219,621
Kentucky,	6,147,284		6,147,284	360,000
Ohio,	16,662,959		16,662,959	977,810
Michigan,	3,213,245		3,213,245	200,000
Indiana,	7,338,473		7,338,473	316,000
Illinois,	13,994,615		13,994,615	839,000
Missouri,	802,000	9,000,000	9,802,000	47,805
Iowa,	79,796		79,796	7,600
Wisconsin,	100,000		100,000	8,000
California,	1,812,502		1,812,502	120,000
Total,	192,026,298	44,767,851	236,794,149	9,866,995
Total, near Jan. 1, 1854,	191,671,391	30,133,112	221,804,503	9,949,841
Total, " " 1853,	184,303,865	31,863,921	216,167,786	9,291,334
Total, " " 1852,	169,076,638	33,481,124	202,557,762	8,696,888
Total, " " 1851,	170,535,238	31,006,386	201,541,624	8,455,351
Total, " " 1850,	169,549,334	38,756,218	209,305,552	8,577,646
Total, " " 1849,	170,749,453	40,502,979	211,252,432	8,684,035
Total, " " 1848,	169,776,030	35,932,008	205,708,038	8,521,671
Total, " " 1847,	165,129,900	51,781,654	216,911,554	9,072,939
Total, " " 1846,	179,635,022	44,388,805	224,023,827	9,930,052

These tables are believed to be very accurate, being compiled almost exclusively from official reports made by the Treasurers and Auditors to the Legislatures of the several States, near the 1st of January, 1855. The account of the State debts, in particular, is full, and may be depended upon; that of the several kinds of property owned by the States of course is more defective, — for the State archives seldom afford complete materials for accurate accounts of this sort, and the property is sometimes estimated at a nominal valuation, which is much above its market value. The editor

THE FINANCES OF THE STATES.

States.	Amount of School Fund.	Other Productive Property.	Other Property not now Productive.	Ordinary annual Expenditure exclusive of Debts & Schools.
	$	$	$	$
Maine,	125,281	648,289		150,000
New Hampshire,	None.	None.		80,000
Vermont,	None.	None.		100,000
Massachusetts,	1,602,597	8,967,509	2,436,199	600,000
Rhode Island,	73,896			55,000
Connecticut,	2,049,953	406,000		120,000
New York,	6,708,353	38,800,000		750,000
New Jersey,	401,304	252,174	764,670	90,000
Pennsylvania,		35,060,667	321,032	425,000
Delaware,	435,000	350,638		11,000
Maryland,	161,867	12,555,842	14,748,392	170,000
Virginia,	1,153,606	5,395,582	21,865,468	600,000
North Carolina,		600,000		75,000
South Carolina,		5,460,291		115,000
Georgia,	23,086	5,000,000	250,000	131,000
Florida,				45,000
Alabama,	1,075,818	700,000		100,000
Mississippi,			2,000,000	130,000
Louisiana,	461,269		2,416,938	515,000
Texas,				100,000
Arkansas,				35,000
Tennessee,	584,060	2,244,827		165,000
Kentucky,	1,400,270			250,000
Ohio,	5,000,000	18,000,000		200,000
Michigan,	1,384,288			125,000
Indiana,	2,559,308			80,000
Illinois,	799,083			125,000
Missouri,	575,668	378,538		110,000
Iowa,	1,000,000	58,571		25,000
Wisconsin,	1,141,804			40,000
California,	463,360			700,000
Total,	29,179,871	134,878,928	44,802,699	6,217,000
Total, near Jan. 1, 1854,	26,509,820	145,015,799	30,903,978	5,832,000
Total, " " 1853,	25,669,096	141,934,707	29,955,182	5,832,000
Total, " " 1852,	25,170,730	134,982,644	30,598,069	5,812,000
Total, " " 1851,	20,456,605	134,936,578	29,855,912	5,812,000
Total, " " 1850,	21,542,683	125,369,722	27,584,443	5,673,121
Total, " " 1849,	21,420,275	118,508,448	28,236,755	5,258,652
Total, " " 1848,	20,338,246	111,638,746	31,498,469	5,062,310
Total, " " 1847,	17,631,553	108,643,384	30,660,945	5,435,285
Total, " " 1846,	16,608,719	110,396,552	23,232,715	5,455,186

of the American Almanac respectfully invites his correspondents in the several States to communicate such errors as they may detect in these tables. The object here is to give only a summary of the facts, so as to afford the means of comparing the States with each other. Their financial condition is shown at much greater length under the head of "Individual States." Official returns published in this work for 1843 (page 135) show that the total of the debts of the States in 1842 was $198,818,736.

XVIII. SOME OF THE COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL

	Name.	Place.		President.	Founded.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick,	Me.	Leonard Woods, Jr., D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville,	"	Robert E. Pattison, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover,	N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1769
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington,	Vt.	Rev. Calvin Pease,	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury,	"	Benjamin Labaree, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,†	Norwich,	"	Rev. Edward Bourns, LL. D.	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge,	Mass.	James Walker, D. D.	1636
8	Williams,	Williamstown,	"	Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst,	"	Wm. A. Stearns, D. D.	1821
10	Holy Cross,§	Worcester,	"		1843
11	Brown University,*	Providence,	R. I.	Barnas Sears, D. D.	1764
12	Yale,	New Haven,	Conn.	T. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D.	1700
13	Trinity,†	Hartford,	"	Daniel R. Goodwin, D. D.	1823
14	Wesleyan University,‡	Middletown,	"	Augustus W. Smith, LL. D.	1831
15	Columbia,†	New York,	N. Y.	Charles King, LL. D.	1754
16	Union,	Schenectady,	"	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
17	Hamilton,	Clinton,	"	Simeon North, D. D., LL. D.	1812
18	Madison University,*	Hamilton,	"	Stephen W. Taylor, LL. D.	1820
19	Hobart Free College,†	Geneva,	"	Benjamin Hale, D. D.	1825
20	University of City of N. Y.	New York,	"	Isaac Ferris, D. D., *Chanc'r*,	1831
21	University of Rochester,*	Rochester,	"	A. C. Kendrick, D. D., *Ch. Fac.*	1850
22	St. John's,§	Fordham,	"	Rev. R. J. Tellier, S. J.	1840
23	College of New Jersey,	Princeton,	N. J.		1746
24	Rutgers,	New Brunswick,	"	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D.	1770
25	Burlington,†	Burlington,	"	George W. Doane, D. D., LL. D.	1846
26	University of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	Penn.	John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
27	Dickinson,‡	Carlisle,	"	Charles Collins, D. D.	1785
28	Jefferson,	Canonsburg,	"	A. B. Brown, D. D.	1802
29	Washington,	Washington,	"	James Clark, D. D.	1806
30	Allegheny,‡	Meadville,	"	John Barker, D. D.	1817
31	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg,	"	H. L. Baugher,	1832
32	Lafayette,	Easton,	"	D. V. McLean, D. D.	1832
33	Marshall,	Mercersburg,	"	John W. Nevin, D. D.	1835
34	University at Lewisburg,*	Lewisburg,	"	Howard Malcom, D. D.	1849
35	Delaware,	Newark,	Del.	Daniel Kirkwood, LL. D.	1833
36	St. Mary's,	Wilmington,	"	Rev. P. Reilly,	1847
37	St. John's,	Annapolis,	Md.	Hector Humphreys, D. D.	1784
38	St. Mary's,§	Baltimore,	"	Rev. O. L. Jenkins, A. M.	1805
39	Mount St. Mary's,§	Emmetsburg,	"	John McCaffrey, A. M.	1830
40	St. James's,†	Washington Co.	"	John B. Kerfoot, D. D.	1842
41	Washington,	Chestertown,	"	E. F. Chambers, *Pres. of Trus.*	1783
42	Georgetown,§	Georgetown,	D. C.	Bernard A. Maguire, S. J.	1792
43	Columbian,*	Washington,	"	Rev. J. G. Binney,	1821
44	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg,	Va.	Benjamin S. Ewell,	1692
45	Hampden-Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co.	"	Lewis S. Green, D. D.	1783
46	Washington,	Lexington,	"	George Junkin, D. D.	1781
47	University of Virginia,	Albemarle Co.	"	S. Marpin, M. D., *Ch. of Fac.*	1819
48	Randolph-Macon,‡	Mecklenburg Co.	"	W. A. Smith, D. D.	1830
49	Emory and Henry,‡	Washington Co.	"	Rev. Ephraim E. Wiley,	1838
50	Rector,*	Taylor Co.,	"	Charles Wheeler, A. M.	1839
51	Bethany College,	Bethany,	"	Alexander Campbell, A. M.	1841
52	Richmond,*	Richmond,	"	Rev. Robert Ryland,	1832
53	Virginia Military Institute,	Lexington,	"	Col. F. H. Smith, A. M., *Sup't*,	1839
54	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel Hill,	N. C.	Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D.	1789
55	Davidson,	Mecklenburg Co.	"	Samuel Williamson, D. D.	1838
56	Wake Forest,*	Forestville,	"	John B. White, A. M.	1838
57	Charleston,	Charleston,	S. C.	William P. Finley, A. M.	1785
58	South Carolina,	Columbia,	"	James H. Thornwell, D. D.	1804
59	Franklin,	Athens,	Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
60	Oglethorpe,	Milledgeville,	"	Samuel K. Talmage, D. D.	1838
61	Emory,‡	Oxford,	"	Geo. F. Pierce, D. D.	1837
62	Mercer University,*	Penfield,	"	John L. Dagg, D. D.	1838
63	Wesleyan Female,	Macon,	"	Rev. A. L. Smith, A. M.	1839
64	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	Landon C. Garland, LL. D.	1831
65	La Grange,‡	Florence,	"	R. H. Rivers, D. D.,	1830
66	Spring Hill,§	Spring Hill,	"	Rev. F. Gautrelet, S. J.	1830
67	Howard,*	Marion,	"	S. S. Sherman, A. M.	1841
68	Oakland,	Claiborne Co.,	Miss.	Rev. James Purviance,	1830
69	University of Mississippi,	Oxford,	"	A. B. Longstreet, LL. D.	1844
70	Mississippi College,*	Clinton,	"	J. N. Urner,	1851
71	Madison,	Sharon,	"	T. C. Thornton, D. D.	
72	Centenary,‡	Jackson,	La.	J. C. Miller,	1839

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Instructors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Students.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
1	10	1,151	221	186	27,650	First Wednesday in August.
2	5	267	82	88	15,500	Second Wednesday in August.
3	12	4,187	883	258	31,900	Last Thursday in July.
4	6	596	107	103	13,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	6	940	420	75	7,000	Second Wednesday in August.
6	4			50	1,650	Second Thursday in August.
7	24	6,700	1,673	365	101,250	Third Wednesday in July.
8	9	1,557	460	224	1,500	First Wednesday in August.
9	14	1,147	479	218	20,000	Second Thursday in August.
10						
11	10	1,860	500	225	34,000	First Wednesday in September.
12	23	6,400	1,643	473	63,000	Last Thursday in July.
13	13	506	130	79	15,000	Third Thursday in July.
14	7	501	183	117	13,000	First Wednesday in August.
15	6	1,200		146	20,000	Third Wednesday in July.
16	13	3,335	1,000	338	16,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
17	11	1,183	294	150	9,500	Third Wednesday in July.
18	10	353	1	143	8,956	Third Wednesday in August.
19	5	198	43	86	7,000	Third Thursday in August.
20	13	455	123	63	4,000	Wednesday preceding 4th of July.
21	8			109	3,000	Second Wednesday in July.
22	18	164		45	12,060	July 15th.
23	16	3,236	596	225	17,800	Last Wednesday in June.
24	9	619	241	106	9,000	Thursday before 4th of July.
25	29			118	1,200	September 29th.
26	7	5,142		88	5,000	The 15th, 16th, or 17th of July.
27	9	810	206	178	20,000	Second Thursday in July.
28	8	1,000	227	197	10,000	Second Wednesday in June.
29	8	600		112	3,300	Last Wednesday in September.
30	8	210	57	102	9,700	First Wednesday in July.
31	7	221	120	88	9,500	Third Thursday in September.
32	6	146	47	53	5,000	Last Wednesday in July.
33	6	155	76	58	6,000	Second Wednesday in September.
34	7	14	8	83	2,680	Third Thursday in August.
35	7	78	42	37	7,500	Third Wednesday in July.
36	11	5		100	4,000	Last Thursday in June.
37	6	158	8	43	3,292	The 22d of February.
38	20	187		122	19,600	Third Tuesday in July.
39	24	137		126	4,000	Last Wednesday in June.
40	14	125	5	38	5,200	Last Thursday in July.
41	5			70	1,200	August 20th.
42	18	126	35	245	25,000	15th of July.
43	8	303	174	62	7,500	Last Wednesday in June.
44	6	3,000		82	5,000	July 4th.
45	6	1,500		25	8,000	Wednesday before 4th of July.
46	5	900	69	62	6,105	Thursday before 4th of July.
47	16	3,500		450	19,500	June 29th, unless it be Sunday.
48	10	200	50	135	6,600	First Thursday in June.
49	5	103	11	54	8,470	Second Wednesday in June.
50	3			50	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
51	6	80	3	141	3,500	July 4th.
52	5	5	1	50	1,200	July 15th.
53	10	240	12	125	5,000	July 4th.
54	15	1,209	77	312	13,700	First Thursday in June.
55	4	155	32	81	5,000	Second Thursday in August.
56	5	42	14	76	5,000	Second Thursday in June.
57	6	124		70	2,000	Tuesday after 4th Monday in March.
58	8	3,000	3	120	21,800	First Monday in December.
59	8	769	83	182	15,500	First Wednesday in August.
60	5	132	17	69	4,500	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
61	5	138	16	115	1,700	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
62	7	74	17	106	3,000	Last Wednesday in July.
63	9	246		171	1,000	Wednesday after 2d Monday in July.
64	9	282	18	130	10,000	Thursday after 2d Monday in July.
65	5	140	7	85	4,000	Second Wednesday in July.
66	20	225		30	7,000	The 15th of October.
67	6	29	3	88	2,200	Fourth Thursday in July.
68	5	125	16	70	6,000	First Thursday in April.
69	8	113		173	4,400	Second Thursday in July.
70	3			16	300	Friday of 3d week in July.
71		14		56		
72	5	94	4	100	6,000	Last Wednesday in July.

	Name.	Place.	President.	Founded.
73	St. Peter and St. Paul,	Baton Rouge, La.	J. B. Chambenaust,	
74	Louisiana,	St. James, "	—— Defau,	
75	University of Louisiana,	New Orleans, "	Hon. T. H. McCaleb,	1849
76	Tusculum,	NearGreenville, Ten.	S. W. Doak, D. D.	1843
77	Washington,	Washington Co., "	E. T. Bard, A. M.	1795
78	University of Nashville,	Nashville, "	J. B. Lindsley, A. M.	1806
79	Franklin,	Near Nashville, "	Tolbert Fanning, A. M.	1844
80	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, "	Joseph Estabrook, A. M.	1792
81	Cumberland University,	Lebanon, "	Rev. T. C. Anderson, D. D.	1844
82	Jackson,	Columbia, "	B. F. Mitchell,	1833
83	Union,*	Murfreesboro', "	J. H. Eaton, LL. D.	1848
84	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ky.	M. C. Johnson, LL. D.,	1798
85	St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown, "	Rev. F. Coosemans, S. J.	1842
86	The Centre,	Danville, "	John C. Young, D. D.	1820
87	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, "	Rev. D. R. Campbell, A. M.	1840
88	Kentucky Military Institute,	Franklin Springs, "	Col. E. W. Morgan, *Sup.*	1846
89	Shelby,	Shelbyville, "	A. Guentz, P. D.	1841
90	Paducah,	Paducah, "	M. H. Fisk,	1852
91	Ohio University,	Athens, Ohio,	Solomon Howard, D. D.	1804
92	Miami University,	Oxford, "	J. W. Hall, D. D.	1809
93	Franklin,	New Athens, "	Rev. A. D. Clark,	1824
94	Western Reserve,	Hudson, "	Henry L. Hitchcock,	1826
95	Kenyon,†	Gambier, "	Lorin Andrews, A. M.	1827
96	Granville,*	Granville, "	Silas Bailey, D. D.	1831
97	Marietta,	Marietta, "	Israel W. Andrews, A. M.	1835
98	Oberlin College,	Oberlin, "	Rev. Charles G. Finney,	1833
99	St. Xavier,§	Cincinnati, "	George A. Carrell,	1840
100	Ohio Wesleyan University,‡	Delaware, "	Edward Thomson, D.D.	1843
101	Wittenberg,	Springfield, "	Samuel Sprechen, D. D.	1845
102	Urbana University,	Urbana, "	Milo G. Williams, *Dean*,	1850
103	Indiana State University,	Bloomington, Ind.	Rev. Alfred Ryors, D. D.	1816
104	Hanover College,	Hanover, "	T. E. Thomas, D. D.	1832
105	Wabash,	Crawfordsville, "	Charles White, D. D.	1834
106	Indiana Asbury University,‡	Greencastle, "	Daniel Curry, D. D.	1837
107	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Ill.	J. M. Sturtevant, D. D.	1830
108	Shurtleff,*	Upper Alton, "	Rev. N. N. Wood, D. D.	1835
109	McKendree,‡	Lebanon, "	Rev. A. W. Cummings, D. D.	1835
110	Knox,	Galesburg, "	Jonathan Blanchard,	1837
111	University of St. Louis,§	St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. J. B. Druyts,	1832
112	St. Vincent's,	Cape Girardeau, "	Rev. R. Henesy,	1843
113	Masonic,	Lexington, "	A. Patterson,	1844
114	Missouri University,	Columbia, "	Rev. James Shannon, A. M.	1841
115	St. Charles,‡	St. Charles, "	John W. Robinson,	1837
116	University of Michigan,	Ann Arbor, Mich.	H. P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D.	1837
117	St. Philip's,§	Near Detroit, "	Mr. Bowens,	1839
118	Wisconsin University,	Madison, Wisc.	John H. Lathrop, *Chancellor*,	1848
119	Beloit,	Beloit, Rock Co., "	Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, D. D.	1848
120	Carroll,	Waukesha, "	J. A. Savage,	
121	Lawrence University,	Appleton, "	—— Cooke,	
122	Milwaukee University,	Milwaukee, "		

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists;* thus (†), *Episcopalians;* thus (‡), *Methodists;* thus (§), *Catholics.* With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States is *Congregationalism;* of most of the others, *Presbyterianism.*

By Instructors, in the above table, is meant those connected with the undergraduates; and by *students*, except the Roman Catholic institutions and a few of the Colleges in the Southern and Western States, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing a professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department. Some of the Colleges above enumerated are not in full operation, and scarcely deserve a place in the table. The column of *Libraries* includes the number of volumes in the *College Libraries* and in the *Students' Libraries.*

The above table shows the condition of the colleges near January, 1854, and 1855. Returns have not been received from some of the colleges to so late date. Any one noticing errors or imperfections in the list is requested to send the necessary corrections to the editor.

	Inst-'ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Stu-dents.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
73	6		6	25		
74	8			32	3,000	
75	7					
76	2	10	2	36		Last Thursday in September.
77	3	116	38	22	1,800	Third Thursday in July.
78	7	432			10,207	In June.
79	6	51	2	106	3,600	July 4th.
80	5	122		57	4,500	First Wednesday in August.
81	6	43	20	164	4,337	Second Thursday in July.
82	5	50	8	75	4,100	St. John's Day (June 24th).
83	5	14	4	110	1,300	Third Wednesday in July.
84	8	610		25	14,000	Last Thursday in June.
85	17	218		80	2,000	Middle of July.
86	7	394	103	189	5,000	Last Thursday in June.
87	7	80	27	83	6,600	Last Thursday in June.
88	9	36		139		Third Monday in June.
89	6	4		44	300	June.
90				140		
91	5	146	41	41	4,600	First Wednesday in August.
92	8	555	175	113	11,500	First Thursday in July.
93	6	150	80	110	5,000	Last Wednesday in September.
94	7	196	58	26	8,451	Second Thursday in July.
95	5	187	58	63	10,500	First Wednesday in August.
96	5	60	10	44	7,000	Second Wednesday in July.
97	5	168	58	62	14,000	Last Thursday in July.
98	12	224	128	64	5,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
99	14	137	11	18	7,500	July 15th.
100	8	136	25	511	13,000	June 13th.
101	7			37	4,500	Third Wednesday in August.
102	6			102	1,140	June 19th.
103	6	200	40	37	4,200	First Wednesday in August.
104	6	152	91	100	5,000	First Wednesday in August.
105	7	74	24	43	6,400	Thursday nearest 25th of July.
106	8	120	3	120	4,000	Third Wednesday in July.
107	7	180	43	70	3,660	Last Thursday but one in June.
108	6	17	7	40	1,900	Fourth Thursday in June.
109	10	78	24	79	7,000	Third Wednesday in July.
110	7	32	5	56	3,300	Fourth Thursday in June.
111	18	25		225	15,000	July 15th.
112	10	85	7	3	5,600	Last Thursday in July.
113	4	12		140	500	Fourth Thursday in June.
114	8	200	1	180	1,700	July 4th.
115	4	17	21	20	900	Second Thursday in August.
116	10	130		150	10,000	Third Wednesday in July.
117	4			30	3,000	First Monday in October.
118	5			23	1,200	Fourth Wednesday in July.
119	6	8	1	30	2,500	Second Wednesday in July.
120						
121						
122						

Annual College Expenses.

Name.	Instruction.	Room-rent and other Coll. Exp.	Total College Charges.	Board.	Wood, Lights, and Washing.
Bowdoin,	$24.00	$22.00	$46.00	39 weeks, $58.50	$35.00
Dartmouth,	27.00	13.24	40.24	38 " 57.00	9.00
Harvard,	75.00	15.00	90.00	40 " 70-90.00	
Williams,	30.00	9.00	39.00	39 " 65.00	
Amherst,	30.00	15.00	45.00	40 " 60.00	17.00
Brown,	40.00	23.00	63.00	39 " 60.00	
Yale,	39.00	21.00	60.00	40 "90-120.00	20-40
Wesleyan,	36.00	11.25	47.25	39 " 58.50	20.00
Hamilton,	26.00	14.00	40.00	38 or 39 w. 68.00	
New Jersey,	50.00	28.14	78.14	40 weeks, 80.00	28.00
Dickinson,	33.00	14.00	47.00	43 " 75.25	22.75
University of Virginia,	75.00	23.00	98.00	44 " 110.00	20.00
North Carolina Univ.,	50.00	11.00	61.00	40 " 90.00	20.00
Transylvania,	40.00	12.00	52.00	40 " 100.00	25.00
Western Reserve,	30.00	11.00	41.00	42 " 50.00	12.00

2. Theological Schools.

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Commenced Operation.	No. Profes'rs.	Students near 1854 - 55.	Number educated.	Volumes in Library.
Bangor Theological Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Congregation.,	1816	3	37	202	7,000
Meth. Gen. Bib. Institute,	Concord, N. H.	Methodist,	1847	3	40		2,000
Gilmanton Theol. Seminary,	Gilmanton, "	Congregation.,	1835	3	23	69	4,300
N. Hampton Theol. Seminary,	New Hampton, "	Baptist,	1825	2	36		2,000
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Congregation.,	1807	5	101	1,006	21,259
Divinity School, Harv. Univ.,	Cambridge, "	Cong. Unit.,	1816	2	14	295	3,000
Theological Institution,	Newton, "	Baptist,	1825	4	33	201	5,500
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	New Haven, Conn.	Congregation.,	1822	4	24	650	900
Theol. Inst. of Connecticut,	East Windsor, "	"	1834	3	17	151	5,000
Theol. Inst. Episc. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Episcop.,	1817	5	58	430	11,963
Union Theological Seminary,	" "	Presbyterian,	1836	5	106	211	18,000
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, "	"	1821	4	30	580	6,000
Hamilton Lit. and Theol. Inst.,	Hamilton, "	Baptist,	1820	2	16	248	8,000
Rochester Theol. Seminary,	Rochester, "	"	1850	2	29	6	3,000
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, "	Lutheran,	1816	2	5	52	1,250
Theol. Sem. Ass. Ref. Church,	Newburg, "	Ass. Ref. Ch.,	1836	1	11	143	3,200
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Church,	N. Brunswick, N.J.	Dutch Ref.,	1784	3	25	179	7,000
Theol. Sem. Presbyt. Church,	Princeton, "	Presbyterian,	1812	5	153	1,626	11,000
Seminary, Lutheran Church,	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. Luth.,	1825	3	20	250	10,000
German Reformed,	Mercersburg, "	Germ. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theol. Seminary,	Alleghany T., "	Presbyterian,	1828	2	48	252	6,000
Theological School,	Canonsburg, "	Asso. Church,	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, "	Asso. Ref.,	1828	3	35	85	1,500
Western Theological School,	Meadville, "	Cong. Unit.,	1844	4	40	9	8,000
Theological Seminary,	Philadelphia, "	Ref. Presbyt.,		3	13		
Episc. Theol. School of Va.,	Fairfax Co., Va.	Prot. Episcop.,	1822	4	41	294	6,500
Union Theological Seminary,	Prince Ed. Co., "	Presbyterian,	1824	3	20	175	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, "	Baptist,	1832	3	67		1,000
Theological Seminary,	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyterian,	1831	5	40	176	5,296
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, "	Lutheran,	1835	2	10	20	1,800
Furman Theological Seminary,	Fairfield Dist., "	Baptist,	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Mercer Theological Seminary,	Penfield, Ga.	"	1844	2	6	11	2,200
Howard Theol. Institution,	Marion, Ala.	"	1843	1	13	3	1,000
Western Bap. Theol. Institut.,	Covington, Ky.	"	1840	4	18	9	2,000
Southwest Theol. Seminary,	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian,	1821	2	24	90	6,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	"	1829	3	36	257	10,500
Theol. Dep. Kenyon College,	Gambier, "	Prot. Episcop.,	1828	4	10	71	5,200
Theol. Dep. Wes. Res. College,	Hudson, "	Presbyterian,	1830	3	14		79
Granville Theol. Department,	Granville, "	Baptist,	1832	2	8		500
Oberlin Theol. Department,	Oberlin, "	Congregation,	1835	3	23	135	300
Theol. Sem. Ass. Ref. Church,	Oxford, "	Asso. Ref.,	1839	1	12	31	1,500
Wittenberg,	Springfield, "	Christian,	1845	2	8		
New Albany Theol. Seminary,	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian,	1832	3	15	156	4,000
Alton Theological Seminary,	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist,	1835				

3. Law Schools.

Place.	Name.	Professors.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.,	Harvard University,	3	111
New Haven, Conn.,	Yale College,	2	25
Albany, N. Y.,	University of Albany,	3	50
Clinton, N. Y.,	Hamilton College,	1	10
Princeton, N. J.,	College of New Jersey,	3	8
Carlisle, Pa.,	Dickinson College,	1	9
Williamsburg, Va.,	William and Mary College,	1	32
Albemarle Co., Va.,	University of Virginia,	2	98
Chapel Hill, N. C.,	North Carolina University,	1	10
Tuscaloosa, Ala.,	Alabama University,	1	
New Orleans, La.	University of Louisiana,	3	
Nashville, Tenn.,	University of Nashville,	2	
Lexington, Ky.,	Transylvania University,	3	
Louisville, Ky.,	University of Louisville,	3	
Lebanon, Tenn.,	Cumberland University,	3	100
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Cincinnati College,	3	
Bloomington, Ind.,	Indiana State University,	2	18
Greencastle, Ind.,	Indiana Asbury University,	1	

4. Medical Schools.

Name.	Place.	Found-ded.	Prof.	Stu.	Grad-uates.	Lectures commence.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick, Me.	1820	6	67	682	Middle of February.
N. H. Medical School,	Hanover, N. H.	1798	6	62	850	First week in Aug.
Castleton Medical College,	Castleton, Vt.	1818	7	104	555	4th Thurs. in Aug.
Med. Dep. Univ. Vt.,	Burlington, Vt.	1821	6	27	120	1st Th. in March.
Vermont Medical College,	Woodstock, Vt.	1835	8	91	350	1st Th. in March.
Medical School, Harv. Univ.,	Boston, Mass.	1782	6	104	699	1st Wed. in Nov.
Berkshire Medical School,	Pittsfield, "	1823	5	103	473	1st Th. in Sept.
Medical Inst. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	1813	6	46	689	September.
Coll. Phys. & Surg., N. Y.,	N. York, N. Y.	1807	6	219	852	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dept. Hobart Coll.,	Geneva, "	1835	6	12	532	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med. Faculty, Univ. N. Y.,	N. York, "	1841	11	280	1,184	3d Mon. in Oct.
Albany Medical College,	Albany, "	1839	8	114	58	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.,	Philadel., Pa.	1765	7	450	5,316	1st Mon. in Nov.
Jefferson Medical College,	" "	1824	7	514	2,036	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Penn. College.	" "	1839	7	150	56	11th October.
Philadelphia Coll. of Med.,	" "		7	75	250	
Med. School, Univ. Md.,	Baltimore, Md.	1807	6	100	909	October 31st.
Washington Med. College,	" "	1827	6	25		1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. School, Columb. Coll.,	Washington,	1825	6	40	81	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Georgetown Coll.	Wash'ton, D. C.	1850	8			1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. School, Univ. Va.,	Charlottesville,	1819	4	96		1st October.
Med. Dep. Hamp.-Sid. Coll.,	Richmond, Va.	1838	7	90	40	October 13.
Winchester Med. College,	Winchester, "		5			1st Mon. in Oct.
Med. Coll. State of S. C.,	Charleston, S. C.	1833	8	158		2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. College of Georgia,	Augusta, Ga.	1830	7	115	124	2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Univ. Louisiana,	N. Orleans, La.	1835	7	188		3d Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Univ. Nashville,	Nashville, Ten.	1850	9	294	373	1st Mon. in Oct.
Med. Dep. Transylv. Univ.,	Lexington, Ky.	1818			1,351	
Med. Dep. Univ. Louisville,	Louisville, "	1837			53	
Med. Dep. West. Reserve Col.	Cleveland, Oh.	1844	6	160	631	1st Wed. in Nov.
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati, "	1819	8	130	331	1st Mon. in Nov.
West. Coll. Homœpath. Med.	Cleveland, "	1850	8	62	17	1st Mon. in Nov.
Starling Medical College,	Columbus, "	1847	8	124	53	1st Mon. in Nov.
Rush Medical College,	Chicago, Ill.	1842	6	70	16	1st Mon. in Nov.
University of Michigan,	Ann Arbor,	1837	7	131	200	1st Wed. in Oct.
Med. Dep. of St. Louis Univ.,	St. Louis, Mo.	1836	9	138	141	November 1st.
Med. Dep. of Missouri Univ.,	Columbia, "	1846	7	103	13	1st Mon. in Nov.

XIX. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. — November 8, 1855.

Members, *ex Officio.*

Franklin Pierce,
William L. Marcy,
James Guthrie,
Jefferson Davis,
James C. Dobbin,
James Campbell,
Caleb Cushing,
Roger B. Taney,
Charles Mason,
John T. Towers.

Board of Regents.

Vice-President of the United States,
Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice United States,
John T. Towers, Mayor of Washington,
James A. Pearce, U. S. Senator,
James M. Mason, " "
Stephen A. Douglas, " "
James Meacham, U. S. Representative,
Wm. H. English, U. S. Representative,
David Stuart, " "
Gideon Hawley, N. Y., } Citizens,
Richard Rush, Penn., } Citizens,
John M. Berrien, Ga., } Citizens,
A. Dallas Bache, } Members of
Joseph G. Totten, } Nat. Inst.

Officers.

The President of the United States, *ex Officio Presiding Officer.*
The Vice-President of the United States, *ex Officio Second Presiding Officer.*
Roger B. Taney, *Chancellor.*
Joseph Henry, LL. D., *Secretary.*
Spencer F. Baird, *Assistant Secretary.*
Wm. J. Rhees, *Assistant.*
W. W. Seaton, *Treasurer.*

Executive Committee.

Joseph G. Totten, A. Dallas Bache, James A. Pearce.

Honorary Members.

Robert Hare, Washington Irving, Benjamin Silliman, Parker Cleaveland

XX. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.*
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955	501,793	583,169
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
Vermont,	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,652	291,948	314,120
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665	309,978	370,792
New York,	340,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Delaware,	59,098	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,642	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
North Carolina,	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	415,715	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823	691,392	906,185
Florida,	. .	. .	. .	. .	34,730	54,477	87,445
Alabama,	. .	. .	20,845	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623
Mississippi,	. .	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Louisiana,	. .	. .	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762
Texas,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	212,592
Arkansas,	. .	. .	. .	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897
Tennessee,	30,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405
Ohio,	. .	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329
Michigan,	. .	. .	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Indiana,	. .	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416
Illinois,	. .	. .	12,282	55,211	157,455	476,183	851,470
Missouri,	. .	. .	20,845	66,586	140,445	383,702	682,044
Wisconsin,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	30,945	305,391
Iowa,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	43,112	192,214
Dist. of Columbia,	. .	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
California,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	92,597
Total,	3,929,872	5,305,962	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,920	17,063,353	23,191,876

XXI. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.*
Maine,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire,	158	8	0	0	0	1	0
Vermont,	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	952	381	103	48	17	5	0
Connecticut,	2,759	951	310	97	25	17	0
New York,	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	75	4	0
New Jersey,	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254	674	†236
Pennsylvania,	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64	0
Delaware,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605	2,290
Maryland,	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294	89,737	90,368
Virginia,	203,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757	448,987	472,528
North Carolina,	100,572	133,296	168,824	295,017	235,601	245,817	288,548
South Carolina,	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401	327,038	384,984
Florida,	. .	. .	. .	. .	15,501	25,717	39,310
Georgia,	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531	280,944	381,682
Alabama,	. .	. .	. .	41,879	117,549	253,532	342,844
Mississippi,	. .	3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211	309,878
Louisiana,	. .	. .	34,660	69,064	109,588	168,452	244,809
Texas,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	58,161
Arkansas,	. .	. .	. .	1,617	4,576	19,935	47,100
Tennessee,	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	183,059	239,459
Kentucky,	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	182,258	210,981
Ohio,	. .	. .	. .	. .	0	3	0
Michigan,	. .	. .	24	. .	32	0	0
Indiana,	. .	135	237	190	0	3	0
Illinois,	. .	. .	168	117	747	331	0
Missouri,	. .	. .	3,011	10,222	25,081	58,240	87,422
Wisconsin,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	11	0
Iowa,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16	0
California,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0
Dist. of Columbia,	. .	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694	3,687
Total,	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031	2,487,355	3,204,313

* No slaves are returned in the Territories of Minnesota, New Mexico, and Oregon; in Utah 26 are returned; for their population, see p. 215.

† Apprentices by the State act to abolish slavery, of April 18, 1846.

XXII. SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Population of the United States according to the Seventh Census, and Representatives in Congress.*

States.	White Population.	Free Color'd Population.	Total Free.	Slaves.	Federal Representative Population.	No. of Representatives.	Gain or loss fm. last Cens.	Fractions over.
Maine,	581,813	1,356	583,169		583,169	6	—1	22,631
New Hampshire,	317,456	520	317,976		317,976	3	—1	37,707
Vermont,	313,402	718	314,120		314,120	3	—1	33,851
Massachusetts,	985,450	9,064	994,514		994,514	11	+1	†60,284
Rhode Island,	143,875	3,670	147,545		147,545	2		†54,122
Connecticut,	363,099	7,693	370,792		370,792	4		†90,523
New York,	3,048,325	49,069	3,097,394		3,097,394	33	—1	14,435
New Jersey,	465,513	23,820	489,333	222	489,466	5		22,351
Pennsylvania,	2,258,463	53,323	2,311,786		2,311,786	25	+1	†69,634
Delaware,	71,169	18,073	89,242	2,290	90,616	1		
Maryland,	417,943	74,723	492,666	90,368	546,886	6		†79,771
Virginia,	894,800	54,333	949,133	472,528	1,232,649	13	—2	18,150
North Carolina,	553,028	27,463	580,491	288,548	753,619	8	—1	6,235
South Carolina,	274,567	8,956	283,523	384,984	514,513	6	—1	†47,398
Georgia,	521,572	2,931	524,503	381,682	753,512	8		6,128
Florida,	47,211	924	48,135	39,309	71,720	1		
Alabama,	426,486	2,293	428,779	342,892	634,514	7		†73,976
Mississippi,	295,718	930	296,648	309,878	482,574	5	+1	15,495
Louisiana,	255,491	17,462	272,953	244,809	419,838	4		46,146
Texas,	154,034	397	154,431	58,161	189,327	2		2,481
Arkansas,	162,189	608	162,797	47,100	191,057	2	+1	4,211
Tennessee,	756,753	6,401	763,154	239,460	906,830	10	—1	†66,023
Kentucky,	761,417	10,007	771,424	210,981	898,012	10		†57,205
Missouri,	592,004	2,618	594,622	87,422	647,075	7	+2	†86,537
Ohio,	1,955,108	25,319	1,980,427		1,980,427	21		18,544
Michigan,	395,097	2,557	397,654		397,654	4	+1	23,962
Indiana,	977,628	10,788	988,416		988,416	11	+1	†54,186
Illinois,	846,035	5,435	851,470		851,470	9	+2	10,663
Wisconsin,	304,758	633	305,391		305,391	3		25,122
Iowa,	191,879	335	192,214		192,214	2		5,368
California,	91,632	965	92,597		92,597	‡2		
Total,	19,423,915	423,384	19,847,301	3,200,634	21,767,673	234		
Dist. of Columbia,	38,027	9,973	48,000	3,687				
Minnesota,	6,038	39	6,077					
New Mexico,	61,530	17	61,547					
Oregon,	13,088	206	13,294					
Utah,	11,330	24	11,354	26				
Total,	19,553,928	433,643	19,987,573	3,204,347				

Recapitulation.

	Total Free Population in 1840.	Slaves in 1840.	Total Free Population in 1850.	Slaves in 1850.	Representative Pop. in 1850.	Rep. in 1850	Gain or loss.
Free States,	9,654,865	1,102	13,434,798	222	13,436,931	143	+1
Slaveholding States,	7,290,719	2,481,532	6,412,503	3,200,412	8,330,742	90	—1
Districts and Territories,	117,769	4,721	140,272	3,713			
Total,	17,063,353	2,487,355	19,987,573	3,204,347	21,767,673	233	

* The aggregate representative population (21,767,673), divided by 233, — the number of representatives established by law, — gives 93,423 as the ratio of apportionment among the several States. But this gives only 220 members, leaving 13 to be assigned to the States having the largest residuary fractions.

† In the column of fractions, those marked thus, †, entitle the State to an additional Representative, who is included in the number given the State in the column of Representatives.

‡ By the act of July 30, 1852, an additional Representative is assigned to California, making the whole number of Representatives 234. The ratio of representation remains unchanged. The last published census tables differ slightly from the above, but as the apportionment of representation is made by the above table, it is continued.

XXIII. POPULATION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES,

According to the several Censuses of the United States.

Cities.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.*	1850.
Portland, Me.,		3,677	7,169	8,581	12,601	15,218		20,815
Bangor, "			850	1,221	2,867	8,627		14,432
Manchester, N. H.,			615	761	877	3,235		13,932
Boston, Mass.,	18,038	24,027	32,250	43,298	61,392	93,383	114,366	136,881
Lowell, "					6,474	20,796	28,841	33,383
Springfield, "			2,767	3,914	6,784	10,985		11,766
Salem, "	7,921	9,457	12,613	12,721	13,886	15,082		20,264
Worcester, "						7,497		17,049
Providence, R. I.,		7,614	10,071	11,767	16,832	23,171		41,513
New Haven, Ct.,			5,772	7,147	10,180	14,890		20,345
Hartford, "			3,955	4,726	7,074	12,793		13,555
New York, N. Y.,	33,131	60,489	96,373	123,706	203,007	312,710	371,102	515,547
Brooklyn, "		3,298	4,402	7,175	12,042	36,233	59,566	96,838
Albany, "	3,498	5,349	9,356	12,630	24,238	33,721	41,139	50,763
Buffalo, "			1,508	2,095	8,653	18,213	29,773	42,261
Rochester, "				1,502	9,269	20,191	25,265	36,403
Williamsburg, "					1,620	5,680		30,780
Troy, "			3,885	5,264	11,401	19,334	21,709	28,785
Syracuse, "						6,502		22,271
Utica, "				2,972	8,323	12,782		17,565
Newark, N. J.,				6,507	10,953	17,290	34,140	38,894
Paterson, "						7,596		11,334
Philadelphia,† Pa.,	42,520	70,287	96,664	108,116	167,188	258,037		408,762
Pittsburg, "		1,565	4,768	7,248	12,542	21,115		46,601
Baltimore, Md.,	13,503	26,614	46,555	62,738	80,625	102,313		169,054
Washington, D. C.,		3,210	8,208	13,247	18,827	23,364		40,001
Richmond, Va.,		5,537	9,735	12,046	16,060	20,153		27,570
Charleston, S. C.,	16,359	18,712	24,711	24,480	30,289	29,261		42,985
Savannah, Ga.,				7,523	9,748	11,214		15,312
Mobile, Ala.,					3,194	12,672		20,515
Nashville, Tenn.,					5,566	6,929		10,478
Louisville, Ky.,			1,357	4,012	10,352	21,210		43,194
Cincinnati, Ohio,		750	2,540	9,644	24,831	46,338		115,436
Columbus, "					2,435	6,048		17,882
Cleveland, "			547	606	1,076	6,071		17,034
Detroit, Mich.,				1,422	2,222	9,102		21,019
Chicago, Ill.,						4,479		29,963
Milwaukee, Wis.,						1,700		20,061
St. Louis, Mo.,				4,598	5,852	16,469	63,491	77,860
New Orleans, La.,			17,242	27,176	46,310	102,193		116,375
San Francisco, Cal.,								15,000

XXIV. MINT.

It is lawful for any person to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and, if of the standard of the United States, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it has been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining, toughening, and alloying the same; an accurate account of which expense, on every deposit kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which are accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint with the Treasurer of the United States.

Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. R. Snowden, *Director*,	$3,500	James C. Booth, *Melter and*	
Daniel Sturgeon, *Treasurer*,	2,000	*Refiner*,	$2,000
George K. Childs, *Chief Coiner*,	2,000	W. E. Dubois, *Assist. Assayer*,	1,500
Jacob R. Eckfeldt, *Assayer*,	2,000	John H. Taylor, *Assist. Melter*	
Jas. B. Longacre, *Engraver*,	2,000	*and Refiner*,	1,500

* By the State Census of this year. † Including the County.

Officers of the Branch at New Orleans, La.

	Salary.		Salary.
Charles Bienvenu, *Superint.*,	$ 2,500	A. J. Guivot, *Coiner*,	$ 2,000
Howard Millspaugh, *Assayer*,	2,000	James Brewer, *Treasurer*,	4,000
M. F. Bonzano, *Melter & Refiner*,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at Dahlonega, Ga.

J. M. Patton, *Sup. and Treas.*,	$ 2,000	John D. Field, Jr., *Coiner*,	$ 1,500
Isaac L. Todd, *Assayer*,	1,500		

Officers of the Branch at Charlotte, N. C.

G. W. Caldwell, *Sup. & Treas.*,	$ 2,000	Emmor Graham, *Coiner*,	$ 1,500
John H. Gibbon, *Assayer*,	1,500		

Officers of the Branch at San Francisco.

L. A. Birdsall, *Superintendent*,	$ 4,500	J. M. Eckfeldt, *Coiner*,	$ 3,000
J. R. Snyder, *Treasurer*,	4,500	A. Harargthy, *Melter and*	
Conrad Wiegand, *Assayer*,	3,000	*Refiner*,	3,500

Assay Office, New York.

S. F. Butterworth, *Superint.*,	$ 3,500	Clarence Morfit, *Assist. Melter*	
John Torry, *Assayer*,	3,000	*and Refiner*,	$ 2,000
Edward N. Kent, *Melt. & Ref*,	3,000	Andrew Mason, *Assist. Assayer*,	2,000

1. *Statement of the Deposits for Coinage, at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, and the Assay Office, during the Year* 1854.

Gold.		Silver.	
Foreign Coins,	$ 250,657.85	Deposited, including purchases,	$ 5,543,554.99
Foreign Bullion,	511,610 65	United States Bullion, parted from gold,	328,198.83
United States Coin, old standard,	7,936.67	Total of Silver,	$ 5,871,753.82
United States Bullion,	57,258,160 09		
Total of Gold,	$ 58,028,365.26		

Total Gold and Silver Deposits,	$ 63,900,119.08
Less imported Bullion, re-deposited at the Mint from San Francisco Branch Mint and the Assay Office,	8,041,137.03
Total,	$ 55,858,982.05

2. *Statement of the Coinage of the Mint and Branches, and of the Assay Office, in the Year* 1854.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.			Silver.		
Double Eagles,	902,617	$ 18,052,340.00	Dollars,	33,140	$ 33,140
Eagles,	230,576	2,305,760.00	Half-Dollars,	8,222,000	4,111,000
Half-Eagles,	302,639	1,513,195.00	Quarter-Dollars,	13,864,000	3,466,000
Three-Dollars,	163,738	491,214.00	Dimes,	6,240,000	624,000
Quarter-Eagles,	758,559	1,896,397.50	Half-Dimes,	7,300,000	365,000
Dollars,	1,657,012	1,657,012.00	Three-cent Pieces,	671,000	20,130
Fine Bars,	5,952	20,537,172.92	Total silver,	36,330,140	8,619,270
Unparted Bars,	2,264	5,641,504.05			
Total Gold,	4,023,357	$ 52,094,595.47			
Copper.			Total Coinage, including Fine and unparted Bars,	44,645,011	$ 60,756,503.82
Cents,	4,236,156	42,361.56			
Half-Cents,	55,358	276.79			
Total Copper,	4,291,514	$ 42,638.35			

From Sept. 30, 1854, to Sept. 30, 1855, there were coined 1,063,020 double eagles, 155,701 eagles, 259,165 half-eagles, 84,295 three-dollar pieces, 331,080 quarter-eagles, 1,479,592 gold dollars. The value of the gold coined in fine bars was $ 18,408,686.91; in unparted bars, $ 3,675,477.05. The total gold coinage in value for this period was $ 48,857,575 96; the total silver coinage, $ 3,402,917.60; the total copper coinage, $ 15,454.95. The whole number of pieces coined in this period was 17,337,040. Their value was $ 52,275,948.50. The entire deposit of domestic gold at the mint and branches to the close of 1854 was $ 273,609,355, of which $ 264,250,013 were from California.

3. *Coinage of the Mint of the United States, from* 1792, *including the Coinage of the Branch Mints from the Commencement of their Operations in* 1838.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Whole Coinage.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793 – 95	$ 71,485.00	$ 370,683.80	$ 11,373.00	1,834,420	$ 453,541.80
1796	102,727.50	79,077.50	10,324.40	1,219,370	192,129.40
1797	103,422.50	12,591.45	9,510.34	1,095,165	125,524.29
1798	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	1,368,241	545,698.00
1799	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	1,365,681	645,906.68
1800	317,760.00	221,296.00	29,279.40	3,337,972	571,335.40
1801	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	1,571,390	510,956.37
1802	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	3,615,869	516,075.83
1803	253,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	2,780,830	370,698.53
1804	253,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	2,046,839	371,827.94
1805	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	2,260,361	333,239.48
1806	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	1,815,409	801,084.00
1807	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	2,731,345	1,044,595.96
1808	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	2,935,888	982,055.00
1809	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	2,861,834	884,752.53
1810	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	3,056,418	1,155,868.50
1811	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,649,570	1,108,740.95
1812	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	2,761,646	1,115,219.50
1813	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,755,331	1,102,275.50
1814	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	1,833,859	642,535.80
1815	3,175.00	17,308.00		69,867	20,483.00
1816		28,575.75	28,209.82	2,888,135	56,785.57
1817		607,783.50	39,484.00	5,163,967	647,267.50
1818	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	5,537,084	1,345,064.50
1819	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	5,074,723	1,425,325.00
1820	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	6,492,509	1,864,786.20
1821	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	3,139,249	1,018,977.45
1822	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	3,813,788	915,509.89
1823	72,425.00	895,550.00		2,166,485	967,975.00
1824	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	4,786,894	1,858,297.00
1825	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	5,178,760	1,735,894.00
1826	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	5,774,434	2,110,679.25
1827	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,557.32	9,097,845	3,024,342.32
1828	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	6,196,853	1,741,381.24
1829	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	7,674,501	2,306,875.50
1830	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	8,357,191	3,155,620.00
1831	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	11,792,284	3,923,473.60
1832	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	9,128,387	3,401,055.00
1833	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	10,307,790	3,765,710.00
1834	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	11,637,643	7,388,423.00
1835	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	15,996,342	5,668,667.00
1836	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	13,719,333	7,764,900.00
1837	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	13,010,721	3,299,898.00
1838	1,809,595.00	2,333,243.00	53,702.00	15,780,311	4,206,540.00
1839	1,355,885.00	2,189,296.00	31,286.61	11,811,594	3,576,467.61
1840	1,675,302.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	10,558,240	3,426,632.50
1841	1,091,597.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	8,811,968	2,240,321.17
1842	1,834,170.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	11,743,153	4,190,754.40
1843	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	4,640,582	11,967,830.70
1844	2,230.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	9,051,834	7,687,767.52
1845	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	1,806,196	5,668,595.54
1846	4,034,177.00	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	10,133,515	6,633,965.00
1847	20,221,335.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	15,392,344	22,657,671.69
1848	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	12,649,790	5,879,720.49
1849	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	12,666,659	11,164,695.82
1850	31,981,733.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	14,588,220	33,892,301 00
1851	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	28,701,958	63,488,524.93
1852	56,846,187.50	1,309,555.00	50,630.94	32,964,019	58,206,373.44
1853	55,213,907.00	9,077,571.00	67,059 78	76,484,062	64,358,537.78
1854	52,094,595.47	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	44,645,011	60,756,503.82
Total,	344,100,117.47	97,228,357.90	1,556,175.52	553,331,179	441,884,650.89

XXV. RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table gives the names of the principal railroads in the United States, and their condition near January, 1855. The roads of less importance are put together under the item "Other roads"; and against that line, in the column headed State, is given the aggregate length of railroads in the State. The length of each road includes the branches, but not the double track. When a road is in two or more States, it is put in the list in the State in which the greater portion of it lies.

State.	Name of Road.	Length.	Capital Stock paid in.	Debt. Funded and Floating.	Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Receipts in 1854.	Expenses of working in 1854.
		Miles.	$	$	$	$	$
Maine,	Androscoggin,	20.00	91,192	234,000	343,317	32,000	
	Androscoggin & Kennebec,	55.00	854,676	1,154,800	2,196,335	183,899	100,000
	Kennebec and Portland,	81 50	1,146,019	1,511,939	2,613,411	217,358	
	Penobscot and Kennebec,	55.00					
	Portland, Saco, & Portsm'th	52.00	1,378,600	108,000	1,315,977	280,168	
	Grand Trunk (Port. Dist.),	162.00	1,800,000	3,503,811	6,019,930	470,649	
470.25	Other roads,	44.75					
N. H.	Eastern in N. Hampshire,	16.80	492,500	15,410	512,348		
	Boston, Concord, & Montr'l.	93.00	1,508,093	998,279	2,364,197	150,000	80,000
	Concord,	34.50	1,500,000		1,500,000	352,033	216,770
	Portsmouth and Concord,	47.00	1,098,490	580,000	533,217		
	Manchester & Lawrence,	27.00	800,000	216,000	981,121	70,000	65,000
	Northern,	82.00	3,068,400	494,000	3,068,400	422,801	210,495
	Sullivan (B. Falls to Windsor, Vt.),	25.50					
502.30	Other roads,	176.50					
Vermont	Rutland,	120.00	2,233,376	4,149,643	4,545,795	639,832	521,889
	Vermont Central,	118.00	5,000,000	4,152,459	8,402,055	722,326	490,297
	Vermont and Canada,	48.00					
	Rutland to Albany,	94.00					
	Rutland to Troy,	84.00					
	Connecticut & Passump. R.,	61.00	984,600	800,000	1,784,253	182,397	105,746
556.00	Other roads,	31.00					
Mass.	Amherst and Belchertown,	19 50	193,000	90,763	290,077	18,112	18,082
	Boston and Lowell,	27.64	1,830,000	300,510	2,168,933	442,492	338,317
	Boston and Maine,	83.05	4,076,974	150,000	4,179,535	906.790	485,229
	Boston & N. York Central,	74.50	2,234,600	1,273,049	3,310,948	102,352	60,017
	Boston and Providence,	55.50	3,160,000	428,175	3,611,822	544,830	335.704
	Boston and Worcester,	63.63	4,500,000	587,554	4,856,371	962,895	610,756
	Cape Cod,	47.14	652,522	268,482	963,975	102,140	50,481
	Cheshire,	53.64	2,083,825	946,920	3,161,997	372,893	241,877
	Connecticut River,	52.35	1,591,110	254,044	1,802,245	277,771	174.829
	Eastern,	60.01	2,853,000	2,850,325	4,447,460	730,270	383,845
	Fitchburg,	67.78	3,540,000	334,993	3,730,965	704.639	647,920
	Lowell and Lawrence,	12.35	200,000	140,000	363.658	56,136	32,313
	Nashua and Lowell,	14.58	600,000	16,000	654,603	191,887	136,010
	New Bedford and Taunton,	21.37	500,000	none,	533,954	198,491	141,958
	Norwich and Worcester,	64.00	2,122,300	753,026	2,596.488	332,754	229,174
	Old Colony, & Fall River,	87.25	3,015,100	314,835	3,362,949	649,656	506.855
	Peterboro and Shirley,	23.00	212,000	27,154	264,601	Run by Fitch. R R	
	Pittsfield & North Adams,	18.65	450,000		443,678	50,895	25,376
	Providence & Worcester,	43.41	1,522,200	351,500	1,843,333	316,616	246.008
	Salem and Lowell,	16.88	243,305	137,488	373,879	67,452	65,317
	Taunton Branch,	11.10	250,000	none,	307,136	171.811	139,661
	Vermont & Massachusetts,	77.00	2,232,541	1,046,627	3,207,868	275.523	219.140
	Western,	155.40	5,150,000	5,689,520	9,953.259	1,763.944	1,332.687
	Worcester and Nashua,	45 69	1,141,000	218,244	1,394,703	209,119	126,159
1,437.67	Other roads,	237.25					
R. Island,	Providence & Stonington,	50.00			1,508,000		
65.50	Prov., Warren, & Bristol,	15.50					
Conn.	N. Haven, H., & Springfield,	62.00	2,350,000	948,000	3,295,636	757,651	369,422
	New Haven & New York,	62.50	2,992,450	2,252,647	4,980,407	906,018	670,407
	N. Haven & New London,	50.00	738,258	735,165	1,450,316	103,986	59.618

State.	Name of Road.	Length.	Capital Stock paid in.	Debt, Funded and Floating.	Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Receipts in 1854.	Expenses of working in 1854.
		Miles.	$	$	$	$	$
Conn.	New London, Willimantic, and Palmer,	66.00	508,600	1,007,827	1,527,828	137,060	133,343
	Housatonic,	110.00	2,000,000	474,177	2 429,066	330,792	312,261
	Hartford, Prov., & Fishkill,	122 75	1,899,115	1,719,561	3,730 551	166,212	72,019
	N. Haven & Northampton,	55.00	922,500	500,000	1,400,000	139,622	79,967
	Naugatuck,	62.00	1,031,800	573,995	1,577,167	238,266	269.743
624 75	Other roads,	34.50					
N. York,	Albany, Northern,	36.00	439,004	1,300,000			
	Albany & W. Stockbridge,	38.25	1,000,000	930,895	1,930,895		
	Buffalo, Corning, & N. Y.,	100.25	1,432,766	1,402,244	2,597,964	118,451	41,248
	Buffalo and N. York City,	92.50	798,439	2,587,849	3,401,868	254,770	117,826
	Buffalo & Niagara Falls,	22.00	564,117	55,000	720,905		
	Buffalo and State Line,	81.00	1,300,000	1,030,000	2,343,850	472,940	147,393
	Canandaigua and Elmira,	46.75	434,096	898,585	1,269,928	192,855	64,351
	Cayuga and Susquehanna,	35.00	687,000	531,318	1,093,624	114.220	32 261
	Hudson River,	144.00	3,757,892	8,933,804	12,391,361	1,753,986	805,813
	Long Island,	86 25	1,875,148	626,959	2,518,261	295,953	99,176
	New York Central,	533.75	23,067,415	11,947,121	25,907,374	5,918,334	1,589,312
	New York and Erie,	464.00	10,023,959	25,126,670	33,439,431	5,351,039	1,474,239
	New York and Harlem,	132.87	5,716,050	3,527,595	8,127,399	935,061	531,405
	Northern,	119.00	1,611,527	4,522,413	5,435,565	600,313	179,608
	Oswego and Syracuse,	37.50	374,920	219,595	677,754	106,13[illegible]	25,372
	Rensselaer and Saratoga,	25.25	610,000	140,000	888,183		
	Saratoga and Schenectady,	22.00	300.000	114,000	478,591	231,349	83,185
	Saratoga and Washington,	54.25	899,900	1,053,234	1,891,993	183,959	78,502
	Syracuse & Binghampton,	71.00	731.615	1,118,752	1,636,117		
	Watertown and Rome,	97.00	1,370,378	809,000	2,040,544	384,782	130,244
2,286.62	Other roads.*	48.00					
N. Jer.	Camden and Amboy,	100.25	1,500.000		4,763,185	1,682,486	1,130,029
	Central,	64.00	2,000,000	1,632,085	3.632.085	378,145	197,349
	Belvidere, Del., & Flemingt.	62 00	1,149,521	1,164,159	2,388,359	124,301	79,476
	Morris and Essex,	62.00	1,155,715	521,982	1,549,622	235,596	134,216
	New Jersey,	31.00	3,253,925	798,597	3,239,593	824,033	383,585
	Camden and Atlantic,	60.00	240,125	1,269,223	1,499,186	69,674	61,760
444.25	Other roads,	65.00					
Penn.	Philadelphia and Trenton,	30.00	500,000				
	Phil., Wilmington, & Balt.	99.00	5,000,000	2.400,000	6,550,000	930,370	563,684
	Philadelphia and Reading,	93.00	7,496,332	9,727,800		3,781,640	
	Columbia and Col. Branch,	100.00				821,525	390,762
	Harrisburg and Lancaster,	38.00					
	Pennsylvania,	257.00					
	Cumberland Valley,	56.00					
	Dauphin & Susquehanna,	59.00					
	Del., Lackawanna & West.,	85 00					
	Cat., Williamsport & Erie,	119 00					
	Williamsport and Elmira,	78 00					
	Ohio and Pennsylvania,	187.00					
	Phil., Germant'n, & Norris.	33.00				254,718	195,000
1,639.75	Other roads,	450 75					
Del.	Newcastle & Frenchtown,	17 00					
22 00	Newcastle & Wilmington,	5 00					
Md.	Baltimore and Ohio,	386.00	13,118,902	12,856.554	22,760,205	3,711,454	2,110,363
	Washington Branch,	31.00	1,650,000	159,811	1,650,000	402,635	195,281
	Baltimore & Susquehanna,	85 00					
515.00	Other roads,	43 00					
Va.†	†Central,	144 00	2,977,500		3,503,981	286,730	164,196
	Greenesville & Roanoke,	18.00				28,442	21,934
	†Manassa's Gap.	61.00			1,064,440	583,068	580,349
	†Orange and Alexandria,	97.00	1.087,335	650,000		171.198	18.43

* There were besides in New York, near January, 1855, roads surveyed and located, and most of them in progress of construction, of the length of 1,620.50 miles; of which 122.15 miles were completed.

† The length of the Virginia roads is given as they were in September, 1855. The roads marked thus (†) are not finished. When completed, 287 miles of road will be added to the total given above. There were also 733 miles of other roads in progress of construction, and in different degrees of forwardness, in September, 1855.

State.	Name of Road.	Length.	Capital Stock paid in.	Debt Funded and Floating.	Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Receipts in 1854.	Expenses of working in 1854.
		Miles.	$	$	$	$	$
Virginia,	Petersb'g, to Weldon, N.C.	54.00	769,000		1,165,077		
	Richmond & Petersburg,	22 00	685,600		1,165,176	145,702	105,523
	‡Richmond and Danville,	120.00	2,000,000		2,837,874	225,294	131,969
	Rich., Fred'b'g, & Potomac,	76.00				232,173	158,708
	Seaboard and Roanoke, .	63.00			1,198,094	201,394	105,797
	S. Side (incl. Appomattox),	132.00	1,371,700		2,442,387	98,966	52,392
	‡Virginia and Tennessee,	160.00		1,240,861	4,000,000	163,930	100,792
	Winchester and Potomac,	32.00	180,000	218,632		107,034	106,279
1,023.00	Other roads, . .	44.00					
N. C.	North Carolina, . .	138.00					
	Raleigh and Gaston, .	97.00					
	Wilmington & Manchester,	171.00					
568.00	Wilmington and Weldon,	162.00	1,340,000	1,140,000	3,000,000	510,038	300,00
S. C.	South Carolina, . .	240.00	4,188,020	2,731,546	7,133,848	1,263,008	780,000
	Charlotte & SouthCarolina,	109.00			1,500,000		
	Greenville and Columbia,	165.00			2,000,000		
	King's Mountain, .	22.00			200,000		
	Laurens, . . .	32.00				300,000	
608.00	Cheraw and Darlington,	40.00			400,000		
Georgia,	Central (Savan. to Macon),	192.00	3,100,000	396,187	3,378,132	945,000	450,000
	Macon & West. (to Atlanta),	101.00	1,214,283	168,000	1,596,283	296,565	143,000
	Western & Atlantic (to Chattanooga), . .	138.00		240,500	5,142,295	688,930	260,000
	Georgia (Augusta to Atl.),	233.00	4,000,000			934,424	478,000
	Southwestern & Muscogee,	142 00	655,000	150,000	900,000	140,000	65,000
	East Tennessee & Georgia (Dalton & Knoxville),	108.00					
	Atlanta and Lagrange, .	87.00	725,000	200,000	1,100,000	250,000	95,000
1,146.00	Other roads, . .	145.00					
Alabama	Montgomery & W. Point,	88.00	690,000		1,331,000	173,542	97.000
	Mobile & O. (to Gainesv'l),	162 00					
363 00	Other roads, . .	113.00					
Florida,	Tallahassee & St. Marks,	26.00			130,000		
Miss.	Vicksb'g, Jacks'n, Brand.,	60.30					
67.00	Raymond, . . .	7.00					
La,	Clinton and Port Hudson,	24.00					
	West Feliciana, . .	26.00					
	New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western.	55.00	*4,239,800		1,815,844		
	New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern, . .	88.00	3,769,487		2,860,869		
251.00	Other roads, . .	58.00					
Tenn.,	See Va., Ga., & S. Carolina,						
	Nashville & Chattanooga,	151.00	2,093,814	850,000			
	†Memphis and Charleston,	88.00	776,260	400,000			
274 00	Other roads, . .	35.00					
Kent'ky,	Covington & Lexington,	93.00	1,650,650	1,000,000	3,169,082		
	Lexington and Frankfort,	29.00					
187.00	Louisville and Frankfort,	65.00	905,131	400,000	1,358,764	167,920	80.000
Ohio,	See Pa., Md., and Indiana,						
	Central Ohio, ...	137.00					
	Cincinnati and Chicago,	98.00					
	Cin., Hamilton. & Dayton.	60 00	2,100,000	1,750,000		463,021	140,000
	Cin., Wil., & Zanesville,	131.00					
	Clevel'd, Columbus, & Cin.,	135.00	3,933,652	500,000		1,191,873	500,000
	Cleveland and Erie, .	95.00					
	Cleveland and Pittsburg,	133 00					
	Cleveland and Toledo, .	219.00	2,675,000	3,597,000	5,372,000	722,600	325,000
	Clevel'd, Zanesville, & Cin.,	61.00					
	Columbus, Piqua, & Ind.,	72.00					

* Amount subscribed.

† This includes branch, 13 miles. It is open to Pocahontas, 75 miles from Memphis. The section between Pocahontas and Tuscumbia, Alabama, is not open, but the division from Tuscumbia to Madison, 57 miles, is open, and is included in "Other roads," Alabama.

State.	Name of Road.	Length.	Capital Stock paid in.	Debt, Funded and Floating.	Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Receipts in 1854.	Expenses of working in 1854.
Ohio,	Columbus, Dayton, and Michigan (to Piqua),	Miles. 23.00	$	$	$	$	$
	Columbus and Xenia,	54.50	1,418,350	180,000	1,440,758	340,781	171,832
	Little Miami,	84.00					
	Dayt & West. (to State line)	40 00	310,000	550,000	925,000		
	Greenville and Miami,	32.00					
	Hillsboro' and Cincinnati,	37.00					
	Mad River and Lake Erie,	169 00	1,860,500			540,618	375,000
	Marietta and Cincinnati,	80 00					
	Ohio and Indiana,	131.00	1,257,800	1,000,000	2,285,154		
	Ohio and Mississippi,	88.00					
	Sand..Mansf'd,& Newark,	116 00					
	Springf'd,Mt.Ver &Pitts.,	49.00	1,504,000	500,000			
	Steubenville and Indiana,	122.00		1,500,000			
	Toledo and Illinois,	94.00					
2,423.00	Other roads,	157.50					
Indiana,	Bellefontaine and Indiana,	123 00	1,722,231	600,000	2,504,421		
	Ind'napolis&Bellefontaine	84.00		450,000			
	Evansville & Crawfordsv.,	109 00	838,400				
	Indiana Central,	68 00			1,428,580	421,400	300,000
	Indianapolis & Cincinnati,	90.00					
	Jeffersonville,	103 00					
	Lafayette & Indianapolis,	64.00					
	Madison,Indianap..&Peru,	160.00	1,650,000	750,000	2,400.000	516,414	250,000
	New Albany and Salem,	288 00	2,535,121	8,516,000	7,840,000	645,827	275,000
	Terre Haute & Richmond,	73 00					
	Terre Haute and Alton,	173.00					
	Northern Indiana, air line,	72.00					
1.632 00	Other roads,	220.00					
Illinois,	Belleville & Illinoistown,	35.00					
	Chicago,Alton,& St.Louis,	220 00					
	Chicago and Burlington,	210.00					
	Chicago,Dix.,&Iowa.air l.,	106.00					
	Chicago and Milwaukee,	85.00					
	Chicago and Rock Island,	229.00	2,900,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,212,000	600,000
	Chi..S Paul.&Fond duLac,	51.00					
	Galena & Chicago Union,	161.00	2,682,167	2,000,000		899,043	350,000
	Gt. Wes..Decatur toNaples	94.00					
	Illinois Central,	454 00					
	Chicago Branch,	253 00					
1.964.00	Other roads,	66.00					
Mich.	Detroit and Milwaukee,	52.00					
	Michigan Central,	282.00	6,021,916	5,594,063	10,644,027	2,215,284	1,335,627
	Mich.South. & North.Ind.,	243.00	3,597,611	1,000,000	8,855,820	1,813,533	1,000,000
699 00	Other roads,	122.00					
Wisc.	La Crosse and Milwaukee,	69.00					
	Milwaukee & Mississippi,	98.00	1,000.000	1,750,000	2,730,000	456,964	160,000
231.00	Milwaukee & Watertown,	64 00					
Iowa,	Miss. & Missouri, open	54.00					
Missouri	Pacific (St. Louis to Jefferson City open),	120.00					
140.00	North Missouri, open	20.00					
Texas,	Harrisburg to Richmond,	30.00					
	Total in United States,	20,330.09					

Railroads in Canada.

Name of Road.	Length. Miles.	Name of Road.	Length. Miles.
Buff.,Brantford.&Goderich (Buff. to Paris).	84.00	Great Western (Niagara Falls to Detroit),	230.00
Champl'n & St. Law. (Rouse's P. toMontr'l),	44.00	Montreal & N.Y.(Mont. to Mooer's junc.),	42.00
Cobourg and Peterboro,	28.00	Plattsb'g & Mont(Mooer's junc.toPlatts.),	20.00
Erie and Ontario (Niag. Falls to Chippewa),	16.00	Ontario.Sim.,&Huron(Tor. to Collingw'd),	93.00
Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal District,	145.00	Ottawa & Bytown, (Prescott to Bytown),	54.00
Quebec Branch (Richmond to Quebec),	96 00	Total,	852.00

Surveyed Routes for a Railroad from the Mississippi or its Tributaries to the Pacific Ocean. — From the Report of the Secretary of War.

Description of Route.	Distance in straight line.	Distance by proposed route.	Sum of ascent and descent.	Estimated Cost.	Through arable lands.
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	$	Miles.
1. Route near 47th and 49th parallels, from St. Paul to Vancouver,	1,455	1,864	18,100	130,781,000	374
a. Extension thence to Seattle,	45	161	1,000	10,090,000	161
2. Near the 41st and 42d parallels, *via* South Pass from Council Bluffs to Benicia,	1,410	2,032	29,120	116,095,000	632
3. Near the 38th and 39th parallels, from Westport to San Francisco, by the Coo-che-to-pa and Tah-ee-chay-pah Passes,	1,740	2,080	49,986	So great that road is impracticable.	620
b. Same, from Westport to San Francisco by the Coo-che-to-pah and Madelin Passes,	1,740	2,290	56,514	do.	670
4. Near the 35th parallel, from Fort Smith to San Pedro,	1,360	1,892	48,812	169,210,265	416
c. Near the 35th parallel, from Fort Smith to San Francisco,		2,174	50,670	169,210,265	644
5. Near the 32d parallel, from Fulton to San Pedro,	1,400	1,618	32,784	68,970,000	408
d. Fulton to San Francisco,	1,620	2,039	42,008	93,120,000	759

Route.	Through sterile Land.	Miles of Route elevated.										Length of level Route of equal Working Expenses.	Summit of highest Pass.
		Less than 1,000 feet.	Between 1 & 2,000 feet.	Between 2 & 3,000 feet.	Between 3 & 4,000 feet.	Between 4 & 5,000 feet.	Between 5 & 6,000 feet.	Between 6 & 7,000 feet.	Between 7 & 8,000 feet.	Between 8 & 9,000 feet.	Between 9 & 10,000 feet.		
	Miles.											Miles.	Feet.
1	1,490	470	580	720	130	97	28					2,207	6,044*
a		161										180	
2	1,400	180	170	210	160	580	285	270	107	20		2,583	8,373
3	1,460	340	276	165	348	466	170	60	155	80	20	3,125	10,032†
b	1,620	275	308	190	143	725	284	110	155	80	20	3,360	10,032†
4	1,476	305	347	260	185	160	305	235	95			2,816	7,472
c	1,530											3,137	
5	1,210	485	300	100	170	503	60					2,239	5,717
d	1,280	700	410	160	205	504	60					2,834	5,717

* Tunnel at elevation of 5,219 feet. † Tunnel at elevation of 9,540 feet.

XXVI. BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following abstract of the condition of the State Banks throughout the Union is taken from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated Feb. 27, 1855, which is printed as House Ex. Document No. 82. The information was obtained in

compliance with a resolution of the House adopted as long since as July 10, 1832. The following statement of the method of preparing the tables is taken from the "Letter."

"In all the tables prepared in the Treasury Department, the following general rules have been observed: —

"1. The net amount of the capital of the banks has been given whenever it could be ascertained. So, whenever a bank appears to have bought shares of its own stock, that amount has been deducted from its gross capital. Bank stock thus bought in stands on the same footing as bank stock not paid in.

"2. The capital is placed first, and next to it 'loans and discounts, stocks, real estate, and other investments,' to show at one view the whole investments of each bank supposed to yield income, and the ratio these investments bear to the capital paid in.

"3. The next four columns, 'sums due by other banks, notes of other banks on hand, specie funds, and specie,' comprise all the immediate means of the banks.

"4. The next three columns, 'circulation, deposits, and sums due to other banks,' comprise all the immediate liabilities of the banks.

"Under the head of 'deposits' are included 'dividends unpaid,' and all other sums due on demand, as far as could be ascertained.

"5. The four columns, 'circulation, deposits, sums due to other banks, and other liabilities,' include all the liabilities of the banks, excepting what is due to their own stockholders for capital paid in, and profits acquired.

"6. From these general tables the items 'profit and loss, surplus and contingent funds,' &c., &c. are excluded; partly because they are, as Mr. Gallatin observes, 'merely balancing accounts,' and partly because they cannot be conveniently introduced on a sheet of the size of that on which the public documents are printed."

In the following statements are included, it is believed, all the incorporated banks that were in operation in the several States at the dates given, a few scattering ones excepted, and these consisting chiefly of banks that had but lately commenced business.

In the State of Texas there is one bank doing a small business, from which no returns have been received.

In the States of California, Florida, Arkansas, and Iowa, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, there are no incorporated banks.

In the returns from some of the banks of Pennsylvania, and those of some other States, a considerable amount of specie is believed to be embraced under the head of "specie funds," but the exact amount cannot be ascertained.

Comparative View of the Condition of the Banks in the different States from their Returns received to January 1, 1855.

States.	Date.	No. of banks & branches.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks.	Real Estate.	Other Investments.	Due by other Banks.
Maine,	Dec. '54	71	$7,301,252	$13,181,908	$ 8,850	$ 112,694		$1,781,065
N. Hamp.,	Dec. '54	36	3,626,000	6,891,621		52,343		602,447
Vermont,	Aug. '54	40	3,275,656	6,572,951	140,864	136,115	$ 85,132	1,079,686
Mass.,	Aug. '54	143	54,492,160	93,341,953		1,186,509		8,225,682
R. Island,	Sept. '54	87	17,511,162	25,233,304	111,988	262,164	35,429	932,619
Connecticut	Apr. '54	63	15,597,891	28,292,321	1,295,677	386,212	564,522	2,205,068
New York,	Sept. '54	329	33,773,288	163,216,392	20,820,653	5,178,831	767,642	12,475,292
New Jersey,	Jan. '55	32	5,314,885	9,177,334	821,964	240,921	158,396	1,810,707
Pennsylv.,	Nov. '54	64	19,864,825	48,641,393	2,153,492	1,159,740	599,662	4,840,118
Delaware,	Jan. '55	10	1,393,175	3,048,141	37,466	124,356	29,140	402,179
Maryland,	Jan. '55	29	10,411,874	17,588,718	618,295	333,930	595,223	1,490,609
Virginia,	Jan. '55	58	14,033,838	23,331,939	3,127,300	786,952	75,309	1,596,434
N. Carolina,	Nov. '54	26	5,205,073	11,468,527	123,275	145,033	12,769	672,991
S. Carolina,	Sept. '54	19	16,603,253	23,149,098	1,670,305	510,565	571,049	1,198,421
Georgia,	Jan. '55	21	13,413,100	11,618,559	2,331,661	3,308,929	423,130	1,094,368
Alabama,	Jan. '55	4	2,296,100	4,397,298	768,650	53,588		271,101
Louisiana,	Jan. '55	19	20,179,107	27,142,907	4,187,180	3,317,422	1,985,373	3,154,437
Mississippi,	Jan. '55	1	240,165	352,739	5,914	11,904	50,000	60,710
Tennessee,	Jan. '55	32	6,717,848	11,755,729	871,076	486,455	166,395	1,057,140
Kentucky,	Jan. '55	34	10,369,717	17,307,567	743,033	416,920	216,505	3,319,718
Missouri,	Nov. '54	6	1,215,398	3,441,643		111,185		49,960
Illinois,	Apr. '54	29	2,513,790	316,841	2,671,903	31,158	1,368,203	878,612
Indiana,	Oct. '54	59	7,281,934	9,305,651	6,148,837	249,298		3,087,827
Ohio,	Nov. '54	66	7,166,581	13,578,339	2,466,247	298,222	1,006,525	2,751,312
Michigan,	Jan. '55	6	980,416	1,900,942	555,431	146,035	15,345	392,550
Wisconsin.	Jan. '55	23	1,400,000	1,861,043	1,044,021	24,320	8,791	306,982

Comparative View continued.

States.	Notes of other Banks.	Specie Funds.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other Banks.	Other Liabilities.
Maine,	$ 539,974		$1,025,208	$5,691,815	$2,914,601	$ 172,628	$ 19,559
N. Hampshire,	124,860		176,434	3,079,548	775,410		
Vermont,	125,902	$ 34,071	196,680	3,986,709	745,170	15,715	979
Massachusetts,	5,325,594		3,828,402	4,891,758	18,783,281	6,930,098	563,313
Rhode Island,	880,724		312,606	5,035,073	2,772,367	1,046,658	329,425
Connecticut,	459,502	206,921	1,207,381	11,219,566	3,910,160	1,008,655	1,022,940
New York,	3,665,954	16,453,329	13,661,565	31,507,780	84,970,840	21,081,456	4,731,884
New Jersey,	418,342		826,452	3,552,585	3,290,462	483,875	
Pennsylvania,	3,769,420	3,927,949	3,944,602	16,739,069	21,076,464	3,930,665	2,716,872
Delaware,	39,051	267,215	90,149	1,380,991	859,010	127,510	
Maryland,	1,566,361	96,518	2,987,225	4,118,197	7,268,388	1,511,970	891,230
Virginia,	1,125,106	247,909	2,728,482	10,834,963	5,615,666	815,830	51,546
N. Carolina,	409,764	39,238	1,291,436	6,667,762	1,130,329	112,047	16,907
S Carolina,	441,864		1,283,284	6,739,623	2,871,095	1,197,949	53,936
Georgia,	633,744	43,611	1,451,880	6,698,869	2,034,455	462,091	1,199,309
Alabama,	57,061	45,647	1,125,490	2,382,176	1,278,022	181,558	15,000
Louisiana,			6,570,568	6,586,601	11,688,296	1,154,538	2,232,973
Mississippi,	5,450		8,063	221,760	42,738		
Tennessee,	491,800	68,209	1,473,040	5,850,562	2,413,418	211,681	85,501
Kentucky,	636,370		4,152,988	8,628,946	3,011,719	2,577,824	296,636
Missouri,			975,491	1,460,650	1,247,651	284,776	
Illinois,	385,339	63,892	565,152	2,283,526	1,286,102		294,034
Indiana,	911,000	173,573	1,894,357	8,165,856	2,289,605	803,849	
Ohio,	905,555	158,310	1,690,105	8,074,132	5,450,566	949,727	411,652
Michigan,	118,784	6,612	143,123	500,942	1,170,974	95,597	187,522
Wisconsin,	341,174	103,184	334,383	740,764	1,482,053		456,739

XXVII. FINENESS AND VALUE OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COINS.

THE Director of the Mint is required to ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the fineness and value of certain foreign coins. His report of January 29, 1855 (House Ex. Doc. No. 62), is given below: —

"I present the following report on the fineness and value of certain foreign gold and silver coins, as required by the acts of Congress of January 25, 1834, and March 3, 1843; said coins being therein made a legal tender upon certain terms, to be ascertained by this report.

"*Gold Coins.* — The gold coins of Great Britain, if not less than 915½ thousandths fine, are receivable at 94.6 cents per pennyweight; gold coins of France, not less than 899 thousandths, at 92.9 cents; gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, 'of the fineness of 20 carats 3½ grains,' which is equivalent to 869.14 thousandths, at 89.9 cents; and gold coins of Portugal and Brazil, not less than 22 carats (916⅔ thousandths), at 94.8 cents. Of the above, only the coins of Great Britain and France fulfil the terms of the act, and there is an upward tendency in the fineness of British coins; but neither class has been received here for recoinage for more than two years past, except in trifling parcels, owing to the course of trade, which has cut off the importation of foreign gold coins. The standards of gold coinage in New Granada (formerly a state of Colombia) are so entirely altered as to render the act of Congress obsolete in respect to that item. The fineness of the doubloon has raised to about 894 thousandths, but by decrease of weight it has fallen in value from about $ 15.60 to about $ 15.30.

"*Silver Coins.* — The dollars of Spanish-American coinage, and those restamped into *reis* of Brazil, as also the five-franc pieces of France, were also made receivable at certain rates, by the acts before mentioned; but as those coins are purchased at the mint for recoinage at a premium, the provision for making them current may be considered nugatory and obsolete. I subjoin, however, a tabular statement of their average weights and fineness, and their value per piece and per ounce, according to the rate at which our whole dollars are coined; and in the last column I have stated their value per ounce, as paid for by purchase at the mint. There is much uncertainty, however, about the dollar of Central America, whose coinage is quite irregular as to fineness.

"In general the halves, quarters, &c. of these dollars are very near in fineness to the whole piece; but the public should be aware that half and quarter dollars of Bolivia, commencing with the date 1830, and those of South Peru of 1835 to 1838, were greatly debased in quality, and are worth only about three fourths of their nominal value. Such pieces are occasionally seen in our circulation. The fractions of a dollar coined within a few years in Central America, or rather in Costa Rica, are still more depreciated, and very irregular, but their misshapen appearance will be enough to exclude them from currency here."

Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value in cents.		Price at Mint, in cents.
	Grains.	Thousandths.	Per piece.	Per ounce.	Per ounce.
Spanish pillar dollar,	412½	900	100	116.36	122.50
Brazilian restamped dollar,	412⅔	900	100	116.50	122.64
Dollar of Mexico, mixed,	416¼	901	101	116.50	122.64
Dollar of Peru, mixed,	415	906	101.2	117.14	123.32
Dollar of Bolivia, mixed,	416¼	902	101.2	116.63	122.77
Dollar of Chili, mixed,	416⅔	902	101.2	116.48	122.77
Dollar of Central America,	416	870	97.5	112.48	118.42
Five-fr. of France, mixed,	384	901	93.1	116.50	122.64

XXVIII. LIFE-ANNUITY AND OTHER TABLES.*

THE following *Life-Annuity Tables*, the *Table showing the Value of the Right of Dower*, and the two *Tables exhibiting the Number of White Inhabitants of the United States, classed according to Age*, are extracted from the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," New Series, Vol. I.; and they were furnished for that publication by Mr. J. Ingersoll Bowditch.

The Table exhibiting the Law of Mortality in the northern part of the United States, given by Dr. Wigglesworth, in the second volume of the "Memoirs of the American Academy," being generally used in Massachusetts to ascertain the value of a dower-right, it was thought advisable to construct the following Tables to facilitate such calculations.

TABLE I. exhibits the Expectation of Life, expressed in years and decimals of a year, in the United States, and in the city of Carlisle (England), at intervals of five years. These agree nearly with each other in the middle ages, but there is a considerable difference in ages below 20 years; the Carlisle bill of mortality giving a much greater expectation than most tables which have been published.

TABLE II. exhibits the Expectation of Life in the United States at every age, according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table. Thus, at the age of 50 years, the expectation of life is 21.17 years.

TABLE III. exhibits the value of a life-right in the income of $100, supposing the rate of interest to be 5 or 6 per cent. Thus the value of the life-right of a person aged 50, interest being 6 per cent, is 62.72 per cent. Subtracting this from $100 leaves the present value of the reversion 37.28 per cent. Hence, if the estate was worth $10,000, the present value of the life-right would be $6,272, and the present value of the reversion $3,728.

TABLE IV. exhibits the value of a Widow's Dower in the income of $100. It is exactly one third of the value given by Table III.

Thus, if a widow has a right of dower in an estate worth $3,000, her age being 40 years, and the rate of interest 5 per cent, we should find by the Table the present value of her life-right to be worth 21 per cent; hence we get the present value of her dower, $630. We get nearly the same result from Table III., where the life-right is 62.99 per cent on her third part of $3,000, or $1,000 set off to her for dower, making its present value $629.90.

TABLE V. exhibits the value of an annuity on a single life at every age. Thus, a person at the age of 30 must pay 13.27 to secure an annuity of one dollar per annum, interest being at 5 per cent; or $11.80, interest being at 6 per cent.

TABLE I. *Showing the Expectation of Life at Intervals of five Years, according to the Table of Dr. Wigglesworth for the United States, and that of Milne for the City of Carlisle, in England.*

Age.	U. States.	Carlisle.	Age.	U. States.	Carlisle.	Age	U. States.	Carlisle.
y rs.	years	years.	years.	years	years	years	years.	years.
0	28.15	38.72	35	28.22	31.00	65	12 43	11 79
5	40 88	51.25	40	26 04	27.61	70	10.06	9.18
10	39 23	48.82	45	23.92	24.46	75	7.83	7.01
15	36.17	45.00	50	21 17	21.11	80	5.85	5.51
20	34.22	41.46	55	18.35	17.58	85	4.57	4 12
25	32 33	37 86	60	15.45	14.34	90	3.73	3.28
30	30.25	34.34						

* We reprint these tables from the American Almanac for 1835, as there is a call for them, and that volume is out of print.

TABLE II. *Showing the Expectation of Life, deduced from Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.*

Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.	Age.	Expectation.
years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.
0	28.15	24	32.70	48	22.27	72	9.14
1	36.78	25	32.33	49	21.72	73	8.69
2	38.74	26	31.93	50	21.17	74	8.25
3	40.01	27	31.50	51	20.61	75	7.83
4	40 73	28	31.08	52	20.05	76	7.40
5	40 88	29	30.66	53	19.49	77	6.99
6	40.69	30	30.25	54	18.92	78	6.59
7	40.47	31	29.83	55	18.35	79	6.21
8	40.14	32	29.43	56	17.78	80	5.85
9	39.72	33	29.02	57	17.20	81	5.50
10	39.23	34	28.62	58	16.63	82	5.16
11	38.64	35	28.22	59	16.04	83	4.87
12	38.02	36	27.78	60	15.45	84	4.66
13	37.41	37	27.34	61	14.86	85	4.57
14	36.79	38	26.91	62	14.26	86	4.21
15	36.17	39	26.47	63	13.66	87	3.90
16	35.76	40	26.04	64	13.05	88	3.67
17	35.37	41	25.61	65	12.43	89	3.56
18	34.98	42	25.19	66	11.96	90	3.73
19	34.59	43	24.77	67	11.48	91	3.32
20	34.22	44	24.35	68	11.01	92	3.12
21	33.84	45	23.92	69	10.50	93	2.40
22	33.46	46	23.37	70	10.06	94	1.98
23	33.08	47	22.83	71	9.60	95	1.62

TABLE III. *Showing the present Value of a Life-Right in the Income of* $100, *at every Age, calculating the Interest at five and at six per cent, according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.*

Age.	Interest 5 per ct.	Interest 6 per ct.	Age.	Interest 5 per ct	Interest 6 per ct.	Age.	Interest 5 per ct	Interest 6 per ct	Age.	Interest 5 per ct.	Int. 6 per ct.
0	49.01	51.50	24	68.08	72.31	48	59.02	64.24	72	31.64	35.99
1	64.39	67.61	25	67.87	72 14	49	58.25	63.50	73	30.32	34.51
2	63.13	71.51	26	67.62	71 92	50	57.44	62.72	74	29.04	33.11
3	70.78	74 30	27	67.30	71.63	51	56 60	61.90	75	27.76	31.70
4	72.55	76 19	28	66.98	71.34	52	55 73	61.05	76	26.42	30.23
5	73.34	77.06	29	66.66	71 06	53	54.83	60.16	77	25.09	28.76
6	73.56	77 32	30	66.35	70.78	54	53.89	59.23	78	23.78	27.30
7	73.73	77.55	31	66.04	70.51	55	52.91	58.25	79	22.52	25.89
8	73.72	77.59	32	65.74	70.25	56	51.88	57.23	80	21.33	24.56
9	73.53	77 44	33	65 45	69 99	57	50.82	56.15	81	20.08	23.16
10	73.23	77.17	34	65.17	69.75	58	49 70	55.03	82	18.88	21.80
11	72 69	76 65	35	64 89	69.52	59	48 53	53.83	83	17.84	20.63
12	72 10	76.07	36	64.61	69.17	60	47.31	52.58	84	17.11	19.81
13	71 48	75.47	37	64.13	68 83	61	46.03	51.25	85	16.90	19.60
14	70 84	74.82	38	63 75	68 50	62	44 68	49.84	86	15.53	18.03
15	70.16	74 14	39	63 37	68.16	63	43.27	48.36	87	14.33	16.66
16	69.88	73.89	40	62 99	67.84	64	41.78	46.78	88	13.48	15.69
17	69 64	73 67	41	62.63	67.52	65	40.21	45.10	89	13.09	15.25
18	69.41	73.46	42	62 26	67.21	66	39.07	43.90	90	14.03	16.39
19	69.18	73 27	43	61.91	66 91	67	37.90	42.66	91	12.41	14.53
20	68.96	73.07	44	61 57	66 63	68	36 70	41.39	92	10.49	12.31
21	68.75	72 89	45	61.19	66 31	69	35 48	40.08	93	8.68	10.10
22	68.51	72.68	46	60.49	65.65	70	34.22	38.74	94	6.75	7.96
23	68.29	72.49	47	59.77	64.96	71	32.95	37.36	95	5.19	6.13

TABLE IV. *Showing the Value of a Widow's Dower in the Income of* $100, *at every Age, calculating the Interest at five and at six per cent, according to Dr. Wigglesworth's Table of Mortality.*

Age.	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.	Age.	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct	Age.	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct	Age.	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.
0	16.34	17.17	24	22.69	24.10	48	19.67	21.41	72	10.55	11.98
1	21.46	22.54	25	22.62	24.05	49	19.42	21.17	73	10.11	11.50
2	22.71	23.84	26	22.54	23.97	50	19 15	20,91	74	9.68	11.04
3	23.59	24.77	27	22.43	23.88	51	18.87	20 63	75	9 25	10 57
4	24.18	25 40	28	22 33	23.78	52	18.58	20,35	76	8 81	10.08
5	24 45	25.69	29	22 22	23 69	53	18.28	20.05	77	8.36	9 59
6	24.52	25.77	30	22.12	23 59	54	17.96	19.74	78	7.93	9.10
7	24.58	25.85	31	22 01	23 50	55	17.64	19 42	79	7.51	8.63
8	24.57	25.86	32	21.91	23.42	56	17.29	19.08	80	7.11	8 19
9	24.51	25.81	33	21.82	23.33	57	16.94	18.72	81	6.69	7.72
10	24.41	25.72	34	21.72	23.25	58	16.57	18.34	82	6 29	7.27
11	24.23	25.55	35	21 63	23.17	59	16.18	17.94	83	5.95	6.88
12	24.03	25 36	36	21.50	23 06	60	15.77	17.53	84	5.70	6.60
13	23.83	25.16	37	21 38	22.94	61	15.34	17.08	85	5.63	6.53
14	23.61	24.94	38	21 25	22.83	62	14.89	16.61	86	5 18	6.01
15	23.39	24.71	39	21.12	22 72	63	14.42	16.12	87	4 78	5 55
16	23.29	24.63	40	21.00	22.61	64	13.93	15.59	88	4.49	5.23
17	23.21	24 56	41	20.88	22.51	65	13.40	15.03	89	4 36	5.08
18	23 14	24.49	42	20.75	22.40	66	13.02	14.63	90	4.68	5.46
19	23.06	24 42	43	20.64	22.30	67	12.63	14.22	91	4.14	4.84
20	22.99	24.36	44	20.52	22.21	68	12.23	13.80	92	3 50	4.10
21	22.92	24.30	45	20.40	22 10	69	11.83	13.36	93	2 86	3 37
22	22.84	24.23	46	20.16	21.88	70	11.41	12.91	94	2.25	2.65
23	22.76	24.16	47	19.92	21.65	71	10.98	12 45	95	1.73	2.04

TABLE V. *Showing the Value of an Annuity on a Single Life, at every Age, deduced from the Tables by Dr. Wigglesworth.*

Age.	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.	Age.	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.	Age.	5 pr. ct.	6 pr. ct.	Age.	5 p. ct.	6 p. ct.
0	9.802	8 584	25	13.574	12.024	50	11.487	10.453	75	5 551	5.284
1	12.877	11.268	26	13.523	11.987	51	11 320	10.317	76	5 284	5.038
2	13.625	11.919	27	13 459	11.938	52	11.146	10.175	77	5.018	4.793
3	14.155	12.384	28	13 395	11.890	53	10.965	10.027	78	4.756	4.550
4	14.509	12.698	29	13.332	11.843	54	10.777	9.872	79	4.503	4 315
5	14 668	12.843	30	13.270	11.797	55	10 581	9.709	80	4.265	4.093
6	14.711	12.887	31	13.208	11.752	56	10 376	9.539	81	4.016	3.860
7	14.745	12 925	32	13.148	11.708	57	10.163	9.359	82	3.775	3 633
8	14.743	12.931	33	13.090	11.665	58	9.939	9.171	83	3.568	3 439
9	14.706	12.906	34	13.033	11.625	59	9.706	8.972	84	3.421	3 301
10	14 646	12.862	35	12.978	11.587	60	9.462	8 763	85	3.380	3.266
11	14 538	12.775	36	12 901	11.529	61	9.205	8.541	86	3.105	3.005
12	14.420	12.679	37	12.825	11.472	62	8.936	8.307	87	2.866	2.777
13	14.296	12.578	38	12.749	11.416	63	8 654	8.060	88	2.696	2.615
14	14.167	12.470	39	12.673	11.360	64	8.356	7.797	89	2.617	2 542
15	14 031	12.357	40	12.598	11.306	65	8.042	7.517	90	2.805	2.731
16	13 976	12 315	41	12.525	11.253	66	7.813	7.317	91	2.481	2.422
17	13 928	12.279	42	12 452	11.201	67	7.579	7.110	92	2.097	2 052
18	13 881	12.244	43	12.382	11.152	68	7.340	6.898	93	1.716	1 683
19	13.835	12.211	44	12.313	11.105	69	7.095	6 680	94	1.350	1.327
20	13.791	12.178	45	12.238	11.052	70	6 844	6.456	95	1.038	1.022
21	13 749	12.148	46	12.098	10.942	71	6.589	6.226	96	0 744	0.734
22	13 702	12 114	47	11.954	10.827	72	6.328	5.991	97	0.562	0.555
23	13 658	12.082	48	11.804	10.707	73	6.064	5.751	98	0.476	0.472
24	13.615	12.052	49	11.649	10.583	74	5.807	5.518	99	0.000	0.000

XXIX. VALUE OF THE

TABLE, *showing the Present Value of the Right of Dower of a Married*

In the following Table, as given by Mr. Bowditch, the age of the husband, like that of the wife, begins with 16 years, and embraces all the even numbers to the age of 90 years, inclusive; but with respect to the husband, the ages 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 78, 82, 86, 88, and 90, are here omitted, in order to reduce the Table to the width of the page. The ages near the two extremes are those which will be most rarely wanted in such a Table.

Age of the Husband.

Age of the Wife.	22	26	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	Age of the Wife.
16	3.68	4.10	4.58	4.85	5 14	5.43	5.73	6.06	6.42	6.81	7.25	7.74	8.42	9.18	16
18	3.57	3.99	4.51	4.76	5.03	5.29	5.65	5.99	6.35	6.73	7.08	7.57	8.21	8.96	18
20	3.45	3.88	4.38	4.64	4.92	5.15	5.49	5.86	6.22	6.60	6.90	7.38	8.00	8.74	20
22	3.33	3.77	4.25	4.46	4.74	5.00	5.33	5.69	6.03	6.43	6.72	7.19	7.79	8.52	22
24	3.23	3.65	4.11	4.32	4.57	4.85	5.17	5.52	5.85	6.18	6.54	6.99	7.58	8.30	24
26	3.12	3.53	3.97	4.18	4.42	4.70	5.01	5.35	5.66	5.98	6.36	6.79	7.37	8 08	26
28	3.01	3.41	3.83	4.03	4.26	4.54	4.84	5.17	5.47	5.78	6.17	6.59	7.15	7.85	28
30	2.90	3.28	3.69	3.88	4.10	4.38	4.66	4.99	5 28	5.58	5.96	6.38	6.93	7.61	30
32	2.79	3.15	3.55	3.73	3.94	4.21	4.48	4.80	5.09	5.38	5.74	6.16	6.70	7.36	32
34	2.68	3.02	3.40	3.57	3.78	4.03	4.30	4.60	4.88	5.17	5.51	5.92	6.45	7.10	34
36	2.56	2.89	3.25	3.41	3.61	3.85	4.11	4.40	4.66	4.94	5.26	5.66	6.18	6.83	36
38	2.44	2.76	3.10	3.25	3.44	3.67	3.92	4.19	4.44	4.70	5.00	5.39	5.90	6.53	38
40	2.32	2.62	2.95	3.09	3.27	3.49	3.72	3.98	4.22	4.46	4.74	5.11	5.61	6.22	40
42	2.20	2.48	2.79	2.93	3.10	3.30	3.52	3.76	3.99	4.22	4.48	4.83	5.31	5.90	42
44	2.07	2.34	2.63	2.76	2.92	3.11	3.32	3.54	3.75	3.98	4.22	4 55	4.99	5.57	44
46	1.94	2.21	2.47	2.59	2.73	2.92	3.12	3.32	3.50	3.71	3.96	4.26	4.67	5.22	46
48	1.85	2.10	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.76	2.91	3.10	3.25	3.44	3.71	3.97	4.35	4.85	48
50	1.71	1.92	2.15	2.24	2.35	2.56	2.71	2.87	3.00	3.17	3.49	3.75	4.03	4.48	50
52	1.54	1.74	1.95	2.06	2.18	2.31	2.45	2.60	2.76	2.90	3.18	3.46	3.78	4.12	52
54	1.40	1.58	1.77	1.87	1.97	2.08	2.21	2.34	2.48	2.63	2.81	3.05	3.37	3.77	54
56	1.30	1.44	1.61	1.70	1.79	1.89	1.99	2.10	2.22	2.35	2.50	2.72	3.00	3.36	56
58	1.17	1.32	1.48	1.56	1.64	1.72	1.81	1.90	2.00	2.11	2.24	2.39	2.59	2 87	58
60	1.03	1.17	1.32	1.40	1.48	1.56	1.65	1.74	1.84	1.95	2.07	2 20	2.35	2.57	60
62	0.91	1.03	1.16	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.45	1.54	1.63	1.73	1.85	1.99	2.17	2.38	62
64	0.82	0.92	1.03	1.09	1.16	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	1.61	1.75	1.93	2.15	64
66	0.74	0.82	0.92	0.97	1.02	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.47	1.63	1.85	66
68	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.86	0.91	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.36	1.54	68
70	0.54	0.62	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.97	1.02	1.07	1.12	1.17	1.27	70
72	0.44	0.50	0.57	0.61	0.65	0.69	0.73	0 77	0.81	0.85	0.90	0.96	1.03	1.11	72
74	0.38	0.43	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.71	0.75	0.86	0.89	0.98	74
76	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.82	76
78	0.30	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.68	78
80	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.55	80
82	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.47	82
84	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.42	84
86	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.36	86
88	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.30	88
90	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	90
	22	26	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	

Age of the Husband.

RIGHT OF DOWER.

Woman, in an Estate worth $100, provided she survives her Husband.*

The table is to be entered at the top with the age of the husband, and at the side with the age of the wife; under the former and opposite to the latter is the present value of the dower-right in an estate worth one hundred dollars.

Thus, if the age of the husband be 50 years, and that of the wife 32 years, the present value of the dower in $100 is $6.70; so that if the estate be worth $10,000, the present value of the dower-right would be $670.

Age of the Husband.

Age of the Wife.	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	80	84	Age of the Wife.
16	9.93	10.69	11.62	12.48	13.20	13.86	14.67	15.63	16.62	17.74	18.53	19.27	20.78	22.10	16
18	9.71	10.51	11.40	12.24	12.96	13.63	14.45	15.39	16.41	17.51	18.31	19.03	20.48	21.86	18
20	9.49	10.30	11.18	12.03	12.72	13.40	14.22	15.15	16.18	17.26	18.08	18.78	20.18	21.62	20
22	9.27	10.09	10.95	11.80	12.48	13.17	13.98	14.90	15.93	16.99	17.85	18.56	19.87	21.34	22
24	9.05	9.86	10.71	11.56	12.23	12.94	13.73	14.63	15.66	16.74	17.60	18.25	19.57	21.05	24
26	8.83	9.62	10.47	11.30	11.97	12.69	13.46	14.35	15.37	16.46	17.34	17.96	19.26	20.77	26
28	8.60	9.37	10.22	11.03	11.70	12.42	13.18	14.05	15.06	16.15	17.06	17.66	18.96	20.47	28
30	8.35	9.11	9.96	10.75	11.42	12.13	12.88	13.74	14.74	15.82	16.75	17.34	18.65	20.14	30
32	8.08	8.84	9.69	10.46	11.13	11.82	12.57	13.42	14.41	15.48	16.40	17.00	18.32	19.78	32
34	7.80	8.56	9.40	10.15	10.82	11.50	12.25	13.09	14.07	15.12	16.01	16.65	17.96	19 39	34
36	7.51	8.26	9.08	9.82	10.49	11.16	11.92	12.75	13.71	14.74	15.62	16.28	17.57	19.00	36
38	7.21	7.95	8.75	9.48	10.13	10.80	11.57	12.39	13.33	14.34	15.22	15.89	17.15	18 59	38
40	6.89	7.62	8.41	9.13	9.76	10.42	11.19	12.00	12.93	13.93	14.80	15.47	16.72	18.16	40
42	6.56	7.27	8.04	8.76	9.37	10.02	10.78	11.58	12.50	13.52	14.37	15.03	16.26	17.70	42
44	6.21	6.91	7.65	8.37	8.96	9.60	10.34	11.13	12.04	13.08	13.92	14.56	15.76	17 22	44
46	5.84	6.53	7.25	7.95	8.52	9.15	9.87	10.65	11.54	12.59	13.52	14.06	15.22	16 70	46
48	5.45	6.10	6.84	7.49	8.04	8.66	9.37	10.15	11.00	12.03	12.72	13.50	14.65	16.10	48
50	5.05	5.64	6.17	7.01	7.52	8.12	8.83	9.61	10.43	11.39	11.90	12.87	14.05	15.41	50
52	4.63	5.22	5.56	6.22	6.97	7.54	8.24	9.02	9.82	10.68	11.27	12.16	13.32	14.63	52
54	4.21	4.78	5.18	5.72	6.30	6.92	7.59	8.37	9.18	9.97	10.72	11.37	12.81	13 77	54
56	3.80	4.30	4.81	5.33	5.85	6.37	6.89	7.68	8.48	9.26	9.62	10.50	12.01	13 12	56
58	3.27	3.79	4.39	4.96	5.50	6.00	6.46	6.89	7.77	8.56	8.64	9.37	10.90	12 06	58
60	2.89	3.31	3.83	4.41	4.95	5.47	5.98	6.48	6.98	7.85	8.08	8.69	9.99	11.23	60
62	2.64	2.97	3.36	3.82	4.33	4.87	5.43	6.00	6.57	7.15	7.72	8.28	9.36	10.37	62
64	2.41	2.70	3.03	3.39	3.78	4.22	4.71	5.25	5.84	6.47	7.14	7.76	8.84	9 70	64
66	2.12	2.43	2.74	3.06	3.39	3.74	4.12	4.55	5.04	5.60	6.22	6.88	8.05	9.02	66
68	1.79	2.09	2.44	2.77	3.07	3.38	3.69	4.02	4.39	4.82	5.32	5.89	7.08	8.08	68
70	1.43	1.67	1.93	2.36	2.70	3.01	3.32	3.65	3.94	4.27	4.65	5.09	6.15	7.12	70
72	1.22	1.36	1.57	1.85	2.17	2.50	2.84	3.18	3.53	3.88	4.24	4.61	5.38	6.23	72
74	1.08	1.20	1.35	1.54	1.77	2.03	2.33	2.67	3.05	3.43	3.77	4.11	4.80	5.49	74
76	0.94	1.09	1.25	1.42	1.59	1.76	1.94	2.16	2.43	2.76	3.15	3.60	4.35	5.03	76
78	0.79	0.94	1.12	1.29	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.08	2 31	2.61	2.98	3.78	4 46	78
80	0.64	0.77	0.94	1.10	1.26	1.41	1.56	1.71	1.87	2.06	2.28	2.54	3.20	3.85	80
82	0.52	0.60	0.71	0.84	1.00	1.16	1.33	1.50	1.68	1.87	2.07	2.29	2.75	3.28	82
84	0.45	0.50	0.58	0.68	0.79	0.90	1.03	1.18	1.36	1.57	1.81	2.04	2.45	2.80	84
86	0.40	0.45	0.51	0.59	0.66	0.74	0.83	0.94	1.08	1.25	1.44	1.66	2.09	2 48	86
88	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.55	0.62	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.92	1.04	1.20	1.39	1.79	2.17	88
90	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.51	0.60	0.68	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.96	1.08	1.23	1.57	1.92	90
	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	80	84	

Age of the Husband.

* By the Carlisle Tables.

XXX. COURT OF CLAIMS.*

Judges.			Appointed.	Salary.
John J. Gilchrist,	of New Hampshire,	*Presiding Judge*,	1855,	$ 4,000
Isaac Blackford,	of Indiana,	*Judge*,	1855,	4,000
Geo. P. Scarburg,	of Virginia,	"	1855,	4,000
Montgomery Blair,	of Dist. of Columbia,	*Solic. for U. States*,	1855,	3,500
S. H. Huntington,	of Connecticut,	*Chief Clerk*,	1855,	2,000

XXXI. PUBLIC LANDS.

THE public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31° north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31°; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon Territories. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. In this is not included any territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1853. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 471,892,439 acres. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c. to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $ 1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $ 1.032.

During the year ending June 30, 1854, there were sold, for cash, 7,035,735.07 acres; located with military land-warrants, 3,402,620 acres, and with other certificates, 14,182.26 acres; in all, 10,452,537.33 acres. In

* The act establishing this Court, and giving it its jurisdiction, is in the "Titles and abstracts of Public Laws," No. 32, *ante*, page 143. The Court was opened for the first time July 13, 1855, at the Capitol in Washington.

addition, there were reported under swamp land grants, 11,033,813.53 acres; and for internal improvements, railroads, &c., 1,751,962.19 acres; making an aggregate of 23,238,313.05. During the year ending September 30, 1854, 9,384,464 acres were surveyed, and 8,190,017 acres were brought into market. The following table gives the sales for the year in detail, in the several States: —

States.	Gross amount of lands sold during the fiscal year.		Amount received in			Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Forfeited Land Stock.	Military Land Scrip.		
Ohio,	87,646.15	$152,086.32	$151,946.75		$139.57	$7,212 08	$149,472.75
Indiana,	101,324.67	128,108.95	128,108.95			8,615.10	129,200.76
Illinois,	1,098,909.47	1,772,757.31	1,697,352.19	$767.16	74,638.96	40,509.41	1,681,763.28
Missouri,	973,826.25	1,218,836.58	1,213,970.76		4,865.82	50,369.81	1,160,006.31
Alabama,	359,423.49	459,321.05	459,321.05			21,798.98	486,960.59
Mississippi,	190,823.06	260,685.64	260,685.64			12,514.73	262,559.13
Louisiana,	137,522 48	171,903.74	171,903.74			13,080.85	186,881.86
Michigan,	460,474.42	586,801.51	572,657.54	100.00	14,043.97	23,490.89	583,240.15
Arkansas,	165,564.34	207,081.75	207,081.75			14,626.68	218,050 01
Florida,	90,468.06	113,149 78	113,149.78			4,862 99	104,236 64
Iowa,	2,495,971.65	3,120.745 71	2,959,766.20	50.00	160,929.31	49,785.51	2,518,701.64
Wisconsin,	752,508.22	942,462.13	913,724.14	571.00	28,166.99	32,827 88	852,162.21
Minnesota Ter.	119,606.86	149,509.87	148,460.88		1,048.99	6,762.14	132,311.27
California,						25,481.19	
Oregon,	1,665.95	2,082.44	2,082.44				2,040.79
Total,	7,035,735.07	9,285,533.58	9,000,211.81	1,488.16	283,833.61	311,938 24	8,467,587.39

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1854, inclusive. The sales, however, as the above table indicates, do not show the amount of public lands disposed of during the year. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seqq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 *to* 1854, *inclusive.*

Years.	Acres.	Dollars.	Years.	Acres.	Dollars.
1833	3,856,227.56	4,972,284.84	1845	1,843,527.05	2,470,303.17
1834	4,658,218.71	6,099,981.04	1846	2,263,730.81	2,904,637.27
1835	12,564,478.85	15,999,804.11	1847	2,521,305.59	3,296,404.08
1836	20,074,870.92	25,167,833.06	1848	1,887,553.04	2,621,615.26
1837	5,601,103.12	7,007,523.04	1849	1,329,902.77	1,756,890.42
1838	3,414,907.42	4,305,564.64	1850*	769,364.48	998,841.26
1839	4,976,382.87	6,464,556.79	1851†	1,846,847.49	2,390,947.45
1840	2,236,889.74	2,789,637.53	1852†	1,553,071.00	1,975,658.54
1841	1,164,796.11	1,463,364.06	1853†	1,083,495.21	1,804,653.24
1842	1,129,217.58	1,417,972.06	1854†	7,035,735.07	9,000,211.81
1843	1,605,264.06	2,016,044.30			
1844	1,754,763.13	2,207,678.04	Total,	85,171,652.52	109,212,406.01

* From January 1st to June 30th.

† For year ending June 30th.

The following table shows the number of land-warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852; the number located; and the number now outstanding.

Acts.	Number issued.	Acres therein.	Number located.	Acres.	Number Outstand'g	Acres.
Act of 1847,	86,676	12,995,880	77,535	11,734,080	9,141	1,261,800
" 1850,	184,595	12,881,560	141,181	10,110,160	43,414	2,771,400
" 1852,	11,538	666,320	6,705	391,640	4,833	274,680
Total. . .	282,809	26,543,760	225,421	22,235,880	57,388	4,307,880

The following table exhibits the present condition of the grant of 500,000 acres made to certain States, for internal improvements, by the act of September 4, 1841: —

States.	Quantity to which entitled:	Quantity selected and approved.	Quantity to be selected.	States.	Quantity to which entitled.	Quantity selected and approved.	Quantity to be selected.
Illinois,	209,085	208,980	105	Michigan,	500,000	498,638	1,362
Missouri,	500,000	500,000		Arkansas,	500,000	499,889	111
Alabama,	97,469	97,469		Florida,*	499,990	368,290	131,700
Mississippi,	500,000	499,984	16	Iowa,	500,000	500,000	
Louisiana,	500,000	387,875	112,125	Wisconsin,	500,000†	416,721	83,279

The Commissioner states that the effect of granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads has already been such, that "immense regions have been disposed of that were thought to be wholly unsalable, because of the difficulty of access." Between July 5, 1852, the date of their first being offered for sale, to September 30, 1854, there had been sold within the six and fifteen mile limits of the Illinois Central Railroad, in Illinois, 773,353.26 acres, and 1,604,641.11 acres located, in all 2,377,994.37 acres. For this there was received in cash, $1,984,129.01, and the cash value of the warrants surrendered was $2,005,081.38.

* Subject to readjustment, owing to imperfect plats.

† Under decision of Attorney-General, July 24, 1852.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

Government for the Year ending the 1st Wednesday in January, 1856.

			Salary.
Anson P. Morrill,	of Readfield,	*Governor* (term expires on the first Wednesday in January, 1856),	$1,500
Alden Jackson,	of Augusta,	*Secretary of State*,	900
Joseph A. Sanborn,	of Readfield,	*Commissioner of the Treasury*,	900
James R. Bachelder,	of Readfield,	*Adjutant-General*,	300
Isaac R. Clark,	of Bangor,	*Land Agent*,	1,000
Thomas W. Hix,	of Rockland,	*Warden of State Prison*,	700
Henry M. Harlow,	of Augusta,	*Sup't of Insane Hospital*,	1,000
William R. Lincoln,	of C. Elizabeth,	*Sup't of State Reform School*,	1,500
Mark H. Dunnell,	of Hebron,	*Sup't of Common Schools*,	1,200 [and travelling expenses.
Ezra B. French,	of Damariscotta,	*Bank Commissioners.*	
Thomas Jewett,	of S. Berwick,		
Franklin Muzzy,	of Bangor,	*President of the Senate*, $4 per day.	
Lewis O. Cowan,	of Saco,	*Secretary of the Senate.*	
Sidney Perham,	of Woodstock,	*Speaker of the House*, 4 " "	
Henry K. Baker,	of Hallowell,	*Clerk of the House.*	

Councillors. — Noah Smith, Jr., of Calais; Franklin Clark, of Wiscasset; Marshall Cram, of Brighton; Henry Richardson, of Old Town; Abner Coburn, of Bloomfield; Charles Danforth, of Gardiner; and Ammi Cutter, of Lovell.

Judiciary.

Supreme Judicial Court.

John S. Tenney,	of Norridgewock,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,800
Daniel Goodenow,	of Alfred,	*Associate Justice*,	1,800
Richard D. Rice,	of Augusta,	"	1,800
John Appleton,	of Bangor,	"	1,800
Joshua W. Hathaway,	of Bangor,	"	1,800
Jonas Cutting,	of Bangor,	"	1,800
Seth May,	of Winthrop,	"	1,800
Woodbury Davis,	of Portland,	"	1,800
John S. Abbott,	of Norridgewock,	*Attorney-General*,	1,000
Solyman Heath,	of Waterville,	*Reporter of Decisions*,	1,000

The State is divided into three Judicial Districts, denominated the *Western*, *Middle*, and *Eastern* Districts; and for the purpose of hearing and determining questions of law and equity, the terms are held for these dis-

tricts, instead of being held, as heretofore, in the several counties. These terms are held annually in Portland for the Western, in Augusta for the Middle, and in Bangor for the Eastern District. The other cases are tried, as heretofore, in the several counties where they are commenced.

Municipal and Police Courts.

George S. Mulliken, of Augusta; Alpheus Lyon, of Bangor; Jacob Smith, of Bath; Joseph Williamson, Jr., of Belfast; Henry Orr, of Brunswick; George W. Dyer, of Calais; William Palmer, of Gardiner; Samuel K. Gilman, of Hallowell; Henry Carter, of Portland; William G. Sargent, of Rockland; and Edward E. Bourne, Jr., of Biddeford, are Judges at those places respectively. Some are paid by salaries, others by fees.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residences.	Salary.	Registers.	Residences.	Salary.
Androscoggin	Nahum Morrill,	Auburn,	$ 200	Stetson L. Hill,	Webster,	$ 300
Aroostook,	Joel Wellington,	Monticello,	200	Z. P. Wentworth,	Houlton,	200
Cumberland,	Josiah Pierce,	Gorham,	700	Aaron B. Holden,	Casco,	950
Franklin,	Samuel Belcher,	Farmington,	150	Benj. Sampson,	Farmington,	250
Hancock,	Parker Tuck,	Bucksport,	375	A. F. Drinkwater,	Ellsworth,	400
Kennebec,	Henry K. Baker,	Hallowell,	450	Joseph Burton,	Augusta,	700
Lincoln,	Arnold Blaney,	Bristol,	500	Erastus Foote, Jr.,	Wiscasset,	650
Oxford,	Timothy Ludden,	Norway,	275	Wm. W. Virgin,	Norway,	400
Penobscot,	Daniel Sanborn,	Bangor,	350	Joseph Bartlett,	Bangor,	550
Piscataquis,	Ephraim Packard,	Blanchard,	135	Asa Getchel,	Kilmanock,	125
Sagadahoc,	David Bronson,	Bath,	200	A. T. Thompson,	Bath,	300
Somerset,	David White,	Skowhegan,	250	John M. Wood,	Norridgew'k,	300
Waldo,	Nath. H. Hubbard,	Frankfort,	200	Bohan P. Field,	Belfast,	300
Washington,	John C. Talbot,	E. Machias,	400	Wm. B. Smith,	Machias,	400
York,	Joseph T. Nye,	Saco,	400	Francis Bacon,	Buxton,	620

Clerks of the Judicial Courts.

Counties.	Shire towns.	Clerks.	Counties.	Shire towns.	Clerks.
Androscoggin	Auburn,	Josiah D. Pulcifer.	Penobscot,	Bangor,	N. Weston, Jr.
Aroostook,	Houlton,	B. L. Staples.	Piscataquis,	Dover,	E. Flint.
Cumberland,	Portland,	Obadiah G. Cook.	Sagadahoc,	Bath,	A. C. Hewey.
Franklin,	Farmington,	Isaac Tyler.	Somerset,	Norridgew'k,	G. A. Hobbs.
Hancock,	Ellsworth,	Parker W. Perry.	Waldo,	Belfast,	N. Patterson.
Kennebec,	Augusta,	Wm. M. Stratton.	Washington,	Machias,	Albert G. Lane.
Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	E. B. Bowman.	York,	Alfred,	J. O. McIntire.
Oxford,	Paris,	Elisha Winter.			

Finances.

Amount of receipts for the year ending December 31, 1854, ...	$ 359,420.74
Balance on hand, January 1, 1854, ...	92,504.71
Total means, ...	$ 451,925.45
Amount of expenditures from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1854, .	343,818.04
Balance, January 1, 1855, ...	108,107.41
To be further reduced by existing appropriations, ...	71,448.46
Leaving a balance for further wants in the Treasury of	36,658.95

Beyond the ordinary demands upon the Treasury, there have been paid during the year for the Insane Hospital, $ 18,000; and on account of the Public Debt, $ 30,000.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Pay of the Legislature,	$46,727.00	Commissioners to buy Mass. lands,	$821.76
Pay-roll of the Council,	4,335.00	Bank Commissioners,	1,000.00
Contingent fund of Executive,	3,303.31	School fund, No. 21,	35,084.16
" of Treasurer,	1,000.00	Indian annuities,	1,900.56
" of Secretary of State,	200.00	Penobscot Indians fund,	3,283.14
Salaries,	23,654.00	Agricultural products to Indians,	931.85
Clerks in public offices,	5,199.00	Militia pensions,	2,367.00
Rolls of accounts,	10,580.02	Maine Reports,	3,000.00
Printing, binding, and stationery,	5,300.00	Agricultural Societies,	3,329.57
Costs in criminal prosecutions,	35,549.89	Furniture and repairs, State House,	2,500.00
State Prison,	7,258.33	Public debt paid,	30,000.00
Trustees of Insane Hospital,	704.00	Interest paid,	38,685.04
Insane State paupers,	3,633.55	Cash,	108,107.41
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	8,495.00	County Taxes,	2,704.64
School fund, Nos. 11 - 20, inclusive,	15,132.49	Fuel and lights,	2,000 00
Military purposes,	850.00	To certain roads,	1,900.00

Chief Sources of Income.

State taxes,	$212,014.54	Bank tax,	$56,689.72
Land Office,	74,882.35	Sales of Timber,	3,355.51
Duties on commissions,	2,615.00	Miscellaneous items,	9,063.62
Bank dividends,	800.00		

Public Debt. — The public funded debt of the State, January 1, 1855, was $681,500. There are besides funds to the amount of $291,171.62, held in trust by the State, and for which the State must provide the payment of interest. There are other liabilities for unpaid warrants, &c., to the amount of $71,448.46; total, $1,045,120.08. Resources of the State at the same date other than lands, consisting of bank shares and bills receivable, $648,289,36.

Common Schools. — By the Act of April 17, 1854, provision is made for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools. His duty is "to devote his time to the improvement of common schools and the promotion of the general interests of education in the State." He is to hold annually in each county a teachers' convention, for one week at least, of which he has the charge, and he is to employ suitable instructors and teachers to assist him therein. To defray the expenses of these conventions $2,000 are to be appropriated annually. There are no statistics of the Schools in the last Report of the Superintendent.

School Fund. — The permanent school fund is $125,281.01. The amount apportioned for the year 1854 was $55,860 53. The bank tax for the support of schools is one half of one per cent. on their capital. The apportionment is made ratably among towns making returns. Towns are obliged by law to raise annually an amount of school money equal to 40 cents for each inhabitant. The number of scholars in 1853 was 238,736.

BANKS.

Liabilities.	Dec. 28, 1854.	June 2, 1855.	*Resources.*	Dec. 28, '54.	June 2, '55.
Capital stock,	$7,301,252	$7,442,350	Specie,	$1,025,208	$769,399
Circulation,	5,691,815	4,623,017	Real estate,	112,694	105,767
Deposits,	2,891,226	2,363,372	Bills of banks and checks,	539,974	410,546
Due other banks,	172,628	174,424	Bal. due from other banks,	1,781,065	1,226,894
Net profits,	550,704	500,376	Loan,	13,181,908	12,590,930

In June, 1854, the banks had $626,143 of bills in circulation under five dollars. At the last session of the Legislature ten new banks were incorporated, and the capital stock of eleven old banks was increased.

Insane Hospital, Augusta. Henry M. Harlow, Superintendent and Physician, Theodore C. Allan, Treasurer and Steward. Nov. 30th, 1853, there were in the Hospital 119 patients, 61 males and 58 females; received during the year, 110, 57 males and 53 females, in all 229. 114 (56 males and 58 females) have been discharged; of whom 49 (26 males and 23 females) were recovered; 15 (4 males and 11 females) were improved; 18 (10 males and 8 females) were unimproved; and 16 males and 16 females died; remaining, 115, 62 males and 53 females. Of those admitted 27 men and 32 women were married; 26 men and 12 women were unmarried; 5 were widowers, and 8 were widows. 30 are under 30; 58 between 30 and 50; 18 between 50 and 70, and 5 over 70. The dysentery was epidemic in the institution in August, September, and October. There were 90 cases, and 16 deaths, among the patients. One female assistant also died, and the Superintendent was prostrated with it.

Since opening the Hospital in 1840 there have been 1,430 patients. 590 of these have recovered; 261 improved; 290 were unimproved, and 175 died.

Receipts from all sources during the year, $17,162.33; expenditures, $17,564.00; excess of expenses, $44.42. The price of board is now $2.25 a week, and a bond must be given in the sum of $200 for the payment of all dues to the institution. During the year 1855 the new wing of the hospital has been completed, and the institution will accommodate 250 patients. This number is less than half the insane persons in the State.

State Prison, Thomaston. Number of convicts, December 1, 1853, 69; received up to December 1st, 1854, 42; discharged during the same period, by expiration of sentence 14, and by pardon 5, in all 19, leaving 92 in prison. 53 are committed for larceny, 4 for manslaughter, 2 for murder, 2 for forgery, 4 for arson, 3 for rape, 4 for assault with intent to ravish, 4 for burglary, 4 for shop-breaking and larceny, 1 for robbery. One convict is colored, and one a white female. 17 are employed in the lime-quarry, 11 in the smith-shop, 30 are shoemakers, 17 are wheelwrights. There is little demand for the labor of the prisoners. The labor of the shoemakers is let at 30 cents per day. The cost of "keeping" each convict is about 11 cents per day. The cost of clothing is $5 per year for each convict. Receipts for the year, $9,270.30; expenses, exclusive of salaries and repairs, $7,894.58. Since July 2, 1824, 1,121 prisoners have been received. Of these there have been discharged, by expiration of sentence, 804; pardon, 184; death, 28; escape, 8; removal to Insane Hospital, 4; writ of error, 1. The diarrhœa and dysentery prevailed at the prison in August and September.

State Reform School. — This school is at Cape Elizabeth, and is under the superintendence of William R. Lincoln. The first boy was received November 14, 1853; from that day to Nov. 13, 1854, 117 inmates were received and 4 were discharged. 27 were from Kennebec County; 30 from Cumberland; 28 from Penobscot; 2 from Oxford; 1 each from Hancock and Waldo; 12 from York; 3 each from Washington and Franklin; 8 from Sagadahoc; and 2 from Somerset. 78 were committed for larceny; 3 for breaking and entering with felonious intent; 21 as common runaways; 4 for truancy; 3 for assault, and 5 for malicious mischief. 100 were Americans, and 17 foreigners; average age 13½ years. Each boy is employed six hours of each day at some mechanical, agricultural, or domestic labor. The farm connected with the school contains 160 acres.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government for the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of June, 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Ralph Metcalf,	of Newport,	*Governor*,	June, 1856,	$1,000
Lemuel N. Pattee,	of Antrim,	*Secretary of State*,	"	800
Benjamin E. Badger,	of Concord,	*Deputy Sec. of State*,	"	Fees.
William Berry,	of Barnstead,	*Treasurer*,	"	600
John Sullivan,	of Exeter,	*Attorney-General*,		1,800
Joseph C. Abbott,	of Manchester,	*Adjutant-General*,	"	400
William Haile,	of Hinsdale,	*Pres. of the Senate*,		$2.50 per day.

John J. Prentiss,	of Claremont,	*Speaker of the House*, $2.50 per day.
George S. Barton,	of Concord,	*Clerk of the Senate*, Fees.
John H. Goodale,	of Manchester,	*Clerk of the House*, Fees.
Amos Hadley,	of Concord,	*State Printer.*
William B. Randall,	of Portsmouth,	*Commissary-General.*
Asa P. Cate,	of Northfield,	*Railroad Commissioners.*
Stephen W. Dearborn,	of Exeter,	
Benjamin H. Plaisted,	of Jefferson,	

Executive Council.

	Counties.	Councillors.
1st District,	Rockingham and part of Merrimack,	John Dame, of Portsmouth.
2d "	Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll,	N. V. Whitehouse, of Rochester.
3d "	Hillsborough and part of Merrimack,	Stephen Smith, of Mason.
4th "	Cheshire and Sullivan,	Milon C. McClure, of Claremont.
5th "	Grafton and Coos,	William Tenney, of Hanover.

JUDICIARY.

At the session of the Legislature in June, 1855, the judicial system of the State was remodelled. Instead of the Superior Court and the Common Pleas, with its circuit justices and side judges, there are now the Supreme Judicial Court, consisting of a chief justice and four associates, and the Court of Common Pleas, composed of a chief justice and two associates; the justices of the Supreme Court being *ex officio* justices of the Common Pleas, and having authority to hold terms thereof *only* in cases of accident and necessity. The jurisdiction of the Common Pleas is substantially as that of the old Court; but in civil actions, where the *ad damnum* does not exceed $100, it has exclusive and final jurisdiction; exceptions in matters of law being allowed to the Supreme Court. In other civil actions, an appeal on the facts lies to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has limited equity jurisdiction, and exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases, except those within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and of police courts. The Court of Common Pleas is held by one or more of the justices thereof twice a year in each county. A single justice of the Supreme Court holds a trial term twice annually in each county, except in capital cases, which must be tried by two or more justices. For hearing and deciding law questions, the State is divided into five judicial districts, in each of which two terms are held annually. Three justices constitute a quorum to hold law terms, and the concurrence of three is necessary to the decision of any law question. All legal questions submitted to the court must be decided before the close of the term next succeeding the submission, unless a re-argument is ordered; and each justice must, within six months from the time of such decision, prepare for the press and furnish the State Reporter correct reports of all cases in which he pronounces judgment. The judicial districts are composed as follows:—1. Rockingham and Strafford Counties; 2. Merrimack and Hillsborough; 3. Cheshire and Sullivan; 4. Belknap and Carroll; 5. Grafton and Coos.

Supreme Judicial Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Ira Perley,	of Concord,	*Chief Justice*,	1855	$ 2,000
Ira A. Eastman,	of Concord,	*Associate Justice*,	1855	1,800
Samuel D. Bell,	of Manchester,	"	1855	1,800
George Y. Sawyer,	of Nashua,	"	1855	1,800
Asa Fowler,	of Concord,	"	1855	1,800
George G. Fogg,	of Concord,	*Reporter*,	1855	400

Court of Common Pleas.

Jonathan Kittridge,	of Canaan,	*Chief Justice*,	1855	1,600
Jonathan E. Sargent,	of Wentworth,	*Associate Justice*,	1855	1,500
Henry F. French,	of Exeter,	"	1855	1,500

Courts of Probate.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Registers.	Residence.	Salary.
			$			$
Belknap,	Warren Lovell,	Meredith,	142	O. A. J. Vaughn,	Gilmanton,	183
Carroll,	Jonathan T. Chase,	Conway,	150	Joel Eastman,	Conway,	200
Cheshire,	Larkin Baker,	Westmorl'd,	225	Geo. W Sturtevant,	Keene,	300
Coos,	Turner Stephenson,	Lancaster,	110	Albro L. Robinson,	Lancaster,	135
Grafton,	Eleazer Martin,	Canaan,	300	Nathan B Felton,	Haverhill,	400
Hillsborough,	Wm. C. Clark,	Manchester,	425	Wm. Wetherbee,	Amherst,	575
Merrimack,	Horace Chase,	Hopkinton,	300	Isaac A. Hill,	Concord,	400
Rockingham,	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield,	412	Wm. B. Morrill,	Exeter,	550
Strafford,	Hiram R. Roberts,	Rollinsford,	225	John H. White,	Dover,	300
Sullivan,	John L. Putnam,	Cornish,	175	Henry G. Carlton,	Newport,	225

Finances.

[From Treasurer's Report, June 1, 1855.]

Chief Sources of Income.

Railroad tax for 1854,	$ 61,480.01	Loan: Additions to Insane Asylum,	15,420.00
Civil commissions (fees),	41.00	Balance in treasury, June 1, 1854,	28,136.73
State tax for 1854, and previous years,	69,853 75	Total receipts,	$ 179,488.18
Miscellaneous,	3,550.00		

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Salaries, Executive, Judiciary, &c.	$ 24,416 28	N. H. Reports,	$ 5,300.43
Legislature,	28,389.40	Railroad tax div'ds paid to towns,	32,045.30
State printers,	5,367.89	State debt and interest,	28,421.00
Publishing laws,	724.75	Legislative resolves,	6,033.04
Additions to N. H. Asylum,	17,000.00	Miscellaneous account,	5,761.75
Deaf and dumb, blind and insane,	4,347.85		
Total expenditures for the year ending June 1, 1855,			$ 157,807.69
Total receipts for the same period,			179,488.18
Balance in the Treasury, June 1, 1855,			$ 21,680.49

State of the Treasury, June 1, 1855.

Total indebtedness, June 1, 1855, all floating,	$ 63,219.78
Deduct available funds, viz. cash in treasury and taxes outstanding,	24,802.02
Amount of indebtedness above available funds,	$ 38,417.76

Banks. — The condition of the banks, on the first Monday in June, 1855, was as follows: — Capital actually paid in, $ 3,826,000; real estate, $ 59,615.48; debts due the banks, $ 7,130,539.35; specie, $ 184,949.49; bills of other banks, $ 136,236.81; deposits, $ 836,758.47; deposits in other banks for the redemption of bills, $ 641,830.24; circulation, $ 3,090,891.00.

The whole number of banks in the State is thirty-nine. There were also seventeen savings banks; deposits, $3,341,258.32; total means, $3,612,272.40.

Bank Commissioners. — John S. Rix, Haverhill; George C. Peavey, Strafford; Charles J. Ammidon, Hinsdale.

Insurance Companies. — Nineteen mutual fire-insurance companies made returns, from which it appears that $29,755,977.97 worth of property was insured under 31,106 policies, on which the premium notes were $1,618,955.85, and the cash premiums $37,818.67. The losses by fire during the year were $126,687.12. The expenses of the companies for the year were $9,298.06.

Insurance Commissioners. — George W. Conant, Enfield; Albert S. Scott, Peterborough; Jacob H. Ela, Rochester.

Common Schools.

The present school law is in the ninth year of its existence. At the June session (1850) of the Legislature, the office of School Commissioner was abolished, and County School Commissioners were created, to constitute the Board of Education. The Commissioners are, —

Rockingham. — Silas S. Fletcher, of Exeter.
Strafford. — Charles F. Eliott, of Somersworth, *Chairman.*
Belknap. — Hosea Quinby, of Meredith.
Carroll. — Wm. C. Fox, of Wolfborough.
Merrimack. — Edmund Wurth, of Concord.
Hillsborough. — Jonathan Tenney, of Manchester, *Secretary.*
Cheshire. — Leonard Tenney, of Dublin.
Sullivan. — Wm. Barton, of Croydon.
Grafton. — Salmon W. Squier, of Wentworth.
Coos. — Daniel A. Bowe, of Lancaster.

The returns for the years ending May 24, 1853, May, 1854, and May, 1855, give the following statistics, to wit: —

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Whole number of school districts reported,	2,310	2,294	2,236
Number of scholars above 4 years of age attending school not less than two weeks,	90,297	88,025	85,514
Children between 4 and 14 years not attending school,		2,669	2,412
Persons between 14 and 21 years who cannot read or write,		428	109
Number of scholars in the winter schools,	69,665	69,071	66,209
Average attendance in the winter schools,	54,606	54,091	52,966
Number of scholars in the summer schools,	57,193	58,071	57,261
Average attendance in the summer schools,	44,507	45,862	44,325
Average length of the winter schools in weeks,	9.5		9.85
Average length of the summer schools in weeks,	9.8		9.74
Average monthly wages of male teachers, exclusive of board,	$15.68	$16.42	$17.38
Average monthly wages of female teachers, exclusive of board,	$6.99	$7.18	$7.83
Number of male teachers employed in the winter schools,	1,166	1,158	1,098
Number of female teachers employed in winter schools,	1,082	1,127	1,156
Number of school-houses built during the year,		70	51
Number of incorporated academies in the State,		46	52
Amount paid for tuition in academies and private schools,		$23,494.30	$32,761.09
Amount of money raised by taxes for the schools,	$163,106.44	$166,973.88	$186,548.34
Amount contributed in board and fuel,	14,482.09	12,376.68	12,815.38
Income of local funds,	8,584.07	10,319.53	7,619.32
Amount of literary fund,	15,630.00	16,435.79	16,435 82
Amount raised for the Teachers' Institute, about		4,050.00	4,500 00
Whole amount raised for district schools during year,	205,402.60	212,324.00	231,434.92
Increase above the previous year,	15,476.81	6,921.40	19,110.92

Teacher's institutes were held in ten counties, at which there was reported the attendance of 1,662 teachers.

State Prison, Concord, for the year ending May 31, 1855. — W. W. Eastman, Warden, salary $ 800; Rev. Caleb Brown, Chaplain; William Prescott, M. D., Physician. Whole number of convicts in prison, June 1, 1854, 105. Received since, 26. Whole number, 131. There have been discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 10; by pardons, 17; death (2 by suicide), 6; sent to insane asylum, 1; = 34. Leaving in prison, May 31, 1855, 97. Of those remaining in prison, 91 are males, and 6 are females. 34 convicts are employed in the cabinet shop; 30 in the shoe shop; 17 in the machine shop; the 6 females are employed in sewing. 3 are between 12 and 16 years of age; 15 from 16 to 20; 17 from 20 to 25; 16 from 25 to 30; 29 from 30 to 40; 14 from 40 to 50; and 3 from 50 to 60. Of those received during the year, 14 were from Hillsborough Co.; 4 from Strafford; 2 each from Rockingham, Merrimack, and Grafton; and 1 each from Sullivan and Coos. The expenditures for the year were $ 6,006.21; the receipts and earnings were $ 9,006.21; excess of income over expenses, $ 3,000 00 The prison library consists of about 900 volumes.

New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord. — John E. Tyler, Superintendent. Trustees, Rev. Charles Burroughs, D.D., Portsmouth; Warren Lovell, Meredith; Rufus Clement, Concord; Alvah Smith, Lempster. Since the opening of the asylum, in 1843, there have been admitted, to June 1, 1855, 1,284 patients; 155 now remain in the institution. The number of patients admitted during the past year was 85. 91 were discharged during the year. Of these 50 had recovered; 20 had partially recovered; 9 were not relieved; and 12 died. Causes assigned for the insanity of some of those admitted during the year: — ill-health, 15; exposure and excesses, 2; masturbation, 14; domestic trouble, 8; pecuniary difficulties, 5; intemperance, 7; religious, 7. Receipts during the year, $ 25,069.68; expenses, $ 24,968.12; excess of receipts, $ 101.56.

It is stated in the report that there are, including the 155 in the asylum, 550 insane persons in the State, and 35 besides residing out of the State, though belonging to it. $ 25,000 were appropriated by the Legislature at the last session for the erection of a new wing to the asylum.

State Reform School. — Nothing has been done since last year towards the establishment and erection of a school by this name; but a board of three Commissioners has been appointed, with power to select a farm of not less than 100 acres, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for a House of Reformation, the whole expense not to exceed $ 15,000. The Commissioners are, Frederic Smyth, Manchester; Matthew Harvey, Concord; Hosea Eaton, New Ipswich. It is said that the Stark farm, near Manchester, containing 107 acres, has been purchased for $ 10,000.

III. VERMONT.

Government for the Year ending October, 1856.

			Salary.
Stephen Royce,	of Berkshire,	*Governor* (term ends Oct., 1856),	$ 750
Ryland Fletcher,	of Cavendish,	*Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.*,	$ 4 a day.
Henry M. Bates,	of Northfield,	*Treasurer*,	400
Chas. W. Willard,	of Montpelier,	*Secretary of State*,	400
C. H. Hayden,	of Rutland,	*Sec. Civil and Military Affairs*,	225
William M. Pingry,	of Weathersfield,	*Auditor of Accounts*,	500
Clark H. Chapman,	of Ludlow,	*Secretary of the Senate*,	250
George W. Grandey,	of Vergennes,	*Speaker of the House*,	$ 4 a day.
James M. Slade,	of Middlebury,	*Clerk of the House*,	700
Chas. H. Joyce,	of Northfield,	*State Librarian*,	125
Hiram Harlow,	of Windsor,	*Superintendent of State Prison*,	500

			Salary.
Geo. B. Kellogg,	of Rockingham,	*Adjutant and Insp.-General,*	$ 150
Philander D. Bradford,	of Northfield,	*Commissioner of the Insane.*	
Jason Steele,	of Windsor,	*Bank Commissioner.*	

The Senate was established in 1836. The House of Representatives is composed of about 230 members, one member from each town. Pay of the members of each house, $2.00 a day during the session of the Legislature.

Judiciary.

The Supreme Court consists of three judges, and holds its stated sessions in each county, once each year, with an additional term, each year, in each judicial circuit, at such time and in such county as the court shall direct.

For the trial of cases in the County Courts (Court of Common Pleas) the State is divided into four judicial circuits, each composed of the counties named below. The County Court is composed of a circuit judge, who is appointed by the Legislature, and two assistant judges, in each county, who are elected by the people. The salary of each circuit judge is $1,375 per annum, and the assistant judges receive a per diem allowance.

The Court of Chancery has two stated sessions annually, in each county, and is always in session, except for the final hearing of a cause. An appeal from the decree of the Chancellor lies to the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Isaac F. Redfield,	of Windsor,	*Chief Judge,*	$ 1,500
Pierrepoint Isham,	of Bennington,	*Associate Judge,*	1,500
Milo L. Bennett,	of Burlington,	"	1,500
Charles L. Williams,	of Rutland,	*Reporter;*	450

County Courts.

First Circuit. Robert Pierpont, of Rutland, Circuit Judge.

Assistant Judges.

Samuel H. Brown, Josiah S. Thomas,	Bennington County.
Barzillai Davenport, Barnes Frisbie,	Rutland County.
Samuel Swift, Erastus S. Hinman,	Addison County.

Second Circuit. Abel Underwood, of Newbury, Circuit Judge.

Assistant Judges.

William Harris, Emery Wheelock,	Windham County.
Daniel Woodward, Joseph Dodge,	Windsor County.
John Lynde, Levi Tabor,	Orange County.

Third Circuit. Asahel Peck, of Burlington, Circuit Judge.

Assistant Judges.

Ezra B. Green, John Peck,	Chittenden County.
John C. Bryant, Valentine S. Ferris,	Franklin County.
Eli Hinds, Alger Jones,	Lamoille County.
Martin Reynolds, Orange Phelps,	Grand Isle County.

Fourth Circuit. Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, Circuit Judge.

Assistant Judges.

Lewis Chamberlin, Hiram Jones,	Washington County.
Harry Moore, Daniel W. Aikens,	Caledonia County.
Sabin Kellum, Durkee Cole,	Orleans County.
Nathan J. Graves, William Burbank,	Essex County.

Clerks of the Supreme and County Courts.

Counties.	Clerks.	Residence.	Counties.	Clerks.	Residence.
Bennington,	Sam. H. Blackmer,	Bennington.	Washington,	Shubael Wheeler,	Montpelier.
Windham,	Royall Tyler,	Brattleboro'.	Caledonia,	G. A. Burbank,	Danville.
Rutland,	Fred. W. Hopkins,	Rutland.	Lamoille,	Edward B. Sanger,	Hydepark.
Windsor,	Norman Williams,	Woodstock.	Grand Isle,	Wyman Clark,	North Hero.
Addison,	John W. Stewart,	Middlebury.	Franklin,	Jos. H. Brainerd,	St. Albans.
Orange,	Burnham Martin,	Chelsea.	Orleans,	Geo. W. Hartshorn,	Irasburg.
Chittenden,	John S. Adams,	Burlington.	Essex,	Wm. H. Hartshorn,	Guildhall.

Council of Censors for the Revision of the Constitution.

Chosen every seventh year. The following were elected in March, 1855.

John W. Vail,	Bennington	County.	William W. Wells,	Washington	County.
Lafayette Ward,	Windham	"	Charles S. Dana,	Caledonia	"
Evelyn Pierpoint,	Rutland	"	Thomas Gleed,	Lamoille	"
Thomas F. Hammond,	Windsor	"	William C. Wilson,	Franklin	"
James M. Slade,	Addison	"	Nathaniel P. Nelson,	Orleans	"
John B. Hutchinson,	Orange	"	David Hibbard,	Essex	"
David Fish,	Chittenden,	"			

Common Schools. — The school fund was abolished in 1845, to pay the State debt. There has been no State Superintendent of schools since 1851; and since that year there have been no returns of the conditions of the Schools. The returns for 1851 will be found in the American Almanac for 1854, p. 234.

State Prison. — *Year ending September* 1, 1855. — Hiram Harlow, Superintendent, salary $500. Number of convicts, September 1, 1854, 68; admitted during the year, 35; total, 103. 30 were discharged during the year; 14 by expiration of sentence; 15 by pardon; 1 died by suicide; leaving in confinement, September 1, 1855, 73; 69 white males, 2 black males, and 2 white females. The services of the convicts are let out to contractors. The contract per diem charge per convict is two shillings. There is a library of 472 volumes for the use of the prisoners. The income of the prison for the year was $5,597.62. Expenditures, $8,216.91. Balance of expenditures over income, $2,649.29.

Vermont Asylum for the Insane, Brattleboro'. — William H. Rockwell, M.D., Superintendent. Since the opening of the Asylum, December 12, 1836, there have been admitted, to August 1, 1855, 2,393 patients; 1,999 have been discharged, and 394 remain in the institution. Of the 1,999 patients discharged, 1,127 have recovered, equal to 56.38 per cent. Of those placed at the Asylum within six months from the attack, nearly nine tenths have recovered. During the year ending August 1, 1855, the whole number of patients was 553. Admitted, 164; discharged, 159; remaining in the institution, 394. Of those discharged, 79 were cured; 52 died; improved, 13; not improved, 15. There have been 201 State beneficiaries in the Asylum during the year, and 143 remained, August 1, 1855. Income during the year, $49,805.11; expenditures, $50,924.42; balance against the Asylum, $1,119.31. There is connected with the Asylum a library of over 1,200 volumes, and a large number of newspapers and periodicals are taken.

Terms of Admission. — $2 per week. When the insanity is connected with epilepsy or paralysis, $3.00 per week. No patient received for less than three months.

Banks. — From Bank Commissioner's Report, dated September 1, 1855. — Number of banks in the State, 42; capital paid in, $3,603,460; circulation, $3,704,343. Total liabilities, $3,174,835. Notes and bills discounted, $6,377,592; deposits in city banks, $1,063,466; specie, $201,566; total resources, $8,580,737. Of the 40 banks doing business at the date of the report in 1854, the average dividend has been 5¼ per cent upon the capital. The net increase of bank capital during the year has been $305,000.

In the session of the Legislature of 1851 a General Banking Law was adopted, under which three banks, the South Royalton, the Bank of Castleton, and the Bank of Woodstock, have gone into operation.

Savings Banks. — On the first Monday in September, 1855, there were 15 savings banks; 2 were in the hands of receivers in chancery, and 13 doing business. Of these 13, 7 are connected with banks of circulation. Deposits in the 13 banks, $904,882,129, being an increase of $89,023.72 during the year.

Finances

For Fiscal Year ending August 31, 1855.

Amount received into the Treasury, including balance of 1854, . .	$159,827.89
" expended, ...	143 127 30
Balance in Treasury, Aug. 31, 1855, ...	$16,700.59

Principal Items of Expenditure.			
Expenses of the Legislature,	$24,130.60	Agricultural Societies, &c.,	$2,955.66
Contingent expenses,	8,997.94	State Prison, Hospitals, &c.,	6,500.00
Council of Censors,	303.20	Financial disbursements,	5,036 21
Library,	66.32	Elections,	1,268.78
Executive expenses, — salaries,	2,461.39	Peddlers' license money distributed,	1,807.50
Miscellaneous,	2,121.92	*Principal Sources of Revenue.*	
Salaries of Judges,	9,547.50	In Treasury, Sept. 1, 1854,	$12,668.48
Vermont Reports,	1,639.92	From taxes,	114,345.35
Other Court expenses, including prosecution of crime,	62,469.66	Safety and School Funds,	1,260.25
		Principal collected on same,	9,606.75
Military expenses,	372.80	State Attorneys,	4,248.41
Infirm poor, insane, deaf and dumb,	9,017.47	Court fees by Clerks,	6,963.36
		Peddlers' license money,	1,807.50

State Liabilities, Sept. 1, 1855.

Indebted to Safety Fund,	$29,400.44	To meet which, it has, —	
" " Safety Fund Loan,	5,000.00	Balance in the Treasury,	$16,700.59
Due towns for U. S. surplus revenue, over notes on hand,	4,959.90	Taxes not collected,	36,762.64
Total,	$39,360.64		$53,463.23
Resources,	53,463 23		
Balance in favor of the State,	$14,102.59		

Taxable Property and Taxation. — Aggregate of Grand List of 1854.

53,302 polls at $2,	$106,604.00	Polls and one per cent are,	886,770.30
Real estate (4,916,131 acres),	61,711,685 44	Deduct for Fire Companies,	1,532.00
Personal estate, over debts owed,	16,304,944 76	Balance list for State taxes,	$885,238.30
Total real and personal,	$78,016,630.20		

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.*

Government for the Year ending the 1st Wednesday in January, 185.

			Salary.
Henry J. Gardner,	of Boston,	*Governor*,	$3,500
Henry W. Benchley,	of Worcester,	*Lieutenant-Governor*,	$4 a day.

* Amendments of the Constitution were made by the Legislature of the political years 1854 and 1855, and were adopted by the people, May 23, 1855. A plurality of votes now elects. The election for Governor is on the Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November. Eight Councillors are to be chosen in single districts. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, are elected by the people for one year from the third Wednesday in January and until their successors are elected and qualified. If there is in November a failure to elect either of these officers, or, if elected, he dies before the third

			Salary.
Ephraim M. Wright,*	of Westhampton,	*Sec. of Commonwealth*,	$2,000
Thomas J. Marsh,*	of Waltham,	*Treas. and Receiver-Gen.*,	2,000
Stephen N. Gifford,*	of Duxbury,	*Auditor*,	2,000
Ebenezer W. Stone,	of Roxbury,	*Adj.-Gen. & Quartermaster*,	1,500
Willard A. Harrington,	of Brighton,	*Land Agent*,	1,000
Benjamin Stevens,	of Boston,	*Sergeant at Arms*, House &	1,300
Charles W. Lovett,	of Boston,	1*st Clerk, Secretary of State's Office*,	1,300
Daniel H. Rogers,	of Kingston,	1*st Clerk, Treasurer's Office*,	1,300
George S. Boutwell,	of Groton,	*Sec. of Board of Education and State Librarian*,	1,900
Charles L. Flint,	of Boston,	*Sec. of Board of Agriculture*,	1,500
Henry W. Benchley,†	of Worcester,	*Pres't of the Senate*,	$4 per day.
Daniel C. Eddy,†	of Lowell,	*Speaker of House of Rep.*	"
Peter L. Cox,†	of Lynn,	*Clerk of Senate*,	$10 per day.
Henry A. Marsh,†	of Pittsfield,	*Clerk of House*,	"

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	*Chief Justice*,		$3,500
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	*Justice*,		3,000
Theron Metcalf,	of Boston,	"		3,000
Geo. Tyler Bigelow,	of Boston,	"		3,000
Benj. F. Thomas,	of Worcester,	"		3,000
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester,	"		3,000
John H. Clifford,*	of New Bedford,	*Attorney-General*,		2,500
Horace Gray, Jr.,	of Boston,	*Reporter*, $300 and proceeds of Reports.		
Isaac S. Morse,	of Lowell,	*District Attorney*,	N. Dist.	1,000
L. F. Brigham,	of New Bedford,	"	S. "	1,000
Alfred A. Abbott,	of Danvers,	*District Attorney*,	E. District,	800
James M. Keith,	of Roxbury,	"	S. E. "	800
P. E. Aldrich,	of Worcester,	"	Mid. "	800
Henry A. Dawes,	of North Adams,	"	W. "	1,200
I. W. Conkey,	of Amherst,	"	N. W. "	800
George W. Cooley,	of Boston,	*Comm'th Att'y* for Co. of Suffolk,		3,000

Wednesday in January succeeding, the Legislature elects by joint ballot his successor from the two who had the next highest number of votes at the election by the people. In case of a vacancy from any cause during any annual or special session of the Legislature, the vacancy is filled in like manner, but by choice from the people at large. If such vacancy occur at any other time, it is filled by the appointment of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council. The Legislature is to provide by general law for the election by the people of sheriffs, registers of probate, commissioners of insolvency, and clerks of the courts for the several counties, and of district attorneys in the several districts, for such terms as to it may seem fit. School moneys appropriated by the State are never to be applied to sectarian schools. Francis De Witt, of Ware, was elected (Nov. 6th) *Secretary of State;* Chandler R. Ransom, of Roxbury, *Auditor;* Moses Tenney, jr., of Georgetown, *Treasurer;* and Albert H. Nelson, of Woburn, *Attorney-General.* Their several terms of office begin on the third Wednesday of January, 1856.

* Term expires January, 1856. † Officers at the session of 1855.

All judges in the State hold office during good behavior. The Supreme Court has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes, and exclusive chancery jurisdiction, so far as chancery powers are given by statute; and concurrent original jurisdiction of all civil cases, where the amount in dispute exceeds $1,500 in Suffolk, and $300 in the other counties. It holds law terms in eight of the fourteen counties of the State for the whole State, and *nisi prius* terms in all the counties.

Court of Common Pleas.

Edward Mellen,	of Wayland,	*Chief Justice,*	$2,700
Horatio Byington,	of Stockbridge,	*Associate Justice,*	2,500
Jonathan C. Perkins,	of Salem,	"	2,500
Henry W. Bishop,	of Lenox,	"	2,500
George N. Briggs,	of Pittsfield,	"	2,500
George P. Sanger,	of Boston,	"	2,500
Henry Morris,	of Springfield,	"	2,500

The Court of Common Pleas is held for the trial of civil cases above $20, and has criminal jurisdiction in all cases except murder. Frequent terms are held in every county except Suffolk. Justices of the peace have a limited criminal jurisdiction, and in civil cases under $100, with the right of either party in all cases over $20 to call in a jury of six; and a right, in all cases, of appeal to the Common Pleas. In those places where the justices of the Police Court on stated days hold a "Justices' Court," justices of the peace cannot try causes. In Boston, a "Justices' Court" is held every Saturday. The jurisdiction of these courts is like that of justices of the peace.

Superior Court of the County of Suffolk.

The Legislature, at its last session, established a court with this name, for the County of Suffolk, consisting of a Chief Justice and three Associates, appointed from, and resident in, any part of the Commonwealth. It has exclusive jurisdiction (with some exceptions) in civil cases over $20 and under $1,500, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court in cases of over $1,500. The judges of this Court are *ex officio* judges of the Municipal Court for the city of Boston, in which the criminal trials are exclusively held. In the Municipal Court the terms are held monthly, on the first Monday in each month; in the Superior Court there are six terms each year, on the first Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

			Salary.
Albert H. Nelson,	of Woburn,	*Chief Justice,*	$3,200
Charles P. Huntington,	of Northampton,	*Associate Justice,*	3,000
Josiah G. Abbott,	of Lowell,	"	3,000
Stephen G. Nash,	of Boston,	"	3,000
Joseph Willard,	of Boston,	*Clerk,*	2,000
Thomas W. Phillips,	of Boston,	*Clerk of Municipal Court,*	Fees.

Police Court of Boston.

John G. Rogers, Abel Cushing, Thos. Russell, *Justices*, salary, $1,500 each.

Commissioners of Insolvency, November, 1855.

County.	Commissioner.	Residence.
Barnstable,	Simeon N. Small,	Yarmouth.
"	Solomon Freeman,	Brewster.
"	John W. Davis,	Wellfleet.
Berkshire,	James Bradford,	Sheffield.
"	Henry S. Briggs,	Pittsfield.
"	Shepherd Thayer,	Adams.
Bristol,	Edmund H. Bennett,	Taunton.
"	Joshua C. Stone,	NewBedford.
"	E. P. Hathaway,	Freetown.
Dukes,	Leavitt Thaxter,	Edgartown.
Essex,	John G. King,	Salem.
"	N. W. Harmon,	Lawrence.
"	Henry B. Fernald,	Newburyport.
Franklin,	David Aiken,	Greenfield.
Hampden,	Henry Vose,	Springfield.
"	James G. Allen,	Palmer.
Hampshire,	Ithamar F. Conkey,	Amherst.
"	Samuel T. Spaulding,	Ware.
Hampshire,	Haynes H. Chilson,	Northamp'n.
Middlesex,	John W. Bacon,	Natick.
"	Isaac S. Morse,	Lowell.
"	Josiah Rutter,	Waltham.
Nantucket,	George Cobb,	Nantucket.
Norfolk,	Francis Hilliard,	Roxbury.
"	Charles Endicott,	Canton.
"	William L. Walker,	Braintree.
Plymouth,	J. J. Russell,	Plymouth.
"	Paren Simmons,	Hanover.
"	William H. Wood,	Middleboro'.
Suffolk,	S. C. Maine,	Boston.
"	Isaac Ames,	Boston.
"	John M. Williams,	Boston.
Worcester,	A. H. Bullock,	Worcester.
"	Wm J. Merriam,	Fitchburg.
"	Thomas G. Kent,	Milford.

These Commissioners hold Courts of Insolvency in their respective counties as often as they may deem necessary. Salary, — fees not exceeding the amount of $1,500 each.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Registers.	Residence.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Geo. Marston,	Barnstable,	$500	R. S. Pope,	Barnstable,	$550
Berkshire,	D. N. Dewey,	Williamstown,	425	A. G. Waterman,	Williamstown,	600
Bristol,	O. Prescott,	New Bedford,	500	John Daggett,	Attleborough,	800
Dukes,	T. G. Mayhew,	Edgartown,	150	Hebron Vincent,	Edgartown,	175
Essex,	N. S. Howe,	Haverhill,	800	James Ropes,	Salem,	1,500
Franklin,	F. Ripley,	Greenfield,	300	Charles Mattoon,	Northfield,	450
Hampden,	O. B. Morris,	Springfield,	350	C. A. Winchester,	Springfield,	600
Hampshire,	I. Conkey,	Amherst,	300	A. Perry Peck,	Northampton,	475
Middlesex,	S. P. P. Fay,	Cambridge,	800	A. A. Prescott,	Reading,	1,500
Nantucket,	Sam. Mitchell,	Nantucket,	200	George Cobb,	Nantucket,	300
Norfolk,	W. S. Leland,	Roxbury,	600	J. H. Cobb,	Dedham,	800
Plymouth,	Aaron Hobart,	E. Bridgewater,	500	Joseph S. Beal,	Kingston,	700
Suffolk,	E. G. Loring,	Boston,	900	Wm. C. Brown,	Chelsea,	2,000
Worcester,	T. Kinnicutt,	Worcester,	800	C. G. Prentiss,	Worcester,	1,500

Finances.

Received into the Treasury during the year ending December 31st, 1854, on account of ordinary revenue, including State Tax,	$996,175.02
Received on all other accounts (including $617,437.00 temporary loans, borrowed in anticipation of the revenue),	1,148,148.35
Total receipts,	$2,144,323.37
Add cash on hand, January 1st, 1854,	202,969.66
Total means,	$2,347,293.03
The entire payments during the year on account of ordinary expenditures were	$928,642 49
On all other accounts, including $482,500 temporary loans repaid,	1,333,094.16
Total payments,	$2,261,936 65
Excess of payments for 1854,	17,613.28
Cash on hand, January 1st, 1855,	$85,356.38

Of this $18,609-60 is on account of ordinary revenue, and $66,746.78 on account of the school and other funds.

Principal Items of Expenditure, 1854.

Councillors,	$7,303.00
Legislature,	139,038.61
Salaries,	92,191.02
Adj'nt and Q. M. General's Dep't,	5,800.00
Fuel, &c. for State-House,	1,300.00
Repairs of do.	13,851.27
Furniture for do.	1,916.16
Stationery for do.	4,398.58
State Library,	500.00
Agent for discharged convicts,	1,000.00
Coroner's inquests,	2,002.69
Arrest of fugitives from justice,	2,812.08
Asylum for the Blind,	9,000.00
" " Deaf and Dumb,	7,309.24
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2,500.00
Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester,	3,200.00
" " at Taunton,	11,785.08
School for Idiots,	5,000.00
Bounty to militia,	53,488.25
Rent of armories,	6,427.82
State Prison,	83,000.00
Prevention of counterfeiting,	3,530.37
Pensions,	731.04
State Reform School,	45,200.00
Bank Commissioners,	6,793.10
Alien and pauper Commissioners,	7,958.22
Commissioners for various purposes,	10,283.86
State printing,	31,142.08
Newspapers and advertising,	5,947.46
Term reports,	962.50
County Treasurers, ½ crim. costs,	110,885.29
State paupers,	100,730.93
Interest on temporary loans,	20,170.36
Interest on scrip,	29,400.00
Interest on Western Railroad scrip,	$49,500.00
" on railroad scrip,	51,650.00
Agricultural Societies,	10,188 00
Copying Journals, and Records, Indices,	17,754.51
Loans repaid,	482,500.00
School Fund,	113,134.51
Interest on same,	72,403.17
Western R. R. stock sinking fund,	106,100.00
Convention of 1853,	11,205.16
State Board of Agriculture,	8,789.06
Charles River and W. Bridge Fund,	62,228.97
Enlargement of State-House,	84,915.82
New Lunatic Hospital,	66,542.55
State Almshouses,	100,488.14
Expenses of do. 7 months,	80,900.61

Chief Sources of Income.

Bank tax,	$525,867.87
Insurance tax,	4,231.61
Attorney for Suffolk County,	4,633.15
Alien passengers,	52,634.73
Alien estates,	750.01
Hawkers' and peddlers' licenses,	528.00
Interest on deposits,	1,276.45
Western Railroad dividends,	59,696.00
Temporary loans,	617,437.00
School fund,	95,047.32
Interest on school fund,	85,695.24
Scrip lent to railroads,	45,000.00
Western Railroad stock and loan sinking fund, &c.	176,822.19
Five per cent. loans, 1854,	120,000.00
Premiums on ditto,	4,403.38
State tax,	279,150.00

The funded debt of Massachusetts, on its own account, was, 1st January, 1855,	$1,690,000.00
Temporary loans, and sums due and unpaid,	363,062.00
Liability of the Commonwealth for scrip loaned to the various railroads,	5,049,555.56
Total absolute and contingent debt,	$7,102,617.56
The value of the productive property of the Commonwealth, January 1st, 1855, consisting of notes, mortgages, stocks and scrip, the Western Railroad sinking fund, School fund, Indian funds, &c.,	$3,917,954.06
Real estate, &c., unproductive,	2,436,199.33
Mortgages on the various railroads,	5,049,555.56
Total property of the Commonwealth,	$11,403,708.95
Total liabilities,	7,102,617.56
Excess of resources over liabilities,	$4,300,091.39

For a Table of Receipts and Expenditures in detail, from 1834 to 1853 inclusive, see American Almanac for 1855, page 232.

Institutions for Savings in 1854. — In the 73 institutions that made returns, there were 138,654 depositors, and $25,936,857.63 deposits; $8,519,828 were loaned on mortgages; $2,231,401 to towns; $6,498,948 on personal security; $6,054,197 were invested in Bank

Stock, and $745,954 in Public Funds. The average dividend for the year was a fraction over 4.04 per cent. The average annual per cent. of dividends of the last five years is 7.23 per cent. The whole expense of managing these 73 Savings Banks was $63,470.00. There were 11 Five-Cent Savings Banks chartered at the session of the Legislature in 1854, and most of them went into operation.

Insurance Abstract for 1854. — Number of stock offices, 34, 19 of which are in Boston. Capital, $6,693,850. In United States stocks and Treasury-notes, $11,239.38. Bank stocks in Massachusetts, $4,426,382.18. State Stock, $90,200.00. Loans on bottomry and respondentia, $30,500. Real estate, $368,305.61. Mortgages on do., $1,177,919.17. Loans on collateral and personal security, $502,775.91; loans on personal security only, $409,668.49. Cash, $401,313.02. Reserved or contingent fund, $498,145.91. Railroad stock, $908,375.97. Losses ascertained and unpaid, $371,803.27. Estimated losses in addition, $538,727.69. Premium notes, $2,220,872.53, of which $498,529.66 are on risks that have terminated. Notes bad or doubtful, but not charged to profit and loss, $14,025.29. At risk, marine, $65,965,247.25; fire, $112,775,318.88. Premiums on fire risks undetermined, $914,272.35. Fire losses paid last year, $435,783.86. Marine losses do., $2,475,252.70. In *mutual* offices, amount insured during the year on marine risks is $129,711,771,50; whole amount on fire risks, $229,449,187.00; losses paid during the year, on marine risks, $3,428,523.88; fire risks, $451,153.44. There are four life-insurance companies, and the amount insured by their existing policies is $8,326,417.62. The amount of losses the past year was $70,962.71. There was also insured a considerable amount within the year by *foreign* companies, on life, marine, and fire risks.

Banks. — At the session of the Legislature in 1854 a law was passed requiring the banks in Boston to report weekly their condition to the Secretary of State in the particulars in the headings of the columns in the tables given below, and that the Secretary should publish these reports weekly. The same act required the same report to be made monthly by the banks out of Boston. The American Almanac for 1855, p. 233, contains the weekly report of the Boston banks from June 5th, 1854, to Nov. 6th, and the monthly report of the country banks from July 1st to Nov. 4th. Below, the monthly report of the country banks is continued; and the monthly condition of the Boston banks is given from November, 1854, to July 30th, 1855, inclusive, and their weekly condition since that time.

Banks in Boston.

Week ending.	Capital.	Loans and Discount.	Specie in Bank.	Due from other Banks.	Due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
1854–'55.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
December 4,	32,152,525	49,877,633	2,261,805	8,232,469	5,399,293	12,133,908	8,346,458
January 1,	32,181,750	48,389,303	2,757,367	7,491,050	5,177,867	11,494,876	7,217,724
February 5,	32,246,125	50,961,378	3,380,798	7,470,701	6,118,041	13,207,450	7,086,221
March 5,	32,344,275	52,313,488	3,370,444	8,342,065	6,670,232	14,308,918	7,124,578
April 2,	32,360,575	52,242,260	3,283,318	7,686,365	6,460,530	14,241,383	6,844,331
May 7,	32,710,000	52,691,058	3,021,629	8,222,410	6,006,853	15,141,185	7,616,105
June 4,	32,710,000	51,992,053	3,375,353	8,006,570	6,056,304	14,783,932	7,113,978
July 2,	32,710,000	53,180,777	3,505,506	7,662,536	6,244,181	15,314,318	7,106,086
" 30,	32,710,000	53,601,712	2,758,56	7,380,987	5,961,554	14,661,817	7,238,836
August 6,	32,710,000	53,384,618	2,792,364	7,365,895	5,985,877	14,757,044	7,350,093
" 13,	32,710,000	53,490,482	2,989,978	7,429,420	5,930,427	14,758,471	7,319,361
" 20,	32,710,000	53,601,535	3,153,886	7,502,910	5,814,469	15,071,305	7,235,642
" 27,	32,710,000	53,632,440	3,347,014	7,168,306	5,763,171	15,241,003	7,128,563
September 3,	32,710,000	53,763,243	3,441,552	7,836,889	5,867,499	15,918,474	7,144,870
" 10,	32,710,000	54,242,035	3,485,528	8,021,430	6,063,681	15,961,681	7,559,765
" 17,	32,710,000	54,209,816	3,442,136	8,113,861	6,326,350	15,650,018	7,640,147
" 24,	32,710,000	53,995,378	3,405,265	8,072,146	6,296,147	15,279,741	7,671,928
October 1,	32,710,000	53,944,814	3,418,263	7,792,894	5,955,104	15,314,107	7,703,157
" 8,	32,710,000	54,167,139	3,498,404	9,402,977	6,506,893	16,157,440	8,568,477
" 15,	32,710,000	54,343 166	2,351,336	8,172,837	6,095,390	15,645,264	8,390,309
" 22,	32,710,000	54,289,558	2,645,076	8,411,853	5,573,415	15,970,032	8,607,275
" 29,	32,710,000	53,645,465	2,574,999	8 638,264	5,575,753	15,489,090	8,614,839
November 5,	32,710,000	53,113,989	2,426,147	8,754,318	5,122,330	15,347,107	8,590,980

Banks out of Boston.

Week ending.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie in Bank.	Due from other Banks	Due to other Banks.	Deposits	Circulation.
1854 - '55.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
December 2,	24,951,318	43,586,906	934,150	3,817,068	460,061	5,522,253	15,949,038
" 30,	25,132,853	42,300,468	970,145	3,385,691	438,580	5,106,755	14,365,138
February 3,	25,233,903	41,961,443	1,012,577	3,827,610	360,281	5,384,362	14,107,160
March 3,	25,214,653	42,140,863	1,003,415	3,935,768	389,048	5,542,635	14,038,649
April 3,	25,495,453	43,156,189	1,086,110	4,317,140	385,740	5,798,738	14,733,534
May 5,	25,556,520	44,410,267	995,607	4,464,356	413,527	6,119,384	16,097,366
June 2,	25,310,000	44,258,197	996,673	3,817,926	442,382	6,344,034	15,330,815
" 30,	25,322,500	44,402,632	1,011,234	3,627,134	521,724	6,369,561	15,079,675
August 4,	25,874,500	45,479,220	1,044,560	4,127,034	561,454	6,553,435	15,708,261
September 1,	25,922,350	45,886,784	1,030,704	3,937,110	547,650	6,562,828	15,632,972
" 29,	26,013,937	46,772,587	1,018,317	4,180,407	627,973	6,717,931	16,328,207

Schools for 1854.—The towns raise by taxation for the support of schools, $ 1,013,472.26. Aggregate expended for wages, fuel, and superintendence, $ 1,140,132 63. Number of children in the State from 5 to 15 years old, 206,625. Number that attend school under 5 years, 16,093; over 15 years, 21,609. Number of public schools in the State, 4,163. Number of teachers in summer, males 374, females 4,172; in winter, males 1,940, females 2,891. Number of scholars in summer schools, 186,628. Number in winter schools, 199,447. Average attendance in summer, 141,226; in winter, 154,277. Ratio of attendance to whole number of children between 5 and 15, .72. Average length of the schools, 7 months and 16 days. Average wages per month, inclusive of board, paid to male teachers, $ 37.76. Do. to female teachers, $ 15.88. Amount of School Fund, December 31st, 1854, $ 1,602,597.42. From the interest of this fund about $ 47,000 are distributed annually among the towns for the support of schools. There are 66 incorporated academies in the State, with an average of 4,142 pupils, and an aggregate of 85,322.90 paid for tuition; also, 674 unincorporated academies, private schools, &c., with 17,322 scholars, and an estimated aggregate of $ 244,290.72 paid for tuition. Amount expended on public and private schools, &c., exclusive of cost of repairing and erecting school edifices, $ 1,394,423.40. There were in 1850 local funds for the support of academies, &c. to the amount of about $ 350,000, yielding an income of about $ 20,006. The value of the public school-houses in the State in 1848 was $ 2,750,000, of which $ 2,200,000 had been expended since 1838. There are four Normal Schools supported by the State, at an annual cost of about $ 11,000, — one at Westfield, one at Framingham, one at Bridgewater, and one at Salem, for girls, — averaging annually, in all, about 260 pupils. Teachers' institutes were held in the several counties in the State, at which distinguished teachers lectured and gave instruction; and State agents have been employed under the direction of the Board of Education in visiting the different parts of the State to awaken the people to the cause and instruct them in reference thereto.

The Board of Education consists of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and eight members, one being appointed each year by the Governor and Council for eight years. There is a secretary of the board, who has an assistant, and is the executive officer of the board. Provision is made by law for the education and training of young men to be principal teachers in the high schools in the Commonwealth, by establishing 48 State scholarships in the colleges of the State, and paying $ 100 annually to each. These scholarships are now filled, and it is thought that their establishment has given a quickening impulse to the schools throughout the State.

State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester. — George Chandler, M.D., Superintendent. Number of patients, December 1st, 1853, 520, — 266 males, 254 females; admitted during the year, 299, — 125 males, 174 females; remaining in the Hospital, November 30th, 1854, 381, — 193 males, 188 females. Of those admitted during the year, 230 (87 males, 143 females) were committed by the courts; 57 (34 males, 23 females) by overseers of the poor; on the warrant of the Governor, 12 (4 males, 8 females). 125 foreigners (i. e. persons having no legal residence in the State), of whom 41 were males and 84 females, were admitted. 151 foreigners (67 males, 84 females) remained in the Hospital at the end of the year. 438 patients (198 males, 240 females) were discharged during the year; of whom 122 were recov-

ered, 53 improved, 90 incurable and harmless, 139 incurable and dangerous, and 34 died. Number of State paupers in the Hospital at the end of the year, 151. In April 200 patients were removed to the new hospital at Taunton. Receipts during the year, $75,351.48; including balance of cash, December 1st, 1853, of $23,131.85. Expenditures, $53,221.51. Leaving balance to new account, $22,129.97.

State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton. — George C. S. Choate, M. D., Superintendent. This Hospital was opened for patients, and the first patient was admitted, April 7, 1854. The grounds contain nearly 134 acres, and the buildings, &c. have cost about $200,000, and will accommodate 250 patients. Up to Nov. 30, 1854, 330 have been admitted, 156 males, and 174 females, of whom 211 were from the hospital at Worcester; 64 had been discharged, 24 died, and 3 eloped, leaving at that date, 239, 108 males, 131 females.

From the entirely trustworthy report of Dr. Jarvis, elsewhere referred to, it appears that there were, in the autumn of 1854 in the State, 2,632 lunatics, of whom 1,522 were paupers, 693 being State paupers (i. e. having no legal settlement in any town, and so the expense of maintenance is charged to the State), and 829 town paupers; and 1,110 supported themselves. 2,007 were natives, 625 were foreigners. 435 were curable, 2,018 incurable, 179 not stated. 1,234 were at their homes, or in town or city poor-houses; 1,141 were in Hospitals; 207 were in receptacles for the insane, i. e. houses of correction, jails, and State almshouses.

Besides the State hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, and the arrangements for the care of the insane at the almshouses, jails, &c., there are municipal and private establishments, as the city hospital at South Boston, the McLean Asylum at Somerville, and the institution at Pepperell. Provision was made by the last Legislature for the erection of a third State hospital in the western part of the State, to accommodate 250 patients, and $200,000 were appropriated. A site has been purchased at Northampton.

State Prison. — David S. Jones, Warden; Rev. Henry E. Hempstead, Chaplain; William B. Morris, M. D., Physician. The number of prisoners, October 1st, 1853, was 491; 151 were received during the year ending 30th September, 1854, and 159 were discharged. Number of prisoners, 30th September, 1854, 483. Of those discharged, 124 were from expiration, and 26 from remission of sentence; and 9 died. Of those in prison, 375 were committed for offences against property, and 108 for offences against the person, including larceny from the person, robbery, and perjury. 183 are natives of Massachusetts, 153 of other States, and 147 are foreigners. There are 72 second-comers, 17 third-comers, 6 fourth-comers, and 1 is a sixth-comer. There are 25 negroes, and 9 mulattoes. Average number of convicts for the year, 493. Of those in prison, 2 are 15 years of age; 148 between 16 and 20; 126 from 20 to 25; 82 from 25 to 30; 72 from 30 to 40; 35 from 40 to 50; 15 from 50 to 60; 4 from 60 to 70; and 1 between 70 and 80. 106 were sentenced for 2 years or less; 100 for 3, or more than 2; 123 for 5, or more than 3; 110 for 10, or more than 5; 11 for 15, or more than 10; 6 for 20, or more than 15; 1 for 30; 1 for 35; and 25 for life. In April, 1854, the small-pox was epidemic, but no case was fatal. On the 27th of July, 1854, at 12 o'clock P. M., the cholera broke out, and within 48 hours 205 cases came under treatment, all recovered. $100 are appropriated each year to purchase books for the prison library, which now numbers 820 volumes. The ordinary expenses have been $80,483.26, and the receipts $63,449.95; deficit of receipts to meet expenses, $17,033.31.

State Reform School, Westborough. — John M. Talcott, Superintendent. Boys in the school, Dec. 1st, 1853, 335; received since, 339; discharged during the year, 215; remaining, November 30th, 1854, 559. Of those committed, 3 were 6 years old, 9 were 7, 36 were 8, 67 were 9, 123 were 10, 151 were 11, 179 were 12, 193 were 13, 236 were 14, and 263 were 15, 37 were 16, 19 were 17 and over, and the ages of 8 were unknown. 454 were committed for larceny, 566 for stubbornness, 57 as idle and disorderly, 81 for vagrancy, 27 for shopbreaking and stealing, 5 for assault, 13 as runaways, 56 for shopbreaking with intent to steal, 5 as common drunkards, 30 for malicious mischief, and 8 for burglary. 990 were committed during minority, 2 for 10 years, 1 for 9 years, 7 for 8 years, 27 for 5 years, and the remainder for shorter periods. 120 were received from Bristol county, 41 from Berkshire, 2 from Dukes, 255 from Essex, 7 from Franklin, 72 from Hampden, 14 from Hamp-

shire, 245 from Middlesex, 97 from Norfolk, 15 from Plymouth, 306 from Suffolk, 143 from Worcester, 3 from Barnstable, and 9 from Nantucket. 1,093 were born in the United States, and 236 in foreign countries. Of the 1,093 born in this country, 758 are of American parentage, and the rest of foreign. All the boys are employed during a portion of the day at some mechanical, agricultural, or domestic labor. They do the washing, ironing, and cooking, and make and mend their own clothes. Each day, 4 hours are devoted to school, 6 to labor, 8½ to sleep, and 5½ to recreation and miscellaneous duties. 180 acres of land were originally purchased, and since that time an adjoining farm has been added. A new wing was added to the building in 1853. The school can accommodate 550 inmates, and is now (1855) full. The expenses of the institution for the year were $58,171.01. Exceeding the means provided, $6,739.50. The estimated expense of keeping each boy per annum is $45.

State Reform School for Girls. — A school for this purpose was established by the Legislature of 1855, in pursuance of the recommendation of the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the preceding Legislature. The government is vested in seven trustees, who are authorized to procure a site, and to erect the necessary buildings, at an expense of not exceeding $40,300; that being the amount of the State appropriation ($20,000), and the private subscription ($20,300). Girls over 7 and under 16 years of age who have committed any offence, or are beggars or vagrants, may be sent thither, and in all cases they are to be committed until they are 18 years of age, unless sooner discharged or disposed of by being bound as apprentices. The school has been located at Lancaster, and the buildings are now in process of erection.

School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, Boston. — This school has been in operation since 1848, under the gratuitous and effective superintendence of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. To the close of 1854, 114 pupils had been admitted, and 41 remained in the institution at that time. 30 are State beneficiaries. At first the State appropriated $2,500 yearly to support its beneficiaries, and latterly $5,000 a year. The Legislature at its last session appropriated $25,000 to purchase a site and erect a building for this school, upon condition that before July 4th, 1855, the trustees should raise $5,000 for furnishing it with apparatus, &c. This condition has been complied with. From the very able and careful report of the commissioners of the State to ascertain the number and condition of the insane and idiots in the State, prepared by Dr. Jarvis, it appears that there are in the State 1,087 idiots, of whom 640 are supported by friends, and 417 by the State; 1,043 being natives, and 44 foreigners. There has been since 1848 a private establishment for the instruction of this class at Barre, in Worcester Co. It is now under the care of Dr. George Brown, and has some 10 pupils.

Pauperism in the Year 1854. — The number of persons relieved or supported as paupers was 23,125; of whom 7,830 were town paupers, and 12,814 State paupers; of these State paupers, 9,671 were foreigners, and of this number 7,640 were natives of England and Ireland. There were 192 almshouses, with 20,133 acres attached, the whole valued at $1,273,907. Number relieved in almshouses, 10,088 (the average being 3,524), of whom 5,527 were unable to labor. Number relieved out of almshouses, 12,557. Net expense of supporting and relieving paupers, including interest on almshouse establishments, $457,506.51. Estimated value of pauper labor in almshouses, $18,091. 809 foreign paupers have come into the State within the year. 864 insane and 345 idiots were relieved or supported during the year. 925 are paupers by reason of insanity or idiocy, and it is probable that 14,320 were made paupers by intemperance in themselves or others. There were 2,061 indigent children, under 14 years of age, supported at public charge during the year 1854, of whom 1,174 were males, and 887 females. The three State almshouses were opened for the reception of paupers on the 1st of May, 1854, and from that time to Dec. 1, 1854, there were received at Tewksbury 2,193 paupers, 1,238 males and 955 females, nearly half being boys and girls; at Bridgewater 860, 517 males and 343 females; at Monson 723, 458 males and 265 females; in all 3,776, 2,213 males and 1,563 females. The total, 3,776, should be diminished 569, that being the number transferred from Tewksbury to the other almshouses. This would give the whole number for the seven months 3,207. The average cost per week of each pauper has been $1.03 nearly. During this period there were 165 deaths, and 64 births. Each house has a day school and a Sunday school. S. D. Brooks is the Superintendent at Monson; L. L. Goodspeed, at Bridgewater, and Isaac H. Meserve at Tewksbury.

Jails and Houses of Correction in 1854. — Whole number of prisoners, including 1,091 debtors, 16,260. Of these, 13,604 were males; 2,651 females; 2,295 minors; 464 colored; 4,269 able to read or write; 60 insane when committed; 1,515 natives of Massachusetts; 955 natives of other States; 4,401 foreigners; number of persons committed as witnesses, 412; number that had been addicted to intemperance, 4,003; remaining in confinement, November 1st, 1854, 1,777. Average cost of board of each prisoner per week, $1.74. Estimated value of labor in Houses of Correction, $48,765.61.

Criminal Statistics for the Year 1854.

Offences.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nol. Pros'd.	Still Pending.	No Bill.	Not Arrested.	Default on Recognizance.	Costs.
Against the person, feloniously,	80	33	9	4	15	19			$2,991.09
" " not feloniously,	627	276	50	74	131	80	6	10	12,567.70
Against property, with violence,	284	142	19	22	68	26	7		6,735.18
" " without violence,	848	364	61	58	193	146	14	12	19,189.30
Other offences, ...	3,069	1,153	175	264	856	410	124	87	49,354.90
Total, ...	4,908	1,968	314	422	1263	681	151	109	$90,838.17

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the Year ending December 31, 1853. — ***Twelfth Registration Report.*** — The number of births during that period was 30,920; 15,798 males and 14,963 females, the sex of others not given. Of these births, 11,753 were of foreign parentage, and the parentage of 1,633 was not stated. The number of marriages was 12,828. The number of deaths was 20,301; 9,942 males and 10,210 females. Their average age was 26.87. An average of nearly eleven persons have died of consumption each day during the last five years, and about thirteen a day for the year 1853. During the 5 years there were 1,906 deaths of *cholera infantum*, being 2.74 per cent of all the deaths; 2,077 died of *croup*, of whom 83 per cent were children under 5 years of age, and 15 per cent between 5 and 10 years of age; 27 per cent of this mortality (from croup) was in Suffolk county; 7,381 died of *dysentery;* 316 committed suicide during the 5 years. During the five years 1849–1853 inclusive, 63.02 per cent of the births were of American parents; 36.98 of foreign parents. During the same five years there were 4,794 more males than females born, and 464 more females than males died. Of the marriages during the year, 4,057 were between foreigners. In Boston, during the year, of those married, 2,402 were Americans, and 3,267 were foreigners. The Registration gives the following table.

Influence of Occupation on Longevity.

Occupations.	One year.—From Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1853.			9 years and 8 months.—From May 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1853		
	Number.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
Agriculturists, . . .	1,015	64,822	63.91	7,735	495,257	64.03
Laborers, ...	795	35,249	45.26	4,493	201,307	44.80
Mechanics, ...	1,297	59,255	45.30	7,781	357,969	46.00
Merchants, ...	278	13,040	44.74	1,494	69,179	46.30
Paupers, ...	24	1,727	72.00	262	17,647	67.35
Professional men, . . .	135	6,750	48.42	841	41,233	49.03
Public men, ...	149	6,943	46.71	838	42,172	50.32
Seamen.	206	10,202	64.19	1,857	80,382	43.29
Total, ...	3,899	198,008	51 65	25,301	1,305,206	51 58
Females, . . .	75	3,301	42 38	2,068	96,338	46.61

V. RHODE ISLAND.

Government for the Year ending last Tuesday in May, 1856.

			Salary.
William W. Hoppin,	of Providence,	*Governor*,	$1,000
Anderson C. Rose,	of New Shoreham,	*Lieutenant-Governor*,	500
John R. Bartlett,	of Providence,	*Sec. of State*,	1,000
Samuel A. Parker,	of Newport,	*General Treasurer*,	750
Charles Hart,	of Providence,	*Attorney-General*,	1,200
Robert Allyn,	of East Greenwich,	*Comm'r of Public Schools*,	1,200
A. E. Burnside,	of Bristol,	*Major-Gen. of the Militia.*	
Benjamin Fessenden,	of Cumberland,	*Speaker of the House.*	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are elected annually on the 1st Wednesday of April, for the year commencing the last Tuesday of May. The Commissioner of Schools is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Senate consists of the Governor, who presides, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one Senator from each of the thirty-one towns in the State. The House of Representatives consists of 72 members.

By amendments to the Constitution adopted by the people, November 7, 1854, the Legislature holds its regular session at Newport on the last Tuesday of May, and a session, by adjournment, at Providence in January following. The pardoning power, except in cases of impeachment, is taken from the Legislature, and vested exclusively in the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William R. Staples,	of Providence,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,600
George A. Brayton,	of Warwick,	*Associate Justice*,	1,500
Alfred Bosworth,	of Warren,	"	1,500
Sylvester G. Sherman,	of North Kingston,	"	1,500
John P. Knowles,	of Providence,	*Reporter*,	500

The judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they are removed by a resolution passed by both houses of the Assembly, and voted for by a majority of the members elected to each house. By an act passed May, 1848, the Court of Common Pleas in each of the five counties is hereafter to be held by a single judge of the Supreme Court, sitting alone. The associate judges of the Supreme Court are to divide this duty among themselves. There are no longer any associate justices elected for each county.

Clerks of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts.

Counties.	Post-Office.	Clerks of Supreme Court.	Clerks of Common Pleas.
Newport,	Newport,	John W. Davis,	John W. Davis.
Providence,	Providence,	John A. Gardner,	Amasa S. Westcott.
Washington,	Kingston,	Powell Helme,	Elisha F. Watson.
Bristol,	Bristol,	Massadore T. Bennett,	Massadore T. Bennett.
Kent,	E. Greenwich,	John C. Brown,	John C. Brown.

Sheriffs.

Newport County, Wm. D. Lake, Newport; Providence County, Daniel K. Chafee, Providence; Washington County, George H. Olney, Bland's Iron Works; Bristol County, Luther Collamore, Bristol; Kent County, Caleb A. W. Briggs.

Finances

For the Year ending April 30, 1855.

Receipts.		*Expenses.*	
Peddlers and Auctioneers,	$ 5,642	Salaries,	$ 11,025
Banks, tax,	52,111	Members of Legislature,	8,105
" " on increase of capital,	14,419	Supreme Courts,	9,835
" bonus for new banks, and tax on surplus,	17,971	Common Pleas,	13,075
Insurance companies,	4,718	Court Magistrates, Providence,	2,429
From Courts, Supreme,	1,163	" " Newport,	238
" " Common Pleas,	1,831	Accounts allowed by Legislature,	39,103
" Court Magistrates, Providence,	2,886	Orders of Governor,	3,461
" " " Woonsocket,	98	State Prison,	4,500
" " " Newport,	75	Public Schools,	49,994
Dividend on School Fund Stock,	4,270	Normal School,	2,826
Interest of U. S. surplus revenue,	11,661	Teachers' Institute,	300
Direct tax,	18,455	School Lectures,	300
Miscellaneous,	2,418	Education of deaf, dumb, and blind,	500
Balance in treasury, May, 1854,	36.979	Invested for School Fund,	6,082
	$ 174,706	Militia,	1,743
		Miscellaneous,	20
		Balance, May 1, 1855,	21.165
			$ 174,706

The expenses of the insane are included in Governor's orders; repairs of State Prison, Court-Houses, and various other expenses, in accounts allowed by Legislature.

The United States surplus revenue received by the State was disposed of thus: —

Loaned to cities and towns on bond,	$ 70,402.60
Invested in bank stock,	117,638.67
Used by State for State Prison and Dorr war,	194,245.88
Not funded,	48.08
Total received from the United States,	$ 382,335.23

The State owes no debt except what it has used of the United States surplus revenue. There are about $ 40,000 of disputed Revolutionary claims which are sometimes called the old State debt.

Banks in Rhode Island, September 2, 1854. — Number of banks in the State, 87; of which 37 were in Providence. Capital, $ 17,542,346. Circulation, $ 5,035,073.75. Deposits on interest, $ 329,425.03. Deposits not on interest, $ 2,682,006.25. Dividends unpaid, $ 90,361.29. Net profits on hand, $ 1,074,051.82. Total liabilities, $ 27,799,922.82. Debts due from directors, $ 887,406.84; from other stockholders, $ 992,157.38; from all others, $ 23,353,640.23. Specie, $ 312,606.70. Bills of other banks, $ 680,724.87. Deposits in other banks, $ 932,619.87. Real estate, $ 262,164.72. Other property, $ 178,702 21. Total resources, $ 27,799,922.82. Amount of bills in circulation under $ 5, $ 1,326,789. 15 banks made no report of bills in circulation under $ 5. The average semiannual dividend of all the banks was 3.3+ per cent. The increase of capital since the last return was $ 1,596,449.23.

Savings Banks. — In the 14 institutions for savings, on the first Monday of October, 1854, there were: — Depositors, 20,338; amount of deposits, $ 4,104,091.95. These institutions divide on an average 6 per cent per annum. The largest amount due any one depositor is $ 7,542. The increase during the year is as follows; in number of banks, 2; number of depositors, 3,393; in amount of deposits, $ 804,134.77.

Public Schools.—The State has a permanent School Fund, actually invested, of $73,896.38. By an act passed in 1836, the interest of the State's part of the United States surplus revenue (commonly called the Deposit Fund) was set apart for public schools. $35,000 are annually paid from the State treasury for schools; and by the act of January, 1854, $15,000 were added to the annual appropriation. By an act passed in June, 1848, the proceeds of the militia commutation tax in each town are to be applied hereafter to the support of public schools. The whole number of school districts in the State in October, 1854, the date of the last published report, is 332, of which 42 are not organized; 297 districts own their school-houses; in 40 districts they are owned by the town; and in 41 by proprietors. There has been expended for school-houses during the last nine years, $319,293.07; during the last year, $7,348.57. No. of scholars, in May, 1854, 25,668,—13,776 males and 11,811 females; average attendance, 19,894. Number of male teachers, 253; of female, 364. Amount received from the State, $35,000; amount raised by the towns, $61,013; whole amount from all sources, $118,602.38. Expended for instruction, $103,049. A State Normal School was established by the Legislature in May, 1854, on the recommendation of E. R. Potter, Commissioner of Public Schools, and $3,000 a year are appropriated therefor. It is at Providence. Dana P. Colburn is principal. Teachers' institutes are annually held in different parts of the State, supported by the State.

State Prison, Providence.—S. L. Blaisdell, Warden; salary, $1,050. The number of prisoners, January 1, 1854, was 48; committed to December 31, 1854, 22; whole number during the year, 70. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 13; by pardon, 3; by death, 3; leaving in prison, December 31, 1854, 51, all males. The whole number of convicts since the establishment of the institution in 1838 to January 1, 1855, was 227. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 97; by pardon, 63; 11 died, and 5 escaped. Of this whole number 95 were natives of Rhode Island; 35 of Massachusetts; 17 of New York; 10 of other of the United States; 14 of England; 32 of Ireland; and 12 of other foreign places. The State prison now more than supports itself. The jail is an expense to the State of about $3,500 yearly. The convicts in the State Prison are principally employed at cabinet-work; those in the Providence county jail, in shoemaking. Number of persons in Providence jail at the suit of the State, December 31, 1854, 79; at the suit of the city, 18; awaiting trial, 20; total, 117. The average number in the jail is about 100, in the prison, about 50.

Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I.—Dr. Isaac Ray, Superintendent. On the 31st of December, 1853, there were in the Hospital 136 patients,—63 males and 73 females. Admitted during the year, 80,—31 males and 49 females; whole number during the year, 216. Discharged, 85,—40 males, 45 females; leaving in the Hospital, December 31, 1854, 131 patients,—54 males, 77 females. Of those discharged, 40 had recovered; 20 were improved; 6 were unimproved; and 19 died. Of those admitted, 22 were from other States. Of the 58 remaining, 27 were supported by cities or towns or the State, and 31 entirely by private means. The disbursements during the year were $26,640.36; the receipts were $25,846.22. The minimum price of board for patients is $2.25 per week. The Hospital can accommodate about 145 patients.

The State now makes an appropriation of $1,500 per annum to enable the Governor to aid the poor insane persons at the Butler Hospital, and it also pays a portion of the expenses of such poor insane as the towns may choose to send there.

Deaf, Dumb, &c.—The sum appropriated annually to the deaf, dumb, and blind, was in January, 1851, increased to $2,000, and idiots were included in its benefits. In June, 1851, the sum was further increased to $2,500. The State beneficiaries among the deaf and dumb, 4 in number, are sent to the American Asylum at Hartford; those of the blind, 3 in number, are sent to the Perkins Institution at South Boston. Four persons (up to January 1, 1853) have received the benefits of the State appropriation for idiots and imbeciles, two of whom are at South Boston, one at Barre, Mass., and one under the care of Mr. J. B. Richards at Philadelphia.

Providence Reform School.—E. M. Cushman, Superintendent. This School was established in 1850, and was opened to receive inmates, Nov. 1, 1850. From that date to Nov. 30, 1854, there were committed, 293,—252 boys, 41 girls. There were in the School,

Nov. 30, 1854, 106, — 92 boys and 14 girls; admitted during the year, 85, — 73 boys and 12 girls. Discharged during the year, 70 boys and 10 girls. Of the 85 admitted during the year, 27 were committed for theft; 11 for assault; 8 for vagrancy; 24 for truancy; 4 for safe-keeping. 58 were born in the United States, and of these 43 were born in Rhode Island. 7½ hours in each day, except Sundays, are devoted to labor; 5 to school exercises; 2½ to meals and recreation; 1 to religious exercises; and 8 to sleep. Their labor has been employed in making such articles as are needed in the institution, and in housework. An arrangement is made by the State by which all juvenile delinquents may be sent to this school.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths. The first annual report on this subject, under the provisions of the act of January, 1852, is made for the year ending May 31st, 1853. It is incomplete. Population of the State in 1850, 147,549. Number of Births for the registration year, 1,859, — 942 males, 899 females, and 18 unknown. Marriages, whole number, 831. Deaths, whole number, 1,126, — males, 570; females, 545; sex unknown, 11. The average age at death of the males was 26.91 years; of the females, 28.28 years; of each individual, 27.41 years. Of the births, 46 per cent. were of American parentage, nearly 37 per cent. of foreign, and 17 per cent. of unknown. Of the marriages, 65 per cent. were between Americans, 29 per cent. between foreigners, and 6 per cent. between those whose nativities were unknown. Of the deaths 70 per cent. were of American nativity, 15 per cent. of foreign, and 15 per cent. of unknown. Of the causes of death, — nearly 21 per cent. died of consumption; about 7 per cent. of scarlet-fever; 6 per cent. of dysentery; 4 per cent. of old age. As regards occupation, agriculturists reached the highest average age, viz. 68.08 years; merchants, 53.23; mechanics, 49.53; laborers, 42; and professional men the lowest, viz. 40.33.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

Government for the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
William T. Minor,	of Stamford,	*Governor,*	May, 1856,	$1,100
William Field,	of Pomfret,	*Lieut.-Governor,*	"	400
Nehemiah D. Sperry,	of New Haven,	*Secretary of State,*	"	1,000
Arthur B. Calef,	of Middletown,	*Treasurer,*	"	1,000
Alexander Merrell,	of New London,	*Comptroller,*	"	1,000
Albert Sedgwick,	of Litchfield,	*Comm'r of the School Fund,*		1,250 [and expenses.
John D. Philbrick,	of New Britain,	*Superintendent of Common Schools.*		
James F. Babcock,	of New Haven,	*Pres. pro tem. of the Senate.*		
Orville H. Platt,	of Meriden,	*Clerk of the Senate.*		
Austin Baldwin,	of Middletown,	*Speaker of the House.*		
Francis E. Harrison,	of Killingly,	*Clerks of House of Reps.*		
Edwin B. Trumbull,	of Norwich,			

Judiciary.

Supreme Court of Errors and Superior Court.

Henry M. Waite,	of Lyme,	*Chief Justice,*	$2,000
William L. Storrs,	of Hartford,	*Associate Justice,*	2,000
Joel Hinman,	of New Haven,	"	2,000
William W. Ellsworth,	of Hartford,	"	2,000
David C. Sanford,	of New Milford,	"	2,000
John D. Park,	of Norwich,	"	2,000
Thomas B. Butler,	of Norwalk,	"	2,000

			Salary.
Origen S. Seymour,	of Litchfield,	*Associate Justice*,	$ 2,000
Loren P. Waldo,	of Tolland,	"	2,000
William N. Matson,	of Hartford,	*Reporter*,	550

The Legislature at the May session, 1855, established two Courts, the "Supreme Court of Errors," and the "Superior Court," and abolished the County Courts. The Supreme Court of Error is to consist of a Chief and two Associates, and the Superior Court of six judges. But *now* the Supreme Court of Errors consists of the Chief and four Associates, to be reduced to a Chief and two Associates as vacancies occur, and the Superior Court of *nine* judges, including the present five judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, Judges Wait, Storrs, Hinman, Ellsworth, and Sanford. There are now four judges of the Superior Court, Judges Park, Butler, Seymour, and Waldo. As a vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court of Errors, a new judge will be appointed to the Superior Court, until the number of the judges of the Superior Court amounts to six, i. e. the Supreme Court is to lose two judges, and the Superior Court is to gain two. The senior judge of the Superior Court will preside. Two judges constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court of Errors for the transaction of business, and two terms of the Court are held annually in each county. The terms of the Superior Court are held by one judge, except for the trial of capital offences, and as often as four times a year in each county. Any judge may hold special terms of this Court, but cannot at such term proceed to the trial or determination of any cause unless the parties consent thereto. A legal verdict may be found by any number of jurors, not less than nine, in any civil cause in which the parties so agree in writing before the verdict is rendered. The judges of this Court appoint a State's Attorney in each county, and may remove him for cause. The Judges of both Courts are appointed by the concurrent vote of the Senate and House, and in all cases shall be chosen by ballot, and hold their offices until seventy years of age. In the trial of capital cases, the Court is held by a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, who presides, and by a judge of the Superior Court. The same act establishes some new rules of practice in civil cases.

The Clerks of the Superior Court, who are *ex officio* Clerks of the Supreme Court of Errors in the several counties, are as follows: —

Counties.	Clerks.	Residence.	Counties.	Clerks.	Residence
Hartford,	Wait N. Hawley,	Hartford.	Windham,	Uriel Fuller,	Brooklyn.
New Haven,	Alfred H. Terry,	New Haven.	Litchfield,	F. D. Beman,	Litchfield.
New London,	Wm. L. Brewer,	Norwich.	Middlesex,	Arthur B. Calef,	Middletown.
Fairfield,	Amos S. Treat,	Bridgeport.	Tolland,	Wm. Sumner,	Tolland.

Finances

For Year ending March 31, 1855.

Items of Expenditure.			
Debenture and contingent expenses of General Assembly,	$ 33,260.67	Expense of superintendence of common schools,	$ 3,375.07
Salaries of Executive and Judiciary,	14,058.00	Salary of directors of State Prison,	300.00
Contingent expenses of government,	56,082.70	Quartermaster-General's Department,	1,254.15
Judicial expenses,	57,535.22	Public buildings and institutions,	11,796.42
Expense of supporting State paupers,	2,200.00		$ 179,862.56

Chief Sources of Income.			
Balance of last year,		$ 56,229.13	
From taxes and dividends on bank stock,		148,590.22	
From avails of courts,		1,296.03	
From forfeited bonds, &c.,			$ 2,271.32
" bank bonuses,			6,510.40
" miscellaneous sources,			1.366 97
			$ 216,264.12

Total receipts for year ending March 31, 1855, including balance of preceding year, $216,264.12
Total expenditures during same period, ... 179,862.56
Balance in Treasury, March 31, 1855, ... $ 36,401.56

The permanent fund of the State, April 1, 1855, consisting of bank stock not transferable, or subscriptions to the stock of certain banks which may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice, amounted to $ 406,000.00.

The Grand List gives for the 1st October, 1854, the following summary of taxable property: 61,267 dwelling-houses, valued at $ 56,852,707; 2,522,774 acres of land, value $ 57,490,322; value of mills, stores, &c., $ 14,113,498; horses, $ 2,328,263; neat cattle, $ 5,150,921; sheep, swine, &c., $ 254,546; farming utensils, $ 224,348; coaches and pleasure carriages, $ 837,225; clocks, watches, &c., $ 434,095; piano-fortes and musical instruments, $ 303,911; household furniture, $ 1,193,311; quarries, fisheries, &c., $ 651,076; stocks and bonds, $ 20,298,195; investments in merchandise, $ 6,918,981; in mechanical and manufacturing operations, $ 9,673,743; in vessels, &c., $ 3,382,304; money at interest, $ 16,164,438; money on hand, $ 429,185. All other taxable property, $ 6,988,712; total taxable property, $ 203,739,831; polls at $ 10 each, $ 631,564; total amount of assessment, $ 6,819,191.59.

Common School Statistics.—Number of towns for year ending March 31, 1852, 148; of school societies, 217; of school districts, 1,642; of children between four and sixteen, 96,382; attending school in winter, 74,100; average attendance, 55,100. Winter schools were kept in 1,530 districts. Number of teachers in winter, male, 1,060, female, 730. Summer schools were kept in 1,410 districts. Number of teachers in summer, male, 670, female, 1,020. There were in the winter 403 private schools of all grades, with 8,100 scholars. Average monthly compensation of teachers in winter, exclusive of board, males, $ 18.50, females, $ 8.20; in summer, males, $ 22, females, $ 7.50. Of the teachers, 220 had at least 10 years' experience; 430, 5 years'; 500, 3 years'; 570 less than one year's. 45 schools were broken up from the incompetency of the teachers. $ 73,000 were expended in building and repairing school-houses during the year. But one town appropriated any portion of its annual tax to common schools. The amount of dividends from the school fund for the year was $ 143,693.69; which gives $ 1.35 to every enumerated child.

The number of towns for the year ending March 31, 1855, was 153; of school societies, 221; of school districts, 1,644; of children between 4 and 16 years of age, 100,294, which is an increase over the number reported the preceding year of 1,314; capital of school fund, $ 2,049,953.05; revenue for the year, $ 144,137.73, giving to each scholar $ 1.25. The Superintendent of Schools issued circulars in March, 1855, and attempted to obtain full information as to the condition of the schools, but the returns were imperfect and fragmentary. Lecturers are employed to visit the districts, and to lecture upon topics calculated to improve parents, teachers, and scholars, and Teachers' Institutes have been held with marked success in the several counties in the State. 655 members were in attendance.

State Normal School.—This institution is at New Britain, and has John D. Philbrick, the Superintendent of Schools, for its Principal. It was opened for scholars May 15, 1850, and from that time to March 27, 1855, 867 pupils were connected with it. During the last year, 294 pupils have been in attendance. The number is limited to 220 at any one *term*, selections to be one from each school society.—Tuition free.

State Reform School.—West Meriden. Philemon Hoadley, Superintendent. The buildings of this institution were so far completed, that it was opened for the reception of pupils March 1, 1854. From that time to April 1 of the same year, 15 boys were received. During the year ending April 1, 1855, 135 were received, and 11 discharged, escaped, or died, leaving in the school April 1, 1855, 139. Of the 150 committed, 54 were for theft, 7 for burglary, 41 for vagrancy, and 35 for stubbornness. 89 were committed during minority; 17

for two years, 11 for three years, 4 for five years, 3 for six years; 25 were born abroad, 125 were natives of the United States. The average age of the boys when committed was nearly 12.38 years. The grade system is adopted. Records are kept, and the standing of each boy is determined by his daily conduct. The school is divided into four grades, and each grade into four classes. The discipline is maintained by promotion, or degrading, by withholding food, confinement, and, if necessity requires it, corporal punishment. The time is allotted, school, 4½ hours; work at some mechanical employment or on the farm, 6 hours; meals and play, 3¼ hours; the rest in sleep. There has already been gathered a library of 700 volumes. The buildings, when completed, are intended to accommodate from 300 to 350 pupils. The farm has 161¾ acres of land. The current expenses of the year for 200 pupils are nearly $17,000.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths. — An act providing for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths was passed by the General Assembly in 1848. This act was repealed in 1852, by a new law upon the subject, but no returns were required until January, 1854. The following table gives a summary of the registration for the year 1854, but ten towns, embracing one twelfth of the population of the State, according to the census of 1850, made no returns.

Counties.	Population in 1850.	Births.				Marriages.					Deaths.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in the State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	69,967	957	907	26	1,890	602	68	15	10	695	631	573	64	1,263
New Haven,	65,588	1,325	1,195	23	2,543	824	51	5	6	886	803	746	45	1,594
New London,	50,263	330	325	28	683	363	34	30	19	446	263	267	30	560
Fairfield,	53,683	602	582	30	1,214	313	47	6	1	367	386	376	18	780
Windham,	26,538	231	246	6	483	145	22	25	4	196	166	158	1	325
Litchfield,	37,550	391	362	77	830	235	26	1	17	279	253	244	34	531
Middlesex,	18,775	211	205	8	454	137	9	1		147	161	125	72	358
Tolland,	16,719	182	153	7	342	160	16	1		186	101	103	26	230
Total,	339,083	4,259	3,975	205	8,439	2,779	273	93	57	3,202	2,764	2,592	290	5,646

Retreat for the Insane, Hartford. — John S. Butler, M. D., Physician and Superintendent. The whole number of patients, April 1, 1854, was 186, of whom 89 were males and 97 females; 169, 69 males and 100 females, were admitted in the course of the year; making 355 in all, 153 of whom were males, and 197 females. 162 were discharged during the year, leaving in the Retreat, April 1, 1855, 193; 85 of whom were males, and 108 females. Of the 162 patients discharged, 73 were recovered, 38 improved, 34 not improved, and 17 died. The whole number admitted, from the opening of the institution, in 1824, to April 1, 1855, is 2,804. 2,611 have been discharged; of whom 1,404 have recovered, 925 have improved, and 282 have died. The new lodge for the female department was finished in the autumn of 1854, and has since been constantly occupied. In its arrangements and fixtures, it combines all the conveniences and essentials which experience demands for the comfort and speedy restoration of lunatics. The system for heating and ventilating is especially commended. Four halls in the female department have been hung around with choice prints and engravings, handsomely framed, much to the benefit of the inmates. The expenditures of the institution for the year, for the support of patients, were $38,061.32.

The terms of admission are, for patients belonging to the State, with the usual accommodations, $3 per week; for those belonging to other States, $4.00 per week. Extra accommodations and attendance are furnished at a corresponding additional charge. No patient is admitted for a shorter term than three months, and payment for that term only must be made in advance. Subsequent expenses are payable quarterly to the Steward. For admission, apply to either of the Managers, or to the Superintendent. The Managers are Gideon Welles, William T. Lee, and Albert W. Butler, of Hartford.

American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford.—Rev. William W. Turner, A.M., Principal. The number of pupils for the year ending May 12, 1855, was 217; of whom 117 were males, and 100 females. Of these, 28 were supported by friends, 37 by the State of Maine, 18 by New Hampshire, 18 by Vermont, 75 by Massachusetts, 5 by Rhode Island, and 36 by Connecticut. The cost for each pupil, for board, washing, fuel, tuition, and the incidental expenses of the school-room, is $100 per annum. In sickness, the necessary extra charges are made. Payment must be made six months in advance, and a satisfactory bond for punctual payment will be required. Applicants for admission must be between 8 and 25 years of age, of good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly, of good morals, and free from any contagious disease. Applications for the benefit of the legislative appropriations in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. In the State of Rhode Island they should be made to the commissioners of the funds for the education of the deaf and dumb, and in Vermont and Connecticut, to the Governor. In all cases, a certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application. The time of admission is the close of the summer vacation, on the third Wednesday of September.

State Prison, Wethersfield.—William Willard, Warden; A. S. Warren, Physician; P. Brockett, Chaplain. The whole number of convicts, August 1, 1854, was 186. During the eight months ending March 31, 1855, 31 were received, and 43 discharged; leaving in confinement, 174. 37 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 3 were pardoned, and 3 have died. Of those remaining in prison, 163 are males (135 white, and 28 colored), and 11 are females (6 white and 5 colored). Of the 174 prisoners, 14 were committed for murder, 4 for manslaughter, 9 for arson, 8 for attempt to kill, 38 for burglary, 21 for theft, 15 for horse-stealing, 2 for adultery, 5 for rape, 9 for attempt at rape, 4 for passing counterfeit money, 3 for forgery. 132 are natives of the United States, 42 are foreigners. The males are employed in making cabinet-work, cutlery, and shoes; and the females in washing, cooking, making and mending clothing, and binding boots. By an act of 1852, the labor of 20 convicts was let out for five years at 45 cents each per day, to be employed in the manufacture of school apparatus, and to be paid for in the same apparatus. There is a library belonging to the prison of about 1,000 volumes, which are circulated among the prisoners every week. Instruction in the rudiments of learning is also given them. There is a Sunday school connected with the prison. The receipts for the eight months were $12,252.53; the expenditures, $10,299.66; excess of receipts, $1,952.87.

VII. NEW YORK.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Myron H. Clark,	of Ontario Co.,	*Governor*,	Dec. 31, 1856,	$4,000
Henry J. Raymond,	of New York,	*Lieutenant-Governor*,	"	$6 a day.
Joel T. Headley,	of Newburgh,	*Secretary of State*,	Dec. 31, 1857,	2,500
Lorenzo Burrows,	of Orleans Co.,	*Comptroller*,	"	2,500
Stephen Clark,	of Albany,	*Treasurer*,	"	1,500
Stephen B. Cushing,	of Ithaca,	*Attorney-General*,	"	2,000
Stephen H. Hammond,	of ———,	*Dep. Attorney-General*,	"	1,200
Silas Seymour,	of Piermont,	*State Eng. and Surveyor*,	"	2,500
Robert H. Pruyn,	of Albany,	*Adjutant-General*,		1,000
William E. Mills,	of Albany,	*Assistant Adjutant-General.*		

			Salary.
Benjamin F. Bruce,	of Albany,	*Inspector-General*,	$5 per day.
Daniel Lee,	of New York,	*Commissary-General*,	700
Origen Vandenburgh,	of Syracuse,	*Judge-Advocate-General*,	150
Victor M. Rice,	of Albany,	*Sup't of Public Instruction*,	2,500
E. Peshine Smith,	of Rochester,	*Dep. Superintendent*,	1,500
Marius Schoonmaker,	of Albany,	*Sup't of Banking Department*,	2,500
Edward Hand,	of Albany,	*Deputy Superintendent*,	1,500
Cornelius Gardinier,	of Fulton,	*Canal Commissioner*,	1,700
Henry Fitzhugh,	of Oswego,	" "	1,700
Samuel S. Whallon,	of Chatauque Co.,	" "	1,700
Norwood Bowne,	of Delaware Co.,	*Inspector of State Prisons*,	1,600
Thomas Kirkpatrick,	of Albany,	" "	1,600
William A. Russell,	of Salem,	" "	1,600
H. H. Hall,	of Albany,	*Canal Appraisers*,	$4 a day, and 5 cents a mile for travel, each.
William Wasson,	of ———,		
A. B. Parmalee,	of ———,		
Alexander G. Johnson,	of Albany,	*Dep. Sec. of State & Clerk of Comm'rs of the Land-Office*,	1,500
Philip Phelps,	of Albany,	*Dep. Comptroller*,	1,500
Lockwood L. Doty,	of Albany,	*Dep. Treasurer*,	1,300
William J. Cornwell,	of Utica,	*Auditor of Canal Department*,	1,500
Alfred B. Street,	of Albany,	*State Librarian*,	600
Elisha W. Skinner,	of Albany,	*Assist.* "	600
George E. Baker,	of Albany,	*Private Secretary of Governor*,	600

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of thirty-two members, who are elected for two years, one from each senatorial district. The *Assembly* consists of one hundred and twenty-eight members, elected annually. The pay of Senators and Representatives is $3 per day for not over 100 days, and $1 for every 10 miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

1. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.*

This court is composed of the President of the Senate (who is president of the court, and when absent the chief judge of the Court of Appeals presides), the Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the greater part of them. It is a court of record, and, when summoned, meets at Albany, and has for its clerk and officers the clerk and officers of the Senate. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the court extends only to removals from or disqualifications for office, or both; the party being still liable to indictment.

2. *The Court of Appeals.*

This court has full power to correct and reverse all proceedings and decisions of the Supreme Court, or of the old Supreme Court and Court of

Chancery. It is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected (one every second year) by the people at large, for eight years, and four selected each year from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. These selections are made alternately from the first, third, fifth, and seventh, and from the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth judicial districts. The judge (of the four chosen at large) whose term first expires presides as chief judge. Six judges constitute a quorum. Every cause must be decided within the year in which it is argued, and, unless re-argued, before the close of the term after the argument. Four terms must be held each year, and every two years there must be one term in each judicial district. Each judge has a salary of $2,500 per annum. The court for 1856 is thus constituted: —

	Chosen by the People at Large.		Term expires.
Hiram Denio,	of Utica,	*Chief Judge*,	Dec. 31, 1857.
Alexander S. Johnson,	of Albany,	*Judge*,	" 1859.
George F. Comstock,	of Syracuse,	"	" 1861.
Samuel L. Selden,	of Rochester,	"	" 1863.

Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court to serve until Dec. 31, 1856.

William Mitchell, of New York. Fred. W. Hubbard, of Watertown.
Wm. B. Wright, of Monticello. Thos. A. Johnson, of Corning.

Francis Kernan, of Utica, *State Reporter*. Salary, $2,000.
Benjamin F. Harwood, of Albany, *Clerk*. Salary, $2,000.
Russell F. Hicks, of Albany, *Deputy Clerk*. Salary, $1,200.

3. *Supreme and Circuit Courts.*

The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts, and of the old Courts of Common Pleas. For the election of the justices, the State is divided into eight judicial districts, each of which elects four to serve eight years, with an annual salary of $2,500. In each district one justice goes out of office every two years. The justice in each district whose term first expires, and who is not a judge of the Court of Appeals, is a presiding justice of the court, and the clerks of the several counties serve as clerks. At least four general terms of the Supreme Court are held in each district every year. Every county has each year at least one special term, and two Circuit Courts. Any three or more of the justices (including one presiding justice) hold the general terms; and any one or more hold the special terms, at which are heard all equity cases, and Circuit Courts, which are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact.

Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.	Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.
	First District.			*Second District.*	
Wm. Mitchell,	New York,	Dec. 31, 1857.	John W. Brown,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1857.
James J. Roosevelt,	New York,	" 1859.	Selah B. Strong,	Setauket,	" 1859.
Edward P. Cowles,	New York,	" 1861.	William Rockwell,	Brooklyn,	" 1861.
James R. Whiting,	New York,	" 1863.	James Emott,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1863.

Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.
Third District.		
W. B. Wright,	Monticello,	Dec. 31, 1857.
Ira Harris,	Albany,	" 1859.
Malbone Watson,	Catskill,	" 1861.
George Gould,	Troy,	" 1863.
Fourth District.		
Alonzo C. Paige,		" 1857.
Cornelius L. Allen,	Salem,	" 1859.
A. B. James,	Ogdensburg,	" 1861.
Enoch H. Rosekrans,		" 1863.
Fifth District.		
Fred. W. Hubbard,	Watertown,	" 1857.
Daniel Pratt,	Syracuse,	" 1859.
William J. Bacon,	Utica,	" 1861.
Wm. F. Allen,	Oswego,	" 1863.
Sixth District.		
W. H. Shankland,	Ithaca,	Dec. 31, 1857.
Hiram Gray,	Elmira,	" 1859.
Charles Mason,	Hamilton,	" 1861.
Ransom Balcom,	Binghamton,	" 1863.
Seventh District.		
Thomas A. Johnson,	Corning,	" 1857.
Theron R. Strong,	Palmyra,	" 1859.
Henry Welles,	Pennyan,	" 1861.
E. Darwin Smith,	Rochester,	" 1863.
Eighth District.		
Levi Bowen,	Lockport,	" 1857.
James Mullett,	Buffalo,	" 1859.
Benjamin F. Greene,	Buffalo,	" 1861.
Rich. P. Marvin,	Jamestown,	" 1863.

4. *County or Surrogates' Courts.*

When the real estate, or all the defendants, or all the parties interested, are in the county, the jurisdiction of the County Courts extends to actions of debt, assumpsit, and covenant, when the debt or damages claimed are not above $2,000; to actions for injury to the person or trespass upon property, where the damages are not above $500; and to replevin suits, where the property claimed is not above $1,000. They have equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages; for the sale of the real estate of infants; for partition of lands; for admeasurement of dower; for the satisfaction of judgments where above $75 is due on an unsatisfied execution; and for the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The Surrogates' Courts have the ordinary jurisdiction of courts of probate.

5. *Criminal Courts.*

These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, in each county, except in the city and county of New York, are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, the county judge, and the two justices of the peace chosen members of the Court of Sessions. The presiding justice and any two of the others form a quorum. In the city and county of New York, they are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, and any two of the following officers: judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of said city. These courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Sessions are composed of the county judge and the two justices of the peace designated as members of the Court of Sessions, and are held at the same time and place as the County Courts.

6. *Courts of New York City and County.*

Superior Court.

Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.	Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.
Thomas J. Oakley,	$4,000	Dec. 31, 1857.	J. L. Mason,	$3,500	Dec. 31, 1857.
Joseph B. Bosworth,	"	" 1859.	John Duer,	"	" 1859.
Murray Hoffman,	"	" 1861.	Lewis B. Woodruff,	"	" 1861.

George H. E. Lynch, *Clerk.* A. Oakley Hall, *District Attorney.*

Common Pleas.

Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.	Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.
Daniel P. Ingraham,	$4,000	Dec. 31, 1857.	John R. Brady,	$4.000,	Dec. 31, 1861.
Charles P. Daly,	"	" 1859.	Robert B. Conolly, *Clerk.*		

Alex. W. Bradford, *Surrogate.* Salary, $3,000. Term expires Dec. 31, 1857.
John J. Doane, *Register.*

Marine Court.

Alfred A. Phillips, *Judge.* Salary, $3,000. Florence McCarthy, *Judge.* Salary, $3,000.
A. K. Maynard, " " "

Recorder. *City Judge.*

James M. Smith, Jr. Salary, $3,000. Sidney H. Stewart. Salary, $3,500.

Education. — The amount of capital and annual revenue of the several funds appropriated to the purposes of education, for the year ending September 30, 1854, was as follows: —

	Capital.	Revenue.
Common School Fund,	$2,425,211.97	$514,994.87
United States Deposit Fund,	4,014,520.71	286,949.77
Literature Fund,	263,620.12	52,433.68
	$6,703,352.80	$854,378.32

Common Schools. — Of the funds devoted to education, what was exclusively the Common School Fund in 1854 may be stated as follows: —

Productive capital of the Common School Fund,	$2,425,211.97
Amount from United States Deposit Fund which will produce $165,000, the sum annually appropriated therefrom, for the support of Common Schools, at six per cent interest,	2,750,000.00
Amount from same fund which will produce at six per cent $25,000 annually, that being the sum reserved by the constitution to be added annually to the capital of the School Fund,	416,666 67
Making a total of	$5,591,878.64

The annual interest on this sum, at six per cent, is $335,512. The balance of the income of the United States Deposit Fund is appropriated to the support of Colleges, Academies, the Normal School, Indian Schools, Teachers' Institute, &c. The income of the Literature Fund must, by the constitution, be applied to the support of Academies.

The whole amount of public money received from all sources by the Commissioners of cities, and town Superintendents, during the year ending July 1, 1854, was $1,656,993.37. Apportioned for teachers' wages, $1,316,935.11; for libraries, $47,654.06. Leaving a balance for contingent expenses, &c. of $292,404.20. The amount of taxes levied during the year, for purchasing school-houses, was $44,995.07; for building do. $290,283.89; for hiring do. $11,139.57; repairing do. $102,095.24; insuring do. $3,991.10; fuel, $93,813.08; books, apparatus, &c., $11,414.76. The amount paid for teachers' wages, besides public money, was $235,365.25. Aggregate expenditures for school purposes during the year, $2,666,609.36.

Statistics of the Common Schools for the Year ending July 1, 1854. Whole number of districts, the school-houses of which are situated within the town, 11,798. Number of whole districts in the State, 8,855. Number of parts of districts, 5,875. Returns were received from 8,729 whole and 5,723 parts of districts. Average length of schools in all the districts, 8 months. Volumes in district libraries, 1,572,270. 877,201 children were taught during the year. 1,186,709 were returned between 4 and 21 years of age. 199,155 pupils attended school less than 2 months; 212,110 attended 2 months and less than 4; 177,957, 4 and less than 6; 123,206, 6 and less than 8; 71,193, 8 and less than 10; 42,174, 10 and less than 12; and 13,591 attended school for 12 months. There were 4,568 colored children between 4 and 21 in the 30 colored schools reported. $1,978.12 of public money were received on account of colored schools, and, besides public money, $1,360.33 were paid for teachers' wages. Number of unincorporated, select, and private schools reported in the districts, 1,501. Average number of pupils therein, 34,279. $1,000 are appropriated for the support and education of Indian youths at *farm-houses*, instead of at schools, as for-

merly. 1,570 pupils had their tuition paid by the State at academies in the expectation that they will become teachers. Teachers' Institutes were held in 19 counties of the State. — About 250 attend the Normal School at Albany annually. In September, 1854, there were 250 pupils in the school, 64 males and 186 females. The whole number of graduates is 780, 391 males and 389 females. In this school in 1852 - 53, 16 Indian youth, 15 males and 1 female, were taught to prepare them for teachers among their own people. Nearly every county in the State is represented in this school. The miscellaneous library consists of about 1,000 volumes and pamphlets; that of text-books of about 6,000 volumes. The expenses of the school for the year were near $ 11,492.00. Mr. Samuel B. Woolworth is Principal of the school.

Finances.

Debt of the State. — The general fund and railroad debt, at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1854, was $ 6,355,654.37; the canal debt was $ 17,272,244.16; canal revenue certificates under the law of 1851, $ 1,500,000; making an aggregate of $ 25,127,898.53, — on which accrues annually nearly $ 1,352,000 interest. There is also a contingent debt, consisting of State stock and comptroller's bonds, of $ 920,000, upon which the State does not pay interest. This will make the total indebtedness of the State $ 26,047,898.53. July 1, 1855, $ 1,314,819.34 of the canal debt became due, and January 1, 1856, $ 4,000,000 will become due.

The property of the State, in addition to the educational funds mentioned above, consists of the works of internal improvement. The *net* (i. e. deducting expenses of collecting) amount of tolls derived from them during the year 1854 was $ 2,912,470.20. This is six per cent interest upon $ 48,541,170, which may be taken as the worth of the works of the State. The average *net* annual income for the six years 1849 to 1854 inclusive, is $ 3,232,094.21, which is equal to a capital of $ 53,868,236, at six per cent interest. Deducting the expenses for repairs as well as for collection, the net average revenue for the six years is $ 2,330,049.42, which is equal to a capital of $ 38,834,157, at six per cent interest. The amount of debt incurred for their construction and yet unpaid, is as stated above, $ 17,272,244.16, in addition to the $ 1,500,000 of canal revenue certificates. The taxable property of New York in 1854 was $ 1,361,154,143; being $ 1,091,514,033, the assessed value of 28,297,142 acres of real estate, and $ 272,638,110 of personal estate. The State and county taxes were $ 7,631,718.13; the town taxes, $ 2,006,561.70. Total taxation, $ 9,638,279.63, — making the rate of State, county, and town taxes, 6.3 mills on a $ 1 valuation. The highest rate was 19.5 mills on $ 1, in Hamilton County; the lowest, 2.5 mills in Rockland and West Chester Counties.

General Fund, on which are charged the ordinary Expenses of Government.

Revenue for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854,	$ 1,949,590.27
Expenditures during same period,	1,785,458 49
Excess of revenue of General Fund,	164,131.78

The amount received and expended at the Treasury during the year was as follows: —

Balance, October 1, 1853,	$ 1,240,696.75
Receipts from all sources from October 1, 1853, to September 30, 1854,	9,473,825 27
	10,714,522.02
Payments during same period,	7,170 395.85
Balance, September 30, 1854,	$ 3,544,126.19

Chief Sources of Income to General Fund			
Auction duty,	$ 109,143.69	Sales of land,	$ 168,265.67
Salt duty,	54,987.88	Redemption of land sold for taxes,	24,577.71
Fees of Secretary's and Comptroller's offices,	6,254.87	Arrears of county taxes,	30,461.07
Pedlers' licenses,	1,875.00	Interest on arrears of county taxes,	6,922.86
Foreign insurance companies,	113.48	Banking Department,	22,824.93
Surplus revenue of canals, annual appropriation,	200,000.00	State Prison's earnings,	53,535.65
State tax,	1,256,969.72	*Principal Items of Expenditure.*	
		Executive,	$ 64,833.35
		Judiciary,	102,939.40

Legislature,	$81,356.73	State Library building,	$12,000.00
Commissary's department,	11,866.95	Postage,	2,267.59
Courts-martial,	1,197.80	Hospitals,	26,000.00
Fugitives from Justice,	6,038.85	House of Refuge for Western N.Y.,	31,611.00
Apprehension of criminals,	250.00	Orphan Asylum,	500.00
State Normal School, Indian youth,	710.72	State Lunatic Asylums,	44,458.06
Reformation of juvenile delinquents,	83,000.00	Asylum for idiots,	19,022.40
State printing,	127,669.53	New York Volunteers,	7,380.00
Deaf and dumb,	30,915.63	Geological survey,	8,747.20
Blind,	22,004.62	State tax, payment to canal fund,	657,145.86
Agricultural societies,	649.00	Miscellaneous,	62,852 43
Onondaga Salt Springs,	25,250.00	Court of impeachment,	11,899.06
State Prisons,	178,800.19	Draining Cayuga marshes,	11,375.89

Banks. — There were in the State doing business, October 1, 1854, 55 incorporated banks, 197 banking associations, and 82 individual bankers. Of these, 4 banking associations and 41 individual bankers have given notice of their intention to discontinue the business of banking. 15 banking associations and 8 individual bankers have deposited securities, and commenced the business of banking during the year. The following statement shows the conditions of the banking associations, and individual bankers, Sept. 23, 1854. *Resources.* — Loans and discounts, $151,672,576; due from brokers, $3,498,843; real estate, $5,178,831; bonds and mortgages, $7,861,746; stocks, $20,820,653; specie, $13,661,565; cash items, $16,453,329; bills of solvent banks, $3,664,238; due from solvent banks, $12,433,782. *Liabilities.* — Capital, $83,773,288; profits, $11,136,931; circulation, — not registered, $310,023, — registered, $31,197,757; depositors, $81,068,103; due banks, $22,800,788; due Treasurer of New York, $3,902,737; other dues, $4,341,321.

The amount of circulation issued to individual bankers and banking associations was $24,661,572; to redeem which the Superintendent of the Banking Department had securities amounting to $25,962,160.33, made up of bonds and mortgages, $6,718,248.11; New York State stocks, $13,125,482.42; canal revenue certificates, $1,429,500; Illinois State stocks, $646,637.83; Arkansas do. $221,000; Michigan do. $172,000; United States stocks, $3,518,306.47; cash, $130,935.50. But one bank (the Eighth Avenue Bank in the city of New York) failed to redeem its circulation. The securities held in trust by the superintendent were sold at public sale, converted into cash, and a dividend of 94 per cent. was paid to bill-holders. The bonds and mortgages were sold at about 80 per cent.

The New York city banks now make their returns weekly. The American Almanac for 1855, p. 249, gave their weekly returns from July 1, 1854, to Nov. 11, 1854, inclusive. The following table shows their condition monthly, on the first return day of each month, from December 2, 1854, to November 3, 1855.

Week ending	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
December 2, 1854,	$81,734,113	$10,517,993	$7,852,525	$63,010,695
January 6, 1855,	82,244,706	13,596,963	7,049,982	64,982,158
February 3, "	88,163,874	17,472,182	7,010,854	72,929,577
March 3, "	92,386,125	16,531,279	7,106,710	75,958,344
April 7, "	94,499,394	14,963,004	7,771,534	77,313,908
May 5, "	93,093,243	14,325,050	8,087,609	78,214,169
June 2, "	91,197.653	15,397,674	7,555,609	76,343,235
July 7, "	97,852,491	15,381,093	7,433,069	85,647,249
August 4, "	100,118,569	15,298,538	7,642,903	83,279,990
September 1, "	100,436,970	12,852,823	7,620,178	81,057,210
October 6, "	95,515,021	11,110,687	7,853,217	77,582,626
November 3, "	93,369,079	11,106,298	8,071,508	77,787,570

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York. — Harvey P. Peet, President. Number of teachers, 13; number of pupils, Dec. 31, 1853, 278; left during the year, 43; admitted, 44; whole number, Dec. 31, 1854, 279. Of these 203 were supported by New

York; 16 by the city of New York; 20 by New Jersey; 32 by their friends; and 6 by the Institution. The time of admission is the first Wednesday in September; terms, $130 *per annum* for each pupil, clothing and travelling expenses excepted, to be paid semi-annually in advance, and satisfactory security for punctual payment of bills and clothing, which, if desired, is furnished by the Institution at an additional charge of $30 a year. The receipts of the Institution from all sources for the year 1854 were $49,982 16. Expenditures, including balance last year due the treasurer of $3,460.53, $52,367.71. Due the treasurer, $5,847.03. The Legislature at its session in 1854 authorized the admission, with the sanction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in each case, of all deaf mute children residents of the State, whose circumstances entitle them to share in the legislative provisions for their education.

State Prisons. — Levi Lewis is Warden at Auburn, Munson O. Lockwood at Sing Sing, and John L. Barnes at Clinton. — The whole number of convicts in these prisons, Dec. 1, 1853, was 1,952 (1,673 white and 279 black). Received during the year, 702 (647 white and 55 black); discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 446; by death by disease, 57; of these 11 died at Sing Sing of the Asiatic cholera; by casualties, 4; by escape, 2; by pardon, 134; to Lunatic Asylum, 7; by reversal of judgment, 3; transferred to county jail, 1; in all, 660. Remaining in prison, Dec. 1, 1854, 1,994, of whom 115 were females.

The daily average of all the three prisons was 1,989. The yearly average increase in all the prisons for seven years is 86. The average daily earnings of each convict for the last seven years at the different prisons were as follows: at Auburn, 33.9 cents; at Sing Sing, 30.8 cents; at Clinton, 49.7 cents. The average price of convict labor upon contract is at Auburn 54.6 cents per day; at Sing Sing (including females), 36 cents; at Clinton, 75 cents. The difference between the prices and the earnings is that the contract price is for the labor of able-bodied convicts, while a large portion of the convicts are not able-bodied. The average yearly expense of each convict for rations for 7 years is at Auburn, $30.70; at Sing Sing, $35.94; at Clinton, $35.19. The number of punishments in all the prisons was 887. The punishments were the shower-bath, cropping the hair, confinement in a dark cell, yoking, bucking, and wearing ball and chain. Of the 549 male convicts received at Sing Sing and Auburn, 214 were for grand larceny, 21 for petit larceny, 120 for burglary, 17 for robbery, 6 for arson, 31 for forgery, 26 for manslaughter, 11 for rape, 27 for felonious assaults, 9 for bigamy, 18 for counterfeiting, 8 for receiving stolen goods, 6 for carrying slung shot, 4 for false pretences. 2 are sentenced for life, 46 for periods between 10 and 21 years, 92 for 5 and under 10 years, 123 for 3 and under 5 years, and the remainder for shorter periods. 12 were 16 years of age and under, 127 between 16 and 20, 31 were over 50. 286 were natives and 259 were foreigners. 3 were convicted for the 4th time, 9 for the 3d, 47 for the 2d, and the rest for the first time. 238 were temperate, 205 intemperate, and 106 moderate drinkers. At the Auburn prison the receipts for the year applicable to general support were $76,849.12. Expenditures, $72,417,827. Excess of receipts, $4,431.30. At Sing Sing the receipts were $107,963.87. Expenditures, $136,142.24. Deficiency, $28,173.37. At Clinton, receipts, $33,939.70. Expenditures, $32,089.72. Excess of receipts, $6,849.98.

State Lunatic Asylum, Utica. — John P. Gray, Superintendent. The number of patients at the commencement of the year (Dec. 1, 1853) was 446; admitted during the year, 390; whole number treated during the year, 836. Discharged during the year, 386. Remaining Nov. 30, 1854, 450. Of those discharged, 164 were recovered, 42 were improved, unimproved, 116. Total admissions since asylum was opened, July 16, 1843, 4,313. Discharged, 3,863, of whom 1,789 were recovered. 108 applications were refused during the year, and 51 unfavorable cases removed to make room for more recent ones. It is proposed to build another State Lunatic Asylum. The census of 1850 gives over 2,500 insane in the State. The inmates at Utica, 450; at the New York City Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 557; at King's County Asylum, Flatbush, 220; at the Bloomingdale Asylum, 130; in all, 1,357, thus leaving nearly half of the insane unprovided for.

Pauperism. — Paupers relieved or supported during the year ending Dec. 1, 1854, 137,347; county paupers, 122,377; town paupers, 13,593; received into poorhouses, 33,167. Of those supported or relieved, 2,123 were lunatics, 724 idiots, and 154 mutes. 84 paupers

were born in the poorhouses during the year, and 3,266 died. Number in poorhouses, Dec. 31, 1851, 12,105, of whom there were under 16 years of age, 2,083 males, and 1,347 females. 3,299 children over 5 and under 16 were taught in poorhouses about 7.5 months each. The nativity of 115,690 is reported: of these 51,687 are males, and 64,003 are females. 50,581 are natives of the United States; 47,726 natives of Ireland; 3,433 of England; 1,205 of Scotland; 10,161 of Germany; 950 of France; 1,379 of Canada. The total poorhouse expenses were $750,427.64; do. of temporary relief, $371,476.95; total expenses, $1,121,904.79. Value of labor of paupers, $27,839.37. Expenses of each pauper beyond earnings per year, $45.20, or .865 cents per week.

Western House of Refuge, Rochester, New York, Samuel S. Wood, Superintendent. — This institution was opened August 11th, 1849, and when the new wing now (Jan. 1855) erecting is completed, will accommodate 360 inmates, besides the officers, &c. From August, 1849 to January 1, 1855, there had been received 495 boys. Number remaining January 1, 1855, 263; 155 were received during the year; average age, 13.33; 56 were Americans, 95 foreigners, and 4 colored. 109 were committed for petit larceny; 16 for grand larceny; 1 for rape; 18 for vagrancy. Of those who left during the year, 40 were indentured; 5 sent to sea on whaling voyages; and 50 discharged to parents and guardians. The boys work seven hours a day, and are at school three and a half hours.

Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse, New York, Dr. H. Wilbur, Superintendent. — This institution was opened at Albany, in October, 1851, under the care of Dr. Wilbur, but early in 1854 it was decided to remove it thence. Liberal offers were made by the citizens of Syracuse, and it was decided to remove it there. Eighteen acres of land were purchased, and the corner-stone of the building was laid September 8, 1854. The expense of the land and buildings is estimated at about $80,000. There were 50 pupils in the Asylum at Albany, in December, 1854, and there had been during the year applications for the admission of as many more.

Statistics of Crime. — The following table is compiled from the returns of the clerks of the courts and sheriffs. The returns are not complete, and are more full for some years than others. They however show, substantially, the history of convictions for crime in the State for a quarter of a century.

Classification of Crimes for which Convictions were had in Courts of Record during 25 Years.

		1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837
1.	Offences against the person,	237	243	289	362	214	287	316	393
2.	Offences against property with violence,	102	93	79	75	99	92	86	124
3.	Offences against property without violence,	502	464	440	462	355	426	379	477
4.	Offences against the currency,	74	63	60	61	53	34	32	52
5.	Other offences not enumerated above,	144	94	98	153	148	237	150	145
	Total,	1059	956	966	1113	869	1076	963	1191

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854
1.	296	287	463	458	484	408	394	471	384	385	437	397	397	409	412	483	432
2.	112	115	120	121	175	244	172	177	138	132	120	150	199	148	228	185	189
3.	472	479	437	460	504	504	489	467	471	396	512	545	521	475	480	573	591
4.	42	51	49	49	63	78	60	54	38	24	33	44	36	49	48	52	75
5.	164	186	274	427	376	336	312	529	440	408	425	404	410	401	434	553	835
Total.	1086	1118	1343	1515	1602	1570	1427	1689	1471	1295	1527	1540	1563	1482	1602	1846	2122

The nativity of persons convicted in courts of record from 1841 to 1854, inclusive, is given, and of those so convicted, 9,548 were natives of the United States, and 5,450 were foreigners. In the indictments tried, the convictions were 64 per cent; acquittals, 31 per cent; disagreements, 5 per cent.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Rodman M. Price,	of Hoboken,	*Governor*,	January, 1857,	$1,800 & fees.
Thomas S. Allison,	of Trenton,	*Sec. of State*,	Mar. 18, 1856,	500 & fees.
R. M. Smith,	of Hightstown,	*Treasurer*,	Feb. 21, 1856,	1,000 & fees.
John H. Phillips,	of Pennington,	*Superintendent of Public Schools*,	April 1, 1856,	$500
William Kitchell,	of Morris Co.,	*State Geologist and Superintend. Geological Survey of State.*		
Wm. C. Alexander,	of Mercer Co.,	*Pres. of the Senate*,		$4.00 a day.
Wm. Parry,	of Burlington Co.,	*Speaker of the Assembly*,		4.00 a day.
A. R. Throckmorton,	of Monmouth Co.,	*Secretary of the Senate*,		3.50 a day.
Peter D. Vroom, Jr.,	of Hudson Co.,	*Clerk of the Assembly*,		3.50 a day.

The Governor's term of office is three years; that of the Secretary of State, five years; Treasurer, one year; and Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years.

Judiciary.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is composed of the Chancellor, the judges of the Supreme Court, and six other judges appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, who hold office for six years, one judge vacating his seat each year in rotation. The court holds stated terms at Trenton, on the second Tuesday in March, and third Tuesday in June and November. The Governor, Chancellor, and the six judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, constitute the pardoning power. A major part of them, of whom the Governor shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment. All the judges of this court receive $5 a day for each day's attendance. The six judges receive no other salary. This *per diem* is in addition to the salary of the Chancellor and of the judges of the Supreme Court.

			Term expires.
Joseph L. Risley,	of Salem Co.,	*Judge*,	1856.
Moses Wills,	of Burlington Co.,	"	1857.
Thomas Arrowsmith,	of Monmouth Co.,	"	1858.
John Huyler,	of Bergen Co.,	"	1859.
Caleb H. Valentine,	of Warren Co.,	"	1860.
John M. Cornelison,	of Hudson Co.,	"	1861.

Court of Chancery.

The Chancellor is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds three terms annually at Trenton, on the first Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May and October.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Benj. Williamson,	of Elizabethtown,	*Chancellor*,	1859,	$2,500
Daniel B. Bodine,	of Trenton,	*Clerk*,	1856,	Fees.

Supreme Court.

This court consists of a chief justice and six associate justices, who are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years; and the State is divided into seven districts, to each of which a justice of this Court is assigned. This court holds three terms each year at Trenton, on the fourth Tuesday in February, and the first Tuesday in June and November; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer three times a year in each county. The judges of the Supreme Court are also *ex officio* judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of the several counties, and the judge holding the Circuit Court of any county is the presiding judge of said court. Courts of Common Pleas are held three times a year in each county, by judges appointed by the Legislature for five years, who receive fees and $2 *per diem* for each day's attendance, and the number of whom is limited to three in each county.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Henry W. Green,	of Trenton,	*Chief Justice*,	1860,	$2,100
Elias B. D. Ogden,	of Paterson,	*Associate Justice*,	1862,	2,000
Daniel Haines,	of Hamburg,	"	1859,	2,000
Stacy G. Potts,	of Trenton,	"	1859,	2,000
Lucius Q. C. Elmer,	of Bridgeton,	"	1859,	2,000
Peter Vredenburgh,	of Freehold,	"	1862,	2,000
Martin Ryerson,	of Newton,	"	1862,	2,000
Rich. P. Thompson,	of Salem,	*Attorney-General*,	1857,	1,500
William M. Force,	of Trenton,	*Clerk*,	1857,	Fees.
A. O. Zabriskie,	of Jersey City,	*Reporter*,	1858,	$200

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

No. of Dist.	Counties.	Names of Judges.
1.	Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic,	L. Q. C. Elmer.
2.	Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington,	S. G. Potts.
3.	Hunterdon and Mercer,	H. W. Green.
4.	Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex,	Peter Vredenburgh.
5.	Morris, Sussex, and Warren,	Martin Ryerson.
6.	Passaic, Bergen, and Hudson,	E. B. D. Ogden.
7.	Essex and Somerset,	Daniel Haines.

FINANCES.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1854,	$8,816.25	
Whole amount received in 1854,	174,639.98	
		$183,456.23
Ordinary expenditures,	99,881.17	
Extraordinary expenditures,	80,583.61	
Whole amount expended,		180,464.78
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1855,		$2,991.45

Principal Items of ordinary Expenditure.			
Support of deaf, dumb, and blind,	$4,691.14	Transportation of prisoners & costs,	$7,605.15
Salaries of Executive and Judiciary,	18,767.94	Legislature,	22,362.75
State Prison,	9,637.77	Court of Errors and Appeals,	3,162.00
		Printing,	12,633.84

Pensions,	$ 668.99	Advertising public laws,	$ 1,400.00
Court of Pardons,	922.50	*Chief Sources of Income.*	
Lunatic Asylum, salaries,	3,300.00	Transit duties on railroads and canals,	$ 130,577.97
State account,	4,645.87	Dividends on stock of railroads and canals,	24,000.00
Interest,	3,900.00	Taxes on capital stock,	12,370.45
Library,	769.23	Interest on bonds of joint Companies,	2,640.00
Incidental account,	5,901.97	State Prison surplus earnings,	2,000.00
Extraordinary Expenditures.		Pedlers' licenses,	1,285.16
Public Schools,	40,000.00	Arsenal,	1,471.54
Lunatic Asylum, Wing,	20,000.00		
Lunatic Asylum, Managers,	7,620.00		
Geological Survey,	4,000.00		

State Debt. — The whole amount of the absolute debt of the State January 1, 1855, was, ... $ 65,000.00
Annual interest upon absolute debt, ... 3,900.00
The value of the productive property owned by the State in 1855 was . . 252,174.12
The value of the State property not now productive, consisting of the surplus revenue lent to the counties without interest, ... 764,670.60
Whole amount of productive School Fund owned by the State, $ 401,304.34
There is besides unavailable the sum of 11,169.85
Whole amount of School Fund, ... $ 412,474.19

Common Schools, Year ending December, 1854. — Number of townships in the State, 190; number of townships making returns, 164; number of districts in those townships, 1,426; returns received from 1,377. Children between 5 and 18, 168,031; children attending school 3 months or less, 25,380; 6 months, 26,958; 9 months, 24,968; 12 months, 26,658; number over 18 years of age who attended school, 1,076; colored children taught, 2,384; whole number of children taught, 105,040. Average length of schools in months, 8¾; average price of tuition per quarter to each pupil, $ 2.08. Amount raised by tax to support schools, $ 210,023.44; received from the State, $ 85,250; from other sources, $ 42,756.92; amount raised in addition for building, repairing, and furnishing school-rooms, $ 44,925.99; total amount appropriated for school purposes, $ 388,571.86. Whole number of teachers, 1,981, — 1,201 males and 780 females. Salary of males per annum, $ 347; of females, $ 203. Eight teachers' institutes have been held during the year, at which 356 teachers attended. Teachers' associations are also held quarterly in the counties where they exist. The Superintendent speaks of the experiment of teachers' institutes in this State as being "signally successful."

School Fund. — The available school fund, January 1, 1855, was $ 401,304.34. There is, besides, due the school fund, but unavailable, the sum of $ 11,169.85. The receipts of the fund during the year, including balance of cash, January 1, 1854, were $ 63,514.62. By the School Act of 1851, $ 40,000 are appropriated to the use of schools from the school fund, and $ 40,000 from the State Treasury, which sum of $ 80,000 is apportioned among the counties upon the basis of population.

Banks, July 1, 1854. — There are 32 banks (9 organized under the general banking law), all of which made returns. In these banks there was capital, $ 4,971,839.00; circulation, $ 4,803,123.50; deposits, $ 3,943,798.50; due other banks, $ 574,027.91; surplus, $ 805,653.96; discounts and bills receivable, $ 11,275,523.77; due from other banks, $ 762,353.64; specie, $ 1,010,837.04; real estate, $ 247,264.43; bonds and mortgages, stocks, &c., $ 689,927.20. Average dividend, 8.23 per cent.

A general banking law was passed in 1851. Under its provisions, up to 31st December, 1854, 11 banking associations have been organized, and were in operation. Their circulation at that date was $ 822,061; and the city and State stocks deposited as securities to redeem the same amounted to $ 871,144.

State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton. — H. A. Buttolph, M. D., Superintendent. The Asylum was opened for the admission of patients, May 15, 1848, although the building was not then entirely completed. January 1, 1854, there were in the Asylum 205 patients (98 males

and 107 females). Received during the year, 123 (56 males and 67 females); 115 were discharged; leaving, January 1, 1855, 213 (103 males and 105 females). There were under treatment during the year, 328. Of the 115 discharged, 57 (25 males and 32 females) were recovered; 29 (7 males and 22 females) were improved; 6 were stationary; and 23 (11 males and 12 females) died. The expenses of the Asylum for the year were $37,676.03. The receipts, $38,092.31. Excess of receipts, $416.28. Of the receipts, $7,600 were appropriated by the State. Two wings have been added to the building in the years 1854-55, and are now occupied by patients.

Terms. — Board per week, for those supported at public charge, $2; for those supported by friends, $3 and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay. A bond is required in the penal sum of $500, to pay all charges for board, &c., and also to pay not exceeding $50 for such damages to the property of the Asylum as may be done by the patient.

State Prison, Trenton. — Wm. B. Vanderveer, keeper. Moral instructor, James L. Maxwell. Physician, Dr. John L. Taylor. Number of prisoners, December 31, 1853, 217; received during the year, 119; total, 336. Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 74; by pardon, 56; in all, 130. Remaining in prison, December 31, 1854, 206; white males, 155, and females, 5; colored males, 40, and females, 6. 6 were committed for manslaughter, 5 for murder in the second degree, 9 for rape, 4 for forgery, 39 for burglary, 27 for larceny, 23 for violent or felonious assaults, and 12 for robbery. 81 were natives of New Jersey, 18 of New York, 22 of Pennsylvania, and 76 were foreigners. The longest sentence is for 20 years, and 3 are under that sentence; 5 are fourth-comers, 4 are third-comers, and 21 are second-comers. Earnings of the prison, $15,196.77; expenses, $17,391.09; excess of expenses, $2,194.32. There are 1,090 volumes in the library of the prison, which are distributed among the prisoners once in two weeks.

Geological Survey of the State. — This was commenced in July, 1854, by the State Geologist, William Kitchell, and his assistant, Professor George H. Cook. During the residue of that year the topography and geology of Sussex County were nearly completed. A general reconnoissance of the greater portion of the State was also made. Henry Wurtz is the chemist and mineralogist, and Egbert L. Viele, topographical engineer.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term expires.	Salary.
James Pollock,	of Northumberland Co.,	*Governor*,	Jan., 1858,	$3,500
A. G. Curtin,	of Centre Co.,	*Sec. of State & Sup. Com. Schools*,		1,700
John M. Sullivan,	of Butler Co.,	*Deputy Secretary of State*,		1,400
Eli Slifer,	of Union Co.,	*State Treasurer*,	May, 1856,	1,700
Ephraim Banks,	of Mifflin Co.,	*Auditor-General*,	May, 1857,	1,700
J. Porter Brawley,	of Crawford Co.,	*Surveyor-General*,	"	1,400
Thomas J. Rehrer,	of Berks Co.,	*Dep'y Surveyor-General*,	"	1,000
Henry C. Hickok,		*Dep'y Supt. Common Schools*,		1,400
Geo. W. Bowman,	of Bedford Co.,	*Adjutant-General*,		300
Wm. M. Piatt,	of Wyoming Co.,	*Speaker of the Senate.*		
Henry K. Strong,	of Philadelphia,	*Speaker of the House.**		
Thos. H. Forsyth,	*Pres.*, of Philadel. Co.,	*Canal Comm.*	January, 1857,	$4 a day.
Henry S. Mott,	of Pike Co.,		" 1858,	
Arnold Plumer,	of Venango Co.,		" 1859,	

* A new Speaker will be elected at the meeting in January, 1856.

Judiciary.

By the amended Constitution, all judges are now elected by the people. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen at large, and for a term of fifteen years. The one having the shortest term to serve is chief justice. The resident judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and other courts of record, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, are elected by the electors of the districts over which they are to preside, and for a term of ten years. The associate justices of the Common Pleas hold their offices for five years. All judges hold office for their term during good behavior. For reasonable cause, though not sufficient grounds for impeachment, the Governor may remove them upon the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Any vacancy among the judges arising from any cause, is filled by appointment by the Governor, the incumbent holding office until the first Monday in December succeeding the next subsequent general election. During their continuance in office the judges of the Supreme Court must reside within the Commonwealth, and the other judges in the district or county for which they were elected.

The District Courts are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas in their respective districts, in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

Supreme Court.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Ellis Lewis,	of Lancaster, *Chief Justice*,	Nov. 17, 1857,	$1,600
Walter H. Lowrie,	of Allegheny, *Associate Justice*,	" 1860,	1,600
Geo. W. Woodward,	of Luzerne Co., " "	" 1863,	1,600
John C. Knox,	of Tioga Co., " "	" 1866,	1,600
Jeremiah S. Black,	of Somerset Co., " "	" 1869,	1,600
Thos. E. Franklin,	of Lancaster Co., *Attorney-General*,		300 & fees.
James Hepburn,	of Philadelphia, *Reporter of Supreme Court Decisions*,	July, 1860,	Fees.
Robert Tyler,	*Prothonotary for the Eastern District*,		"
Alfred B. McCalmont,	" " *Western* "		"
William H. Miller,	" " *Middle* "		"
Charles P. Pleasants,	" " *Northern* "		"

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

George Sharswood,	*President*,	Dec., 1861,	$2,500
George M. Stroud,	*Associate*,	"	2,500
J. J. Clark Hare,	"	"	2,500

District Court for the County of Allegheny.

Moses Hampton,	*President*,	Dec., 1861,	2,000
Henry W. Williams,	*Associate*,	"	2,000

Courts of Common Pleas.

For the sessions of this court, the State is divided into 25 districts. The following is a list of the judges: —

Districts.	President Judges.	Salary.
1. Philadelphia,	Oswald Thompson,	$2,000
Associate Judges, Joseph Allison, Wm. D. Kelley, each		2,000
2. Lancaster,	Henry G. Long,	1,600
3. Northampton and Lehigh,	Washington McCartney,	1,600
4. Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Elk,	Robert G. White,	1,600
5. Allegheny,	Wm. B. McClure,	2,000
6. Erie, Crawford, and Warren,	J. Galbraith,	1,600
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	Daniel M. Smyser,	1,600
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton,	Alexander Jordan,	1,600
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	James H. Graham,	1,600
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong,	Joseph Buffington,	1,600
11. Luzerne, Montour, Columbia, and Wyoming,	John N. Conyngham,	1,600
12. Dauphin and Lebanon,	John J. Pearson,	2,000
13. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Sullivan,	David Wilmot,	1,600
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Samuel A. Gilmore,	1,600
15. Chester and Delaware,	Townsend Haines,	1,600
16. Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton,	F. M. Kimmell,	1,600
17. Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence,	Daniel Agnew,	1,600
18. Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, and Mercer,	John S. McCalmont,	1,600
19. York and Adams,	Robert J. Fisher,	1,600
20. Mifflin and Union,	Abraham S. Wilson,	1,600
21. Schuylkill,	Charles W. Hegins,	1,600
22. Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Carbon,	George R. Barrett,	1,600
23. Berks,	J. Pringle Jones,	1,600
24. Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria,	George Taylor,	1,600
25. Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton,	James Burnside,	1,600

Finances.

The debt of the State was, December 1, 1854, as follows:—

Six per cent loans,		$532,104.93
Five per cent loans,		39,064,609.97
Four and a half per cent loans,		338,200.00
Four per cent loans,		100,000.00
Total funded debt,		40,084,914.90
The unfunded debt was as follows:—		
Relief notes in circulation,	$494,361.00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	24,857.21	
" " unclaimed,	4,448.38	
Interest on unclaimed and outstanding certificates to be added to them when funded,	1,870.97	
Domestic creditors,	2,707.61	
Total unfunded debt,		528,245.17
Total public debt December 1, 1854,		$40,613,160.07
Amount in treasury and sinking fund for cancellation of six per cent State stocks, interest certificates, &c.,		548,643.38
		$40,064,516.69

Regular annual interest on loans, nearly	$1,986,000.00
Add guaranteed interest on internal improvement companies,	25.517.50
Total interest for the year, nearly,	$2,011,517.50
The productive property owned by the State is:—	
Stock in incorporated companies,	$1,692,996.62
Pennsylvania railroads and canals, cost,	33,367,670.93
Total productive property,	$35,060,667.55
The State has an unavailable deposit in the United States Bank, of	$280,000.00
And depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable,	41,032.00
Total receipts during the year ending November 30, 1854,	$5,953,670.66
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1853,	724,417.35
Total available means,	$6,665,912.00
Total expenditures during the same period,	5,424,983.29
Available balance in treasury, November 30, 1854,	$1,240,928.72

Principal Items of Expenditure.		*Chief Sources of Income.*	
Public improvements,	$2,294,357.43	Tax on real and personal estate,	$1,510,403.39
Expenses of government,	290,605.54	Canal and railroad tolls,	1,918,606.36
Militia expenses,	2,314.54	Loans,	735,435.67
Pensions and gratuities,	13,562.34	Collateral inheritance tax,	124,042.40
Charitable institutions,	52,761.87	Tax on bank dividends,	274,900.42
Common Schools,	154,762.04	Tax on corporation stocks,	256,554.12
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	34,456.66	Retailers' licenses,	281,048.57
Loans,	235,888.40	Tavern licenses,	187,602.15
Interest on loans,	2,076,238.13	Brokers' licenses,	16,564.64
Guaranteed interest,	25,517.50	Other licenses,	60,759.84
Domestic creditors,	1,915.86	Tax on loans,	159,175.10
Damages on public works,	33,651.85	Premiums on charters,	7,521.00
Turnpike road companies,	2,000.00	Auction duties,	65,268.22
Penitentiaries,	16,832.00	Auction commissions,	23,225.00
Abatement of State tax,	75,178.18	Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.,	55,983.33
Counsel fees and commissions,	11,635.85	Tax on certain offices,	24,578.19
Houses of Refuge,	22,000.00	Militia tax,	29,161.30
Pa. volunteers in Mexican war,	31,053.12	Lands,	28,605.25
Geological survey,	2,000	Tax on enrolment of laws,	5,025.00
Colonial records, &c.,	9,795.10	Tax on tonnage and passengers,	118,205.11
Special commissioners,	1,937.40	Accrued interest,	11,607.17
State Library,	2,967.27	Escheats,	1,448.43
Public buildings and grounds,	4,842.64	Foreign insurance agencies,	9,235.44
Amendments to the Constitution,	3,009.07	Interest on loans,	24,232.58
Escheats,	789 19	Sales of public property,	12,192.14
Pa. colonization society,	1,250.00	Refunded cash,	3,431.95
State agricultural society,	2,000.00	Fees of the public offices,	1,569.36
Registration, Births, Marriages, and Deaths (Blanks),	4,359.50	Miller's tax,	2,914.67
Reissuing relief notes,	13,300.00	Annuity for right of way,	10,000.00
Miscellaneous,	23,645.93	Miscellaneous,	1,670.00

The total valuation of the real and personal estate of Pennsylvania taxable for State purposes for the year 1851 was $492,893,829; tax assessed, in 1853, $1,635,691.76. The valuation in 1854 was $531,731,304, and the tax assessed thereon for that year was $1,649,967.76. Number of taxable inhabitants in the State in 1853, 547,191; in 1854, 558,236.

Banks.—In November, 1854, there were in the State 63 banks, with a capital of $20,357,582; circulation, $16,707,473; due other banks, $3,962,388; deposits, $23,115,735; contingent fund, $2,223,157; total liabilities, $69,880,336; bills discounted, $44,756,450; specie, $7,537,350; due from banks, $4,967,283; bills of other banks, $3,856,566; stocks,

$1,161,366; bonds and mortgages, $1,001,472; loans, $1,397,649; bills of exchange, $2,809,615. Total resources, $70,024,959.

Common Schools in 1854. — A system of popular education was attempted in Pennsylvania, and a common school fund established, in 1831. The State was not divided into districts for school purposes until 1834, and the act of April 1st of that year is generally considered the first common school law. The act of May 8, 1854, revised the school laws of the State. By it the Secretary of State is continued to be, *ex officio*, the Superintendent of common schools, with the authority to appoint a deputy. The office of County Superintendent is established, and it is made the duty of the officer, who is elected by the school directors of the several districts in the county for three years, to attend specially to the schools in the county, and to examine and give certificates to teachers. The school districts are put under the immediate care of the school directors, who report to the county superintendent. Teachers are required to report monthly to the directors, and can have no pay until such report is made. The districts for school purposes are made bodies corporate, with power to sue and be sued; to borrow money to an amount not exceeding one half of one per cent of the assessed value of the real estate of the district, to purchase ground or build school-houses. The directors are required to establish in their districts separate schools for mulatto and negro children, when they can be located so as to accommodate twenty pupils; and when so established, and kept open four months in any year, the directors shall not be compelled to admit such pupils into other schools of the district. No district can receive its share of the State appropriation for any year, until its schools have been kept four months in such year. The directors and teachers in each district meet annually before the schools are opened, and determine the school-books to be used during the year, and no others than those thus selected can be used. The county superintendents are to report to the State superintendent in June of each year. There could be no report made for the year 1854, and the statistics of the schools for 1853 are therefore repeated. The whole number of school districts reported, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 30th, 1853, was 1,531. The whole number of schools was 9,507. The average number of months that schools were taught was 5. Number of male teachers, 7,590; number of female teachers, 3,640. Average wages per month of male teachers, $19.25; of female teachers, $12.03. Number of male scholars, 260,269; number of female scholars, 214,266; number learning German, 11,121. The average number of scholars in each school was 42; and the cost of teaching each scholar per month, 43 cents. The amount of tax levied in the accepting districts was $1,021,337.31; received from the State appropriation, including $31,307.30 paid to Philadelphia city and county, $184,390.27. The cost of instruction was $731,743.18; fuel and contingencies, $84,158.76; of school-houses, repairs, &c., $147,516.73. The number of taxables by the triennial return in 1853 was 645,164. The returns of over 100 districts are not included in the foregoing, as they were received too late. Since, and including 1844, the annual appropriation by the State for the support of schools has been $200,000.

Common Schools in Philadelphia in 1854. — The city and county of Philadelphia constitute the first school district, but are not subject to the general school law. The grades of schools are a high school, a normal school, and school of practice, grammar schools, secondary schools, and primary schools. The whole number of schools in operation for the year and a half ending December 31, 1854, was 288. Number of teachers, 876, 78 males and 798 females. Number of male scholars, 26,954; number of females, 25,119: in all, 52,073. $636,079.74 were expended during the year and a half for the purpose of education, of which $359,830.57 were paid to teachers. Average annual cost per pupil in all the schools, $6.48; in High School, $33.66; in Normal School, $25.30.

State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg. — John Curwen, Superintendent. On the 31st of December, 1853, there were 182 patients, — 99 males and 83 females. Admitted during the year 144, — sent by public authorities 70, by friends 74; discharged 112; leaving in the hospital, Dec. 31, 1854, 214, — 127 males and 87 females. Of those discharged, 29 had recovered, 22 were improved, 39 stationary, and 22 died. Of 462 admissions since the opening, 180 were married, 35 widowed, 247 single. The forms of insanity were, acute mania 97, chronic do. 144, epileptic do. 21, puerperal do. 3, monomania 20, melancholy 121, dementia 48, imbe-

cility 3, idiocy 3. 207 had been insane one year and less before admission; 73, 2 years; 41, 3 years; 41, 5 years; 28, 10 years; 5, 20 years, and 3, 35 years. 88 were farmers, and 40 were wives and 20 daughters of farmers; 74 were laborers, and 14 wives of laborers; 26 males and 67 females were of no occupation; 6 were tailors and 1 the wife of a tailor; 6 were shoemakers, and 4 wives of shoemakers; 6 were merchants, and 9 wives of merchants; 8 carpenters, and 4 wives of carpenters. The disbursements during the year were $54,409.17; receipts, $54,766 54. The State appropriates $25,000 per annum to the hospital. There are apartments for 300 patients, a farm of 130 acres, and a garden.

Institution for the Blind, Philadelphia.—Wm. Chapin, Principal. 2 principal teachers, 2 assistants, 5 teachers of music, one prefect, 3 teachers of handicraft, 2 matrons, 1 salesman. The school was opened in March, 1833. Number of pupils, January 1, 1854, 96; discharged during the year, 6; received, 35; remaining, January 1, 1855, 125,—66 males, 59 females. Of this number there are from Pennsylvania 93, Maryland 8, New Jersey 14, Delaware 6, all other places 4. Number of pupils from its foundation to January 1, 1853, 237. Causes of blindness: ophthalmia 74, amaurosis 32, cataract 20, congenital 18, small-pox 10, scarlet-fever 6, other fevers 4, measles 6, accidents from stones, &c. 15, explosion of powder 12, pistol or gun-shot 5, accidents not stated 5, scrofula 3, hydrocephalus, arrow-shots and fire 2 each, kick of a horse, foul air in a well, rheumatism, whooping-cough, polypus, acute iretus, irritable retina, neuralgia, 1 each, unknown, 13. Value of goods manufactured during the year 1854, $3,368 85; sales, $7,641.39. Expenses of the Institution, $32,475.48; receipts, $30,893.77. No sectarian faith is inculcated. School, music, and work alternately occupy 8½ hours daily. The terms for pay pupils are $200 a year, including board, instruction, and medical attendance. Blind children in indigent circumstances from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, are provided for by those States for 8 years. Pupils are not usually received under 10, nor over 17, except for a shorter time than the regular course of eight years.

House of Refuge, Philadelphia.—Thomas G. Rutherford and Elisha Swinney, Superintendents. Admissions during 1852, 164 boys and 60 girls in the white, and 36 boys and 44 girls in the colored department; total, 304. Discharges, 169 boys and 58 girls in the white department, and 43 boys and 37 girls in the colored; total, 307. Remaining, December 31, 1852, 149 boys and 49 girls in the white and 84 boys and 40 girls in the colored department; total, 322. The institution is designed for the reform of juvenile delinquents. Most of the inmates are committed by magistrates, and a few by the county courts. The boys are employed in various manufacturing occupations. Their earnings amounted to $6,654.53. The expenses of the year were $87,912.78, and the receipts $87,064.13.

State Prisons. Eastern Penitentiary.—Nim. Strickland, Warden; D. W. Lassiter, Physician; Thomas Larcombe, Moral Instructor. January 1, 1854, there were in the prison 267 convicts; received during the year, 124; in all, 391. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 92; by pardon, 23; by removal to House of Refuge, 1; revocation of sentence, 1; by death (2 being by suicide), 4; in all, 121; leaving in prison January 1, 1855, 270. Of the 124 admitted during the year, 46 were natives of Pennsylvania, and 34 of other States. 41 were foreigners; 101 were whites, 99 males and 2 females; 23 colored, 20 males and 3 females. Of the 124, 1 was a total abstinent, 65 were moderate drinkers, 58 harder drinkers; 20 were illiterate, 19 could read only, 73 could read and write, 12 were well instructed. 47 were convicted of larceny; 17 of burglary; 2 of counterfeiting; 10 of forgery; 9 of felonious assaults; 5 of arson; 6 of manslaughter; 1 of murder in 2d degree; 3 of bigamy; and 1 of seduction. 2 were sentenced for 10 years; 74 for 2 years and under. Since the opening of the prison, October 25, 1829, there have been admitted 3,213 convicts, and discharged 2,943, of whom 2,194 were by expiration of sentence; 469 by pardons; 230 by death; 6 by suicide; 14 by writ of error; 8 by removal to lunatic hospital. The earnings of the convicts for the year were $18,593.85, being 18 48 cents a day for each convict. The expenses, exclusive of salaries, were $31,282.77. The library of the prison now numbers about 2,000 volumes, of which 500 are in the German language.

Western Penitentiary.—A. Beckham, Warden. January 1, 1854, there were in the prison 201 convicts; 198 males and 3 females; received during the year, 63; in all, 264.

Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 85; by pardon, 16; by death, 4. In prison January 1, 1855, 159. Whole number received since the opening of the prison, July 1, 1826, 1,809; being white males, 1,503, females, 30; colored males, 236, females, 40. Of those remaining in the prison, 8 were convicted of arson; 22 of murder in the 2d degree; 3 of manslaughter; 64 of larceny; 17 of burglary; 4 of robbery; 6 of counterfeiting; 4 of horse-stealing; 6 of felonious assaults; 8 of rape; 2 of bigamy, and 1 of perjury. 75 were natives of Pennsylvania, and 30 of other States; 54 were foreigners. Since the opening of the prison, there have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 1,208; by pardons, 341; by death, 86; by suicide, 1; by escapes, 24; by process of law, 4.

House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg. — Thomas Rutherford, Superintendent. The charter of this institution was granted in April, 1850. The State then appropriated $20,000 towards the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings, and subsequently $20,000 more. $20,000 additional have been subscribed by five of the western counties, and $23,332.50 by individuals up to December 31, 1854. There had been expended for the site (eleven acres) $10,000, and for buildings, &c., $92,500. The institution was opened for the admission of inmates December 13, 1854, and up to December 31, 1854, five were received, four boys and one girl. The Refuge is intended not only for those youth of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who have been convicted of crime or misdemeanor, but for those who, from their incorrigible or vicious conduct, are beyond the control of their parents or guardians. The opening of this institution may well be considered an era in the history of Western Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia. — A. B. Hatton, Principal. December 31, 1853, there were in the institution 139 pupils; 73 boys, and 66 girls. Admitted during the year, 47; 32 boys, and 15 girls. Dismissed, 23; 12 boys, and 11 girls. Remaining December 31, 1854, 163; 93 boys, and 70 girls. Of these, 106 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 18 by Maryland, 11 by New Jersey, and 3 by Delaware. The building was enlarged during the year, and will conveniently contain about 200 pupils. About 6 hours each day are spent by the pupils in the schools, and 3 hours by the males in the tailor's or shoemaker's shops. The females are instructed in sewing, and other branches of domestic economy. The expenses for the year were about $40,000.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia. — Number of patients, April 23, 1853, 226, of whom 190 were pay patients, and 36 poor. Admitted during the year, 183; 137 pay, and 46 poor; discharged 180, 136 pay, and 44 poor. Of those discharged, 96 were cured, 21 much improved, 32 improved, 12 stationary, and 19 died. Expenses for the year, $50,317.87. Since the opening of the hospital in 1841, there have been admitted 1,324 males, and 1,125 females, in all, 2,449; of whom 1,838 were pay patients, and 611 poor; 1,166 have been discharged cured, 192 much improved, 348 improved, 261 stationary, and 253 died, leaving in the hospital, April 22, 1854, 229, being 191 pay, and 38 poor.

X. DELAWARE.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Salary.
PETER F. CAUSEY,	of Milford,	*Governor* (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1859),	$1,333⅓
James R. Lofland,	of Milford,	*Secretary of State*, Fees and	$ 400
John R. Sudler,	of Bridgeville,	*State Treasurer*,	500
William T. Alrichs,	of Glasgow,	*Auditor*,	500
Daniel Curry,	of Milford,	*President of the Senate.*	
Saxe Gotha Laws,	of Dover,	*Clerk.*	
Samuel Biddle,	of Newcastle,	*Speaker of the House.*	
James D. Prettyman,	of Lewes,	*Clerk.*	

Judiciary.

Superior Court.

Samuel M. Harrington,	of Dover,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,200
John J. Milligan,	of Wilmington,	*Associate Justice*,	1,000
Edward Wootten,	of Georgetown,	"	1,000
John W. Houston,	of Milford,	"	1,200
George P. Fisher,	of Dover,	*Attorney-General*,	Fees and 500
John W. Houston,	"	*State Reporter.*	
Stephen W. Green,	of Sussex Co.,	*Prothonotary of Sup. Court*,	Fees.
Alexander J. Taylor,	of Dover,	" "	Fees.
Wm. G. Whitely,	of Newcastle,	" "	Fees.

Court of Chancery.

Kensey Johns, Jr.,	of Newcastle,	*Chancellor*,	1,100

Orphans' Court.

The Orphans' Court consists of the Chancellor and a Judge of the Superior Court.

Probate Court.

Peter B. Vandever,	of Newcastle,	*Register of Wills*,	Fees.
Robert W. Reynolds,	of Dover,	" "	Fees.
James Anderson,	of Georgetown,	" "	Fees.

Finances.

Principal Items of Expenditure.		*Chief Sources of Annual Income.*	
Executive,	$2,095.83	School Fund,	$15,947.62
Legislative,	1,218 30	Corporation taxes, bonus,	$27,500.00
Treasury Department,	1,000 00	Dividends and interest on loans,	20,000.00
Judiciary,	5,500.00	Licenses, forfeitures, &c.	7,000.00
Internal improvements,	16,500.00		

Permanent Resources of the State.

Invested capital, State,	$350,637.68
" school fund,	435,505 83
Total,	$786,143.51

Common Schools.—The system provides a free school within reach of every family. The districts are laid off, numbered, and incorporated. 236 of them are organized. Each district entitles itself to a portion of the fund by establishing a school, and contributing towards its support not less than $25. But any district may lay a tax on itself of $300; or (by a special vote) may increase it to any sum deemed necessary for school purposes. Towns or populous districts may unite their resources and form schools of higher grades; the only condition is that they shall be *free*. The number of free schools in operation in the State was 236; number of scholars (in a white population of 71,169), 10,230; receipts from school fund and contributions, $57,738.95; expended for support of free schools, $49,469.30.

The following table gives the statistics of the schools in the several counties, as well as in the State.

Free Schools.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Amount paid for Tuition.	Amount paid for Contingencies.	Amount received from School Fund.	Amount received from Contribution Tax.
Newcastle,	85	3,638	$18,185.16	$5.587 80	$12,339.52	$14,060.34
Kent,	58	2,619	11,814 31	2,045.61	9,584.28	6.566.83
Sussex,	93	3 973	10 952 70	1,674 14	11.906 00	3.378.73
Total,	236	10,230	$40,952.17	$ 9,307.55	$33,829.80	$24,005.90
					23.909.15	
					$57,738.95	

XI. MARYLAND.*

Government for the Year 1856.

			Salary.
Thomas W. Ligon,	of Howard Co.,	*Governor* (term expires the 2d Wednesday in Jan., 1858), Use of a furnished house, and	$ 3,600
Nathaniel Cox,	of Baltimore,	*Secretary of State*,	1,000
Dennis Claude,	of Annapolis,	*Treasurer*,	2,500
Wm. H. Purnell,	of Baltimore,	*Comptroller of the Treasury*,	2,500
James Murray,	of Annapolis,	*Commissioner of the Land-Office*, Fees and	200
Michael McBlair,	of Baltimore,	*Commissioner of Stamps*,	750
Daniel McPhail,	of "	*Commissioner of Lotteries.*	
Joshua R. Nelson,	of HarfordCo.,	*Commissioners of Public Works*,	200
Moor N. Falls,	of Baltimore,		200
Charles R. Stewart,	of Savage,		200
Samuel Chamberlain,	of Talbot Co.,		200
Richard Swan,	of Annapolis,	*State Librarian*,	1,000
John N. Watkins,	of Annapolis,	*Adjutant-General*,	500
Wm. L. Gaither,	of Talbot Co.,	*Pres. of the Senate*, $5 per day dur. ses.	
John F. Dent,	of St. Mary's Co.,	*Speaker of the House of Delegates*, [$5 per day during session.	

Judiciary.

Court of Appeals.

	Elected.		Term expires.	Salary.
John C. LeGrand, of Baltimore,	1851,	*Chief Justice*,	1861,	$ 2,500
John T. Mason, of Marlboro,	1851,	*Associate Justice*,	1861,	2,500
Wm. H. Tuck, of Upper Marlboro,	1851,	"	1861,	2,500
John B. Eccleston, of Chestertown,	1851,	"	1861,	2,500
William A. Spencer, of Annapolis,		*Clerk*,		Fees.

The Court of Chancery, by the new Constitution, was abolished on the 4th of July, 1853. It had been continued from the adoption of the Constitution to that date, to give it time to finish its business. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Court of Appeals, and in Circuit Courts.

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction only. Its judges, four in number, are elected from districts, by the voters therein, for ten years, unless they shall before reach the age of 70. They must be above 30 years of age, citizens of the State at least five years, residents of the judicial districts from which they are elected, and have been admitted to practice in the State. The Court of Appeals appoints its own clerk, to hold office for six years, and may reappoint him at the end of that time. When any judge of any court is interested in a case or connected with any of the parties by affinity or consanguinity within the proscribed degrees, the Governor may commission the requisite number of persons, learned in the law, for the trial and determination of the case. The Governor, with the advice

* The sessions of the Legislature are biennial; the last session commenced in January, 1855.

and consent of the Senate, designates one of the four judges as chief justice. The office of Attorney-General is abolished by the new Constitution.

Judges of the Circuit Courts.

Circuit.			Elected.	Term expires.	Salary.
1.	Peter W. Crain,	of Port Tobacco,	1851	1861	$ 2,000
2.	Nicholas Brewer,	of Annapolis,	1851	1861	2,000
3.	Madison Nelson,	of Frederic City,	1851	1861	2,000
4.	Thomas Perry,	of Cumberland,	1851	1861	2,000
6.	John H. Price,*	of Harford Co.,	1855	1861	2,000
7.	Philemon B. Hopper,	of Centreville,	1851	1861	2,000
8.	Ara Spence,	of Snowhill,	1851	1861	2,000

The fifth Circuit comprises the city of Baltimore. The judges of that Circuit, all of whom reside in Baltimore, are: —

Z. Collins Lee,*	*Judge of Superior Court,*	1855	1861	2,500
Wm. L. Marshall,	*Judge of Court of Com. Pleas,*	1851	1861	2,500
Henry Stump,	*Judge of Criminal Court,*	1851	1861	2,000
Chas. J. M. Gwinn, of Baltimore,	*State Attorney,*	1851	1855	

The State is divided into eight judicial circuits, each of which elects a judge of the Circuit Court, to hold office for ten years. The qualifications of the judges are the same as those of the Court of Appeals, except that they must be citizens of the United States, and residents for two years in their judicial district. There is in the city of Baltimore a Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction in civil cases between $ 100 and $ 500, and exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace in that city; and a Superior Court, with jurisdiction in cases over $ 500. Each of these courts consists of one judge, elected by the people for ten years. There is also a Criminal Court, consisting of one judge, elected for six years. Clerks of the Circuit Courts in each county, and of the Baltimore courts, are chosen for six years, and are re-eligible.

Each county, and Baltimore city, elect three persons as Judges of the Orphans' Court, to hold office for four years; a Register of Wills, for six years; Justices of the Peace, two Sheriffs, and Constables, for two years. Attorneys for the Commonwealth are chosen in each county by the people, for four years.

Finances.

State Debt.

The whole nominal debt of the State was, September 30, 1855, . . .		$ 15,132,909.00
The sinking fund of the State, representing, in fact, extinguished debt, the investment being solely in Maryland State stock, was, September 30, 1855, ...	$ 3,426,749.95	
Tobacco loans, the interest of which is paid out of proceeds of tobacco inspection, ...	163,689.00	
Amounts forward, ...	$ 3,590,438.95	$ 15,132,909.00

* Judge Constable of the 6th Circuit, and Judge Frick of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, died during the year. The vacancies were filled for the time by the appointment by the Governor of James M. Buchanan to the 6th Circuit, and Benjamin C. Presstman to the Superior Court. At the election in November, 1855, the present incumbents were elected for the residue of the term.

Amounts brought forward, ...	$ 3,590,438.95	$15,132,909.00
Loans made on account of the Baltimore and Ohio and Washington Railroads, the interest on which is provided for from receipts of those works, ...	4,116,043.00	
Other productive capital of the State, consisting of bank stocks, railroad stocks and bonds, paying dividends or interest, including Tide water Canal bonds, about, ...	5,013,048.05	
		12.719.530 00
Leaving, ...		$ 2,413,379.00

the interest on which must be provided for by taxation. But the sinking fund is treated as part of the public debt, and the interest on it is paid out of the proceeds of taxation, and applied to purchasing State stock or bonds. In addition to the interest on the sinking fund, there is an annual surplus now of about $200,000, which is applicable either to the extinction of the debt, or the increase of the sinking fund. The Treasurer has advertised (October, 1855) that he will in December next pay off two State loans then due, amounting together to the sum of $259,189.

The balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1854, was . . .	$ 378,123.98
There was received in the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1855, .	1,200.762.58
	$1,578,886.56
The disbursements for the same fiscal year, including increase of sinking fund, were, ...	985.964.53
Leaving this balance in the treasury, September 30, 1855, ...	$ 592,922.03

Out of this balance the above-mentioned loans ($259,189) will be redeemed, leaving a balance in the treasury of $333,733, applicable to other purposes. The school fund amounted, September 30th, 1854, to $161,867. The assessed value of real and personal property in the State for 1854 was $243,537,091. Including the sinking fund, the amount of loans to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the bonds, stocks, &c. before named, the productive property of the State may be given at $12,555,842. There is, besides, unproductive property, consisting of stocks, arrears of interest, &c., as given by the auditor, to the amount of $14,748,392.60. The State direct tax is 15 cents on $100.

With the present abundant income, the debt will be rapidly absorbed by the operation of the sinking fund and the surpluses; and before many years the State will be relieved from heavy taxation.

The provisions of the new Constitution in regard to the State's incurring new debts are as follows: — "No debt shall be contracted exceeding $100,000, nor unless the act creating it shall provide for a tax sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and the principal in fifteen years. Such taxes shall not be repealed or applied to any other purpose. The credit of the State shall never be given or lent, nor shall the State be in any way concerned in internal improvements. The moneys levied to pay the public debt shall never be diverted until the debt is paid, or until the sinking fund equals the outstanding debt."

Receipts and Expenditures.

Chief Sources of Income in 1854.	
Auction duties, ...	$ 18,632.67
Bank stock for dividends, . .	43,462.41
B. and O. railroad Co. $\frac{1}{2}$ receipts from passengers on Washington Branch Road, ...	62,877.53
Do interest on dividend and sterling bonds, ...	16,925.00
Taxes, direct and specific, of all kinds, ...	594,192.41
Live stock scales, in Baltimore,	13,100.95
Lotteries, ...	51,000.00
State tobacco inspections, Baltimore,	31,210.73
Licenses of all kinds, . . .	164,677.49
Road stock, for dividends, .	$ 44,682.50
Susq. and T. W. Canal Companies,	65,406.10
Principal Items of Expenditure in 1854.	
Interest on public debt, . .	$ 671,628.09
Civil officers, ...	19,097.72
Judiciary, ...	35,138.90
Legislature, ...	39,411.22
Public printing, ...	7,855.00
Sinking fund, so much transferred,	132,903.45
Surplus revenue, ...	34,069.36
Pensions, ...	3,742.32
Colleges, academies, and schools,	20,949.00
Penitentiary, ...	8,000.00
Militia, ...	825.00

State colonization society,	$16,000.00	Contingent fund for library,	$4,419.61
Indigent deaf and dumb,	2,184.36	Library, increase of,	365.84
State Tobacco inspections,	19,564.07	Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,	17,735.11

State Penitentiary. — O. P. Merryman, Warden. November 30, 1853, there were in confinement, 349 prisoners; received during the year, 142; in all, 591. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 71; by pardon, 20; by death, 5; by escape, 1; in all, 97; leaving in prison November 30, 1854, 394. Of those received during the year, 86 were white and 56 colored; 127 males and 15 females; 136 were first-comers, 4 second-comers, 1 third-comer, and 1 for the seventh time. Of the 15 females 4 are white. 72 were sentenced for stealing; 9 for murder; 4 for manslaughter; 4 for assault with intent to kill; 7 for burglary; 5 for horse-stealing; and 4 for arson. 100 were Americans, and 42 foreigners, of whom 22 were natives of Germany, 14 of Ireland, and 6 of other foreign countries. Among the 100 Americans are included the 56 colored convicts.

XII. VIRGINIA.

Government for the Year 1856.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Henry A. Wise,	of Accomac, *Governor*,	Jan. 1, 1860,	$5,000
Elisha W. McComas,	of Kanawha, *Lt.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.*,	"	$8 per day [during the session of the Legislature.
Willis P. Bocock,	of Buckingham, *Attorney-General*,	Jan. 1, 1860,	$1,500
Geo. W. Munford,	of Richmond, *Sec. of Commonwealth and Librarian*,	Jan. 1, 1857,	1,620
Jonathan B. Stovall,	of Richmond, *Treasurer*,	"	2,000
George W. Clutter,	*Auditor of Public Accounts*,	"	2,000
William L. Jackson,	2d *Aud. and Sup. of Literary Fund*,	"	2,000
Stafford H. Parker,	*Register of the Land-Office*,		2,000
Charles S. Morgan,	*Superintendent of Penitentiary*,		2,000
R. W. Hughes,	*Sup't of Weights and Measures*,		$300 per annum.
O. F. Crutchfield,	of Spottsylvania, *Speaker of the House.*		
Shelton C. Davis,	*Clerk of the Senate.*		
H. St. George Tucker,	*Clerk of the House.*		

Board of Public Works.

	Term ends.	Salary.
E. J. Armstrong, of Taylor Co., *President*,	July 1, 1857,	$1500 per annum, and travelling expenses, not to exceed $250 per annum.
Thomas J. Boyd, of Wythe Co.,	" 1859,	
Alex. R. Holladay, of Henrico Co.,	" 1861,	
William R. Drinkard, *Secretary.*		$1,300 per annum.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and Register are, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The Governor and Lieutentant-Governor are elected by the people for four years, and at the same election the Attorney-General is elected for four years. The Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor are elected by joint

vote of the General Assembly for two years. They are all obliged to reside at Richmond during their term of service. The members of the Board of Public Works are elected by the people for six years, one every two years. The House of Delegates consists of 152 members, elected biennially from single districts, apportioned upon the basis of the white population. The Senate, apportioned upon the basis of population and taxation combined, consists of 50 members elected for four years, one half every two years, from single districts. The sessions of the Legislature are *biennial;* no session can last more than 90 days, except by a vote of three fifths of all the members; and then it shall not be extended more than 30 days. The Legislature meets in January, 1856.

Judiciary.

For the administration of justice there are established County Courts, Circuit Courts, District Courts, and a Supreme Court of Appeals. The County Courts are held monthly in each county, by not less than three nor more than five justices. These justices are thus chosen by the people. Each county is divided into districts, and each district elects four justices for the term of four years. These justices elect one of their own number to attend each term of the court.

The State is divided into 21 circuits. The voters in each circuit elect a judge for eight years, who must be thirty years old and reside in the circuit. Two Circuit Courts are held annually in each county by each judge. These 21 circuits form 10 districts, and these 10 districts form 5 sections. The voters of each section elect a judge of the Court of Appeals, who must be 35 years old and reside in his section. The judges of these five sections constitute the Court of Appeals; any three of whom may hold the court, which has jurisdiction, except in certain specified cases, where the matter in controversy is not less than $500 in value. This court sits at *Richmond* from January 5th to March 5th, from April 1st to May 14th, from October 15th to December 15th, and at *Lewisburg* on the 2d Monday in July, the term to last ninety days if necessary.

District Courts are held once every year in each district, by the judges of the circuits constituting the section, and the judge of the Supreme Court for the section, any three of whom may hold the court.

The Court of Appeals and the District Courts appoint their officers, but in the Circuit and County Courts the officers of the court are elected by the people. For the prevention of crime, each county in the several circuits elects a prosecuting attorney.

Court of Appeals.

Section.	Name.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
1.	William Daniel,	July 1, 1852,	July 1, 1864,	$3,000
2.	Richard C. L. Moncure,	"	"	3,000
3.	Green B. Samuels,	"	"	3,000
4.	John J. Allen,	"	"	3,000
5.	George Hay Lee,	"	"	3,000

Circuit Courts.

Cir.	Name of Judge.	Post-office.	Salary.	Cir.	Name of Judge.	Post-office.	Salary.
1.	Richard H. Baker,	Norfolk,	$2,000	12.	John Kenney,	Harrisonburg,	$2,000
2.	John W. Nash,	Powhatan C.H.	2,000	13.	Richard Parker,	Winchester,	2,000
3.	William Leigh,	Halifax C H.,	2,000	14.	Robert M. Hudson,	Fincastle,	2,000
4.	George H. Gilmer,	Pittsylvania C.H.,	2,000	15.	Edward B. Bailey,	Fayette C. H.,	2,000
5.	Edward P. Pitts,	Accomac C. H.,	1,500	16.	Andrew S. Fulton,	Wytheville,	2,000
6.	John B. Clopton,	Richmond,	2,000	17.	Geo. W. Hopkins,	Abingdon,	2,000
7.	John A. Meredith,	"	2,300	18.	Geo. W. Summers,	Charleston,	2,000
8.	John T. Lomax,	Fredericksburg,	2,000	19.	Matthew Edmiston,	Wiston,	2,000
9.	John W. Tyler,	Warrenton,	2,000	20.	Geo. W. Thompson,	Wheeling,	2,000
10.	Richard H. Field,	Culpeper C. H.,	2,000	21.	Gideon D. Camden,	Clarksburg,	2,000
11.	Lucas P. Thompson,	Staunton,	2,000				

The term of office of all these judges ends July 1, 1860.

Finances.

Public Debt, October 1, 1855.

Amount of outstanding registered stock, five and six per cent,	$11,512,479.63
Amount of five per cent sterling bonds (coupons),	1,875,000.00
Amount of six per cent bonds (coupons),	11.318.000 00
Total,	$24,705,479.63
Annual interest thereon,	$1,456,072.28

The contingent debt consists of liabilities of the State for guaranties to bonds of corporations for the purposes of internal improvements; it amounts to $3,898,500.

Funds and Resources of the State, Oct. 1, 1855.

Productive Stocks,	$5,395,582.46
Funds now unproductive, but more or less available, and secured by mortgage,	4,875,273.33
Stocks in internal improvements yet unfinished,	14 000,360.95
Stocks in internal improvements completed, but unproductive,	2.989 834 63
Total,	$27,261,051.37

Synopsis of Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasury for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1855.

Balances in the Treasury on all accounts, Oct. 1, 1854,	$321,346.02
Received during the year,	5,622.429 29
Total means,	5,943,775.31
Disbursed during the year,	5.922.451.46
Balances, Oct. 1, 1855,	$21,323.85

At the session of 1853, the Legislature lent its aid largely to works of internal improvement. The chief items of receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, were, — Taxes, $1,341,235.66; Militia fines, $9,805.31; Dividends on bank shares, $205,898; Temporary loan, $150.000; Internal improvement fund, $411,548.20; Tobacco inspection, $11,925.40; Total, $2,166,335.56. The chief items of expenditure were, — Interest on public debt and expenses, $1,377,325.89; General Assembly, $113,819.58; Officers of government, including judges, $107,742.90; Criminal charges and guards, $66,154.99; Slaves executed, or sold and transported, $22,080; Penitentiary, $21,697.98; Lunatic asylums and lunatics, $97,180.66; Deaf, dumb, and blind, $40,000; Public guard, arms, &c., $73,189.01; Transportation of free negroes to Liberia, $8,630; Washington Monument fund, $23 726.14; Galt's statue of Jefferson, $2,500; Temporary loans repaid, $150,000; Total, $2,301,265.64.

In regard to taxation and the contracting of debts and the payment of the State debt the Constitution provides as follows: —

"The yeas and nays shall be taken on all tax and appropriation bills. No incorporated company shall be released from its liability to the State, nor shall the faith of the State be pledged for the debts of any company. Seven per cent of the State debt existing January 1,

1852, shall be annually set apart as a sinking fund to redeem said debt. No loans shall be contracted irredeemable for a period of over 34 years. Whenever a debt is contracted, there shall be set apart, annually, for 34 years, a sum exceeding by one per cent the aggregate amount of the annual interest agreed to be paid thereon at the time of its contraction, which sum shall be a part of the sinking fund. Stocks held by the Commonwealth may be sold, but the proceeds must be applied to the payment of the public debt."

Schools.—The returns are very imperfect. They showed in 1854, as regards primary schools, in 140 counties and 6 towns, 1,853 commissioners; in 129 counties and 3 towns, 3,934 schools; in 100 counties and 1 town, 55,271 poor children; in 129 counties and 4 towns, 32,072 poor children sent to school. Amount expended for tuition of poor children at common and other schools, including books and all other expenses, $ 69,404.14; average attendance of poor children in the year, 54 days; average cost per annum of each poor child, about $ 2.16. The returns as to *district free schools* are from only 10 counties and 2 towns. Number of districts, 261; of schools, 276; general average salaries of teachers in 7 counties and 2 towns, $ 224.75; number of children at school during the year in 10 counties and 2 towns, 13,176; average annual cost of these pupils, $ 5.92; local funds from taxes, contributions, &c., $ 63,293.52; amount applied from school quotas, $ 6,519.80; teachers' salaries and all other expenses, $ 68,265.30; tuition in 6 counties and 1 town, $ 36,065.53; when not otherwise stated, the above returns are from 10 counties and 2 towns.

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.*

Government for the Year 1856.

			Salary.
Thomas Bragg,	of Northampton County,	*Governor* (term of office, from Jan. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1857),	A furnished house and $ 3,000
William Hill,	of Raleigh,	*Secretary of State*,	$ 800 and Fees.
Daniel W. Courts,	of Rockingham Co.,	*Treasurer*,	2,000
Stephen Birdsall,	of Raleigh,	*Clerk of the Treas. Dep.*,	750
George W. Brooks,	of Stokes Co.,	*Comptroller*,	1,000 and Fees.
Calvin H. Wiley,	of Guilford Co.,	*Supt. Common Schools*,	1,500
Pulaski Cowper,		*Governor's Private Secretary*,	$ 300 and Fees.
Warren Winslow,	of Fayetteville,	*Speaker of the Senate.*	
Samuel P. Hill,	of Caswell Co.,	*Speaker of the House of Commons.*	
John Hill,	of Stoke,	*Clerk of the Senate.*	
James T. Marriott,	of Wake,	*Clerk of the House.*	

Council of State.—William Badham, of Chowan; Owen R. Kenan, of Duplin; Micajah T. Hawkins, of Warren; Benjamin Trollinger, of Alamance; Owen D. Holmes, of New Hanover; Larkin Stowe, of Lincoln; and Samuel R. Love, of Hayward Counties. Pay, $ 3 per diem while in service, and $ 3 for every 30 miles' travel.

The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. The last session commenced in November, 1854.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

Frederic Nash,	of Hillsborough,	*Chief Justice*,	$ 2,500

* Honorable David S. Reid, whose full term as Governor expired January 1, 1855, having been elected to the United States Senate, and been qualified as Senator, Warren Winslow, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Governor of the State during the remainder of the term, and at the same time, by a vote of the Senate to that effect, presides over the Senate.

		Salary.
Rich. M. Pearson, of Surry Co.,	*Associate Justice*,	$2,500
William H. Battle, of Chapel Hill,	"	2,500
Jos. B. Batchelor, of Warren Co.,	*Attorney-General.*	
Hamilton C. Jones, of Rowan Co.,	*Reporter*, $600 and copyright.	
Edm. B. Freeman, of Raleigh,	*Clerk at Raleigh.*	
James R. Dodge, of Morgantown,	*Clerk at Morgantown.*	

Superior or Circuit Courts.

Judges. — Salary, $1,950 each.*		*Circuit Solicitors.*†	
Samuel J. Person,	of Wilmington.	W. N. H. Smith,	of Murfreesboro'.
John M. Dick,	of Greensboro'.	G. S. Stephenson,	of Newbern.
D. F. Caldwell,	of Salisbury.	Jos. B. Batchelor,	of Warren Co.
John W. Ellis,	of Salisbury.	Thomas Ruffin, jr.,	of Wentworth.
John L. Bailey,	of Hillsborough.	Robert Strange, jr.,	of Wilmington.
M. E. Manly,	of Newbern.	William Lander,	of Lincoln Co.
R. M. Saunders,	of Raleigh.	Aug. W. Burton,	of Cleaveland Co.

The Supreme Court holds three sessions in each year; two in the city of Raleigh, — to wit, on the second Monday in June and the last Monday in December, — and one at Morgantown, on the first Monday of August, for the western part of the State; and continues to sit at each term until all the business on the docket is determined, or continued upon good cause shown. It has power to hear and determine all cases in law or equity, brought before it by appeal, or by the parties. It has original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters-patent, and also has power to issue all writs necessary and proper for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

The judges of the Supreme and the Superior Courts are elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, to hold office during good behavior. Their salaries cannot be diminished during continuance in office.

The Attorney-General is Solicitor for the Third Circuit, and receives, in addition to his pay as solicitor, $100 for each term of the Supreme Court which he attends.

The Superior Courts of Law, and the Courts of Equity, are held twice each year in every county of the State. There are seven circuits, of about ten counties each, which the judges ride alternately, never visiting, however, the same circuit twice in succession. The judges of these courts have complete equity jurisdiction.

FINANCES,

For the Two Years ending October 31, 1854.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Public Fund.

Public Fund, balance on hand, November 1, 1852, ...	$36,286.46
Receipts for the year ending October 31, 1853, ...	1,760,127.72
" " " 1854, ...	1,221,338.89
Aggregate receipts for the two years, ...	$3,017,753.07

* $90 for each court they hold on a circuit over twelve.

† Salary $20 each court, and fees.

Amount brought forward,	$3,017,753.07
Expenditures for the year ending October 31, 1853,	1,564,474.87
" " " " 1854,	1,605,409.51
	3,169,884.38
Excess of expenditures,	$152,131.31

There is besides a Literary Fund, which had a balance due it November 1, 1852, of $123,759.53, and the receipts of which average about $133,000 annually.

The State, in 1852, owned stocks in railroads and other internal improvement companies to the amount of $600,000.

State Debt. — On the 1st of November, 1854, the debt of the State upon which interest was payable amounted to $2,928,663. This sum was (November 1, 1854) soon to be increased to $3,409,633 by the sale of $111,000 of bonds, to be sold for the benefit of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and the Neuse and Tar Rivers, and of $370,000 for the North Carolina Railroad.

Common Schools. — The annual income, divided among the counties according to their federal population, is about $180,000, and the counties raise besides $60,000. The present common-school system went into operation in 1840. There are now in the schools about 120,000 children, and in the colleges, &c. about 10,000 more. The pay of male teachers is about $21 a month, and of female teachers $18 a month. There are a State Superintendent, County Superintendents, and District School Committees.

Deaf and Dumb and Blind. — The North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind is in Raleigh. The State appropriates annually for pupils $1,000.

Insane Asylum. — There is an asylum at Raleigh, which will be open for inmates in 1856.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Government for the Year 1856.

JAMES H. ADAMS,	of Sumter,	*Governor* (term ends December, 1856), House-rent and	Salary. $3,500
R. de Treville,	of Beaufort,	*Lieutenant-Governor.*	
James Patterson,	of Barnwell,	*Secretary of State,*	Fees.
J. D. Ashmore,	of Anderson Dist.,	*Comptroller-General,*	2,000
William J. Laval,	of Charleston,	*Treasurer, Lower Division,*	2,000
E. P. Jones,	of Greenville,	" *Upper Division,*	1,600
S. M. Boykin,	of Sumter,	*Surveyor-General;*	Fees.
R. G. M. Dunovant,	of Chester Dist.,	*Adjutant and Inspector-General,*	
C. M. Furman,	of Charleston,	*Pres. Bank of the State of S. C.,*	3,000

The Governor is elected by the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, to serve for two years, and is not re-eligible until after the expiration of four years. In case of his death, or removal from office, the Lieutenant-Governor acts as Governor.

Legislature. — Assembles at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November, annually. Representatives (124 in number) are chosen for two years, on a mixed basis of population and taxation. Pay, $3 a day, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. The Senate consists of 45 members, who are elected for four years; one half chosen every second year. Pay of Senators the same as that of Representatives.

JUDICIARY.

The judges and chancellors are elected by joint ballot of both houses. They hold their commissions during good behavior, and receive a compen-

sation which can neither be increased nor diminished during their continuance in office. Repeated attempts have been made to limit their tenure to 65 or 70 years, but without success. A judge or chancellor may order a special court, and a chancellor may hear cases, by consent, at chambers.

Chancellors in Equity.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Job Johnston,	of Newbury,	1830,	$3,000
Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin,	of Charleston,	1837,	3,000
G. W. Dargan,	of Darlington,	1847,	3,000
F. H. Wardlaw,	of Edgefield,	1851,	3,000

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

J. B. O'Neall,	of Newbury,	1835,	3,000
D. L. Wardlaw,	of Abbeville,	1841,	3,000
T. J. Withers,	of Camden,	1847,	3,000
J. N. Whitner,	of Anderson,	1851,	3,000
T. W. Glover,		1853,	3,000
Robert Munro,		1853,	3,000
Isaac W. Hayne, of Charleston,	*Attorney-General*,		1,100 and fees.
Henry McIver,	*Solicitor for Eastern Circuit*,		900 and fees.
J. P. Reid, of Anderson Dist.,	" *Western* "		900 and fees.
Simeon Fair, of Newberry Dist.,	" *Middle* "		900 and fees.
T. N. Dawkins,	" *Northern* "		900 and fees.
M. L. Bonham,	" *Southern* "		900 and fees.
J. S. G. Richardson, of Sumter,	*State Reporter*,	1854,	1,500

Law Court of Appeals, and *Equity Court of Appeals*. — The former, consisting of all the law judges, for hearing appeals from the courts of law, and the latter, of all the chancellors, for hearing appeals from the courts of equity, are held in Columbia on the first Monday in May and fourth Monday in November. These courts are also held in Charleston on the second Monday in January, for hearing and determining appeals for the Districts of Georgetown, Horry, Beaufort, Colleton, and Charleston.

Clerks. — At Charleston, T. J. Gantt. At Columbia, —— Waites.

Courts for the Correction of Errors, consisting of all the judges in law and equity, to try constitutional questions, or questions where the law and equity courts are divided, and which are referred thereto by either of the courts, are held at such times, during the sitting of the Court of Appeals, as the chancellors and judges may appoint.

Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions. — These courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where *legal* rights are involved (except in matters of contract where the amount is $20 or under), and in all criminal cases affecting free white men; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals from Magistrates' Courts, and in appeals from the Court of Ordinary in all cases except in matters of account. They are held in each and every district of the State twice in each year. The times of holding the court for Charleston District are the first Monday in May, to sit six weeks, and the fourth Monday in October, to sit four weeks. Daniel Horlbeck, *Clerk for Charleston District.*

Courts of Equity take cognizance of all matters belonging to a court of equity, as contradistinguished from a court of law. A term is held by one chancellor, annually, in each district, except Charleston District, where two terms are held; viz. on the first Monday in February, to sit six weeks, and on the second Monday in June, to sit four weeks.

City Court of Charleston. — An inferior court of limited jurisdiction both in civil and criminal causes. William Rice, *Recorder.*

Ordinary's Court. — Each district has its own Ordinary. The principal duties of the Ordinary are to grant letters of administration; probate of wills; examine executors and administrators' accounts, &c. His office is the proper depository of wills and other papers relative to the administration of estates. An appeal lies from his determination, in matters of account, to the Court of Equity, and, in all other cases, to the Court of Common Pleas.

Magistrates' Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of contract of and under twenty dollars.

Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, for the trial of slaves and free persons of color for criminal offences.

Finances.

Total receipts during the year ending September 30th, 1854,	$713,767.59
Balance, October 1, 1853,	175.130.63
Total means,	888,898.22
Total expenditures for same period,	783.123.20
Balance, October 1st, 1854,	$105,775.02

Chief Sources of Income.	
General Taxes, 1852,	$4,629.68
General Taxes, 1853,	400,954.69
Dividends on railroad shares,	21,788.00
Miscellaneous,	36,395.22
Transfer from Charleston treasury,	250,000.00

Principal Items of Expenditure.	
Artillery expenses,	$1,425.00
Arsenals and military schools,	27,000.00
Claims,	6,142.95
Contingent accounts,	43,691.85
Catawba Indians,	3,829.51
Defence of the State,	80,273.52
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	3,016.55
Free schools,	74,592.96
Indemnity for slaves executed,	$400.00
Jurors and constables,	28,145.50
Legislative certificates,	15,287.80
Libraries,	3,075.00
Paupers at Lunatic Asylum,	1,858.00
Public buildings,	30,700.00
Public printing,	8,576.33
Quarantine Regulations,	1,000.00
Salaries of public officers,	84,489.78
State-House and grounds, and fire-proof buildings,	52,836.47
Transient poor,	5,000.00
Contingent Fund,	20,000 00
Orphan at College,	400.00
Medical State College,	20,000.00
Transfer to Columbia treasury,	250,000.00

State Debt. — The debt of the State, October 1, 1854, was as follows: —

Three, five, and six per cent State stocks,	$ 143,239.90
Six per cent stock and five per cent sterling bonds, fire loan,	1,723.034.59
Amount of absolute debt,	$1,866,274.49
Annual interest thereon,	99,087.46

The State has a contingent debt of $ 1,051,422.09, being the amount of surplus revenue received from the United States. There is also a temporary indebtedness to the Indians, Free Schools, and the Bank, of $80,518.40. With this indebtedness, there is still a balance in favor of the State, of productive property owned by the State, of $2,462,076.39.

State Bank. — The profits of the bank for the year ending September 30, 1854, were

$295,000. From this amount there has been paid $52,211.95, for interest on the debt in Europe; also the interest on the 6 per cents (fire loan), amounting to $48,811.26; and the sum of $193,976.79 was transferred to the sinking fund. It also paid $25,152.60 of the Public Debt during the year.

The aggregate funds of the bank on the 1st of October, 1854, were		$7,118,307.69
From this deduct bank liabilities, viz.: —		
Issues,	$2,469,408.12	
Due depositors,	381,326.11	
Capital,	1,114,453.31	
Other liabilities,	3,153,120.15	
		7,118,307.69

Property of the State, September 30, 1854.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, for capital,	$2,835,775.25
" " for sinking fund,	1,143,741.01
" " for the current fund,	105,275.02
Shares in Railroad Companies in the State, & S. W. R. R. Bank,	1,342,300.00
Balances due by tax-collectors, sheriffs, &c.,	11,791.64
Hamburg bonds,	2,057.66
Fire-proof building, overdraft,	18.850.79
Total,	$5,460,291.37

The State has paid during the year, upon its subscriptions to railroad stocks authorized by the Legislature, $428,500, by transfer of stocks.

The taxes for the year 1854 were as follows: — Upon 82,600 slaves, $229,560.00; on 2,825 free negroes, $5,650; on merchandise, $51,293.20; on faculties, professions, &c., $10,026.33; on bank, &c. stocks, $18,032.58; on premiums received by agents of insurance companies, $201.66; on town lots, $62,825.99; on 17,289,359 acres of land, valued at $10,271,176, $51,355.88; arrears, &c., $1,030.35. Total, $429,975.99.

Free Schools. — Number of schools in 1849, 1,023; number of teachers, 1,019; number of scholars, 9,122. The Legislature appropriates $75,000 annually to free schools. Governor Manning, in his message of November 28, 1853, says, that, "under the present mode of applying it, that liberality is really the profusion of the prodigal, rather than the judicious generosity which confers real benefit." He recommended "the establishment of a Board of Education and the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Instruction, whose duty it shall be to gather facts with regard to this State, and thoroughly inform himself upon the systems of such other governments as educate their people best, and report the result of his labors to the Board, who together shall digest a plan, to be submitted to you for ratification or rejection."

Academies are established, called the Arsenal and Citadel Academies, in which the youth are practically educated in military tactics, and in engineering and surveying. The State provides annually for the education at the South Carolina College of one youth from the Charleston Orphan House, to be selected as a reward of merit by the Commissioners.

State Lunatic Asylum, Columbia. — J. W. Parker, Superintendent. The number of patients, Nov. 5, 1853, was 172. Received during the year, 75; whole number, 247. Discharged during the year, cured, 39; removed and eloped, 10; and 24 died; leaving in the Asylum, November 5, 1854, 174, of whom 92 were males and 82 were females; of the 174, 84 were paupers and 90 pay patients. The receipts during the year were $35,391.38; the expenditures, $32,764.65.

XV. GEORGIA.

Government for the Year 1857.

		Term ends.	Salary.
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,	of Milledgeville, *Governor*,	Nov. 1857,	$3,000
E. P. Watkins,	of Henry Co., *Secretary of State*,	"	1,600

			Term ends.	Salary.
John B. Trippe,	of Putnam Co.,	*Treasurer*,	Nov. 1857,	$1,600
Peterson Thweat,	of Muscogee Co.,	*Comptroller-Gen.*,	"	1,600
James A. Green,	of Floyd Co.,	*Surveyor-General*,	"	1,600
——— Carr,	of Athens,	*State Librarian.*		
Lewis Zachary,	of Newton Co.,	*Keeper of the Penitentiary.*		
Jesse H. Campbell,	of Floyd Co.,	*Commissioner of Deaf and Dumb.*		
D. J. Bailey,	of Butts Co.,	*President of the Senate*,		$8 a day.
P. H. Colquitt,	of Muscogee Co.,	*Secretary of the Senate*,		500
W. H. Stiles,	of Chatham Co.,	*Speaker of House of Rep.*,		$8 a day.
Alexander M. Speer,	of Bibb Co.,	*Clerk of House of Rep.*,		500
S. T. Chapman,	of Chatham Co.,	*State Printer.*		

The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Surveyor are elected by the Legislature for two years.

The pay of members of the Legislature is $5 a day. The Legislature meets biennially. The last Legislature met in November, 1855.

The question of a change of the seat of government from Milledgeville was submitted to the people in 1855, and decided in the negative.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Joseph H. Lumpkin,	of Athens,	*Judge*,	1857	$2,500
Henry L. Benning,	of Columbus,	"	1859	2,500
C. J. McDonald,	of Muscogee,	"	1861	2,500
Robert E. Martin,	of Milledgeville,	*Clerk.*		
Thos. R. R. Cobb,		*Reporter.*		

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected for six years (one every two years) by the General Assembly, and are removable upon address of two thirds of each house. All causes shall be determined at the first term; and in case the plaintiff is not ready for trial, unless he be prevented "by some providential cause," the judgment of the court below shall be affirmed. Judges of the Superior Court are elected for four years, by the people of the district over which they preside, with jurisdiction exclusive in criminal cases, and in land cases, and concurrent in all other civil cases. Justices of the inferior courts are elected by the people, for four years. Justices of the peace are elected by the people in districts. Each county elects an "ordinary," who holds office for four years, and has the ordinary jurisdiction of a judge of probate, and is paid by fees.

The State is divided into thirteen circuits, with a judge and solicitor for each. The salaries of the judges are $1,800 each. The Attorney-General is the solicitor for the Middle Circuit.

Circuit.	Judges.	Residence.	Solicitors.	Residence.
Northern,	G. Andrews,	Sparta.	Thomas M. Daniel,	Madison Co.
Eastern,	Wm. B. Fleming,	Savannah.	Julian Hartridge,	Chatham Co.
Southern,	Peter E. Love,	Thomasville.	P. F. D. Scarborough,	Hawkinsville.
Western,	James Jackson,	Monroe.	Wm. J. Peeples,	Gainesville.

Circuit.	Judges.	Residence.	Solicitors.	Residence.
Middle,	W. W. Holt,	Augusta.	W. R. McLaws,	Richmond.
Ocmulgee,	R. V. Hardeman,	Clinton.	Thomas P. Saffold,	Madison.
Flint,	James H. Stark,	Griffin.	James R. Lyons,	Butts.
Chattahoochee,	E. H. Worrell,	Talbottom.	Thaddeus Oliver,	Marion.
Cherokee,	J. Trippe,	Cuthbert.	James C. Longstreet,	Gordon.
Coweta,	O. A. Bull,	Troup Co.	L. E. Bleckley,	Atlanta.
Southwestern,	Wm. C. Perkins.		John Lyon,	Albany.
Macon,	Abner P. Powers,	Macon.	T. W. Monfort,	Macon.
Blue Ridge,	David Irwin,	Marietta.	William Phillips,	Cobb Co.

Salary.

W. R. McLaws, of Richmond, *Attorney-General*, $250 and perquisites.
G. T. Howard, of Chatham Co., *Judge of Court of Oyer and Terminer*, Savannah, $1,000
Wm. T. Gould, of Richmond Co., *Judge of Court of Oyer and Terminer*, Augusta, 1,000

Finances.

The public debt of the State consists chiefly of bonds issued for the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railway. It amounted 20th October, 1855, to $2,644,222.22. The semiannual dividends of interest, as well as the principal of the sterling bonds, are payable in London. The debt is redeemable from 1863 to 1874. The annual interest on the debt is $158,653.

The receipts into the Treasury for the two years ending 30th September, 1855, were, from extraordinary sources, $182,627.49; from ordinary revenue, i. e. taxation and sales of land and railroads, $930,244.03; total, $1,112,871.52. The disbursements for the two years were, $946,874.97. The principal items of expenditure are, the Legislature, biennially, about $60,000; executive and judiciary, annually, about $50,000; charitable institutions, annually, about $30,000.

The productive property owned by the State consists of shares in the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which cost the State $5,000,000, and are estimated to be worth that amount. There is besides unproductive property owned by the State to the amount of $250,000.

Common Schools. — The amount of the School Fund owned by the State in 1853 was $23,086. The Poor School Fund is distributed among the several counties, and is paid out to teachers of schools and academies ratably, regulated by the report of the magistrates of each district.

Public Institutions. — There is a State Prison at Milledgeville, and a Lunatic Asylum at Midway, near Milledgeville. The State appropriates annually $15,000 to this asylum, and the Legislature of 1853 appropriated $25,000 to enlarge and improve the buildings. The State has an institution in Murray County for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind.

XVI. FLORIDA.

Government for the Year 1856.

James E. Broome, of Tallahassee, *Governor* (term expires 1st Mond. in Oct., 1857), Salary. $500 annually for expenses of residence, and $1,500

Term expires.

F. L. Villepigue, of Madison, *Sec. of State*, July, 1857, Fees & 600
T. W. Brevard, of Tallahassee, *Comptroller*, Jan. 1857, 1,100
C. H. Austin, " *Treasurer*, Jan. 1857, 800
David S. Walker, " *Register of Public Lands, and Sup't of Schools*, $1,200 and travelling expenses.

		Term expires.	Salary.
F. L. Danly,	of Palatka, *State Eng. & Geol.*,	Jan. 1857,	$ 2,000
H. V. Snell,	of Hillsborough, *President of the Senate*,		$ 3 a day.
D. G. Livingston,	of Madison Co., *Secretary of the Senate*,		5 a day.
W. F. Russell,	of St. Lucie Co., *Speaker of the House*,		3 a day.
Hugh A. Corley,	of Tallahassee, *Clerk of the House*,		5 a day.

The members of the General Assembly are chosen on the first Monday of October, *biennially*. The Assembly meets *biennially* on the fourth Monday in November. The last Assembly met in November, 1854.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Thomas Baltzell,	of Tallahassee,	*Chief Justice*,	1860,	$ 2,000
C. H. Dupont,	of Quincy,	*Associate Justice*,	1860,	2,000
Thomas Douglas,	of Jacksonville,	" "	1860,	2,000
John P. K. Savage,		*Clerk*,		Fees.

The General Assembly of 1850-51 established a separate Supreme Court, to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices. The Supreme Court holds four sessions annually; one in Tallahassee, on the first Monday in January; one in Jacksonville, on the third Monday in February; one in Tampa, on the first Monday in March; and one in Marianna, on the third Monday in March. When any one or two of the judges of the Supreme Court are disqualified from sitting in any cause, the vacancy is filled by a corresponding number of the Circuit Judges, who, in such case, constitute a part of the Supreme Court. They likewise passed a law providing for a change in the constitution, so as to give the election of justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Circuit Court to the people, which has now become the law.

Circuit Courts.

				Term expires.	Salary.
Wm. A. Forward,	of Jacksonville,	*Judge*,	Eastern Circuit,	1860,	$ 2,000
J. Wayles Baker,	of Tallahassee,	"	Middle "	"	2,000
J. J. Finley,	of Marianna,	"	Western "	"	2,000
Thomas F. King,	of Key West,	"	Southern "	"	2,000
M. D. Papy,	of Tallahassee,	*Attorney-General and Rep.*,			500
		[and $ 250 additional as Reporter.			
James M. Landrum,	of Walton Co.,	*Solicitor*,	Western Circuit,	1858,	$ 800
Samuel B. Stephens,	of Gadsden,	"	Middle "	"	800
James M. Baker,	of Alligator,	"	Eastern "	"	800
Hardy D. Kendrick,	of Tampa,	"	Southern "	"	800

The State is divided into four circuits, Eastern, Middle, Western, and Southern; and the judges of the Circuit Court, in the order in which they are named above, preside in their respective circuits.

Finances. — The receipts from all sources are about $ 60,000 a year, and the annual expenditures amount to nearly that sum.

XVII. ALABAMA.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Salary.
John A. Winston,	of Mobile,	*Governor* (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1857),	$2,500
Vincent M. Benham,	of Montgomery,	*Secretary of State*,	Fees and 1,200
Joel Riggs,	of Montgomery,	*Comptroller of Public Accounts*,	2,000
William Graham,	of Lowndes Co.,	*State Treasurer*,	1,800
J. J. Mickle,	of Montgomery,	*Adj. and Inspector-General*,	200
A. P. Pfister,	of Montgomery,	*Quartermaster-General*,	150
Michael Tuomey,	of Tuscaloosa,	*State Geologist*,	2,500
John Whiting,	of Montgomery,	*Comm'r & Trustee to settle Affairs of State Bank and Branches*,	2,500
J. A. Pettus,	of Montgomery,	*Private Secretary to Governor and Keeper of State-House*,	650
B. C. Yancey,	of Cherokee Co.,	*President of Senate.*	
J. H. Phelan,	of Coosa Co.,	*Secretary.*	
Richard W. Walker,	of Lauderdale,	*Speaker of the House.*	
Albert Ellmore,	of Coosa Co.,	*Clerk.*	

The Senate consists of 33 members, elected for four years, one half going out every two years. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members, elected for two years. The Legislature meets *biennially* in the city of Montgomery, on the second Monday of November. The fourth biennial session commenced in November, 1855. The pay of the members of both houses is $4 a day each.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William P. Chilton,	of Tuskegee,	*Chief Justice*,	$3,000
Geo. Goldthwaite,	of Montgomery,	*Associate Justice*,	3,000
Samuel F. Rice,	of Montgomery,	"	3,000
Marion A. Baldwin,	of Montgomery,	*Attorney-General*,	Fees and 425
J. H. Shepherd,	of Montgomery,	*Reporter.*	
John D. Phelan,	of Marion,	*Clerk*,	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court, and the chancellors, are elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, for six years. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, and holds its sessions at the seat of government, on the first Monday of January and June of each year, for hearing and determining points of law taken by appeal from the Chancery, Circuit, and Probate Courts. The volumes of reported decisions are forty-two in number.

Court of Chancery.

				Salary.
Wade Keyes,	of Montgomery,	*Chancellor Southern Division*,		$2,000
James B. Clarke,	of Eutaw,	"	*Middle* "	2,000
A. J. Walker,	of Talladega,	"	*Northern* "	2,000

The State is divided into three chancery divisions and thirty-nine districts, in each of which one session of the court is held annually, and in some of the larger districts two sessions are held.

Circuit Courts.

Circuit.	Judges.	Salary.	Residence.	Solicitors.
1st.	Andrew B. Moore,	$2,000	Marion.	Henry C. Lea.
2d.	Nathan Cooke,	"	Haynesville.	C. C. Pegues.
3d.	George D. Shortridge,	"	Montevallo.	William S. Mudd.
4th.	John E. Moore,	"	Florence.	John S. Kennedy.
5th.	Thomas A. Walker,	"	Jacksonville.	James M. Adams.
6th.	Charles W. Rapier,	"	Mobile.	D. C. Anderson.
7th.	E. W. Pettus,	"	Gainesville.	A. E. Van Hoose.
8th.	John Gill Shorter,	"	Barbour Co.	Marion A. Baldwin.
9th.	Robert Dougherty,	"	Tuskegee.	J. J. Woodward.

These courts have original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes in the State. Two sessions (spring and fall) are held each year in every county. The Solicitors, besides fees, receive a salary of $250, except in the First Circuit, where the salary is $350. The Attorney-General acts as Solicitor for the Eighth Circuit.

In Mobile County the criminal jurisdiction has been transferred to a special

City Court for Mobile.

			Salary.
Alexander McKinstry,	of Mobile,	*Judge*,	$2,000

This court holds three terms each year, on the first Monday of February and of June, and on the second Monday of October, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts except in real actions.

Judges of Probate (who are also *Clerks* of the court and *Registers of Deeds* for their respective counties).

Counties.	Judges.	Counties.	Judges.	Counties.	Judges.
Antauga	Henley Brown,	Fayette	John C. Moore,	Monroe	Charles H. Foster,
Baldwin	Patrick Byrne,	Franklin	Jas. H. Trimble,	Montgomery	H. N. Watson,
Barbour	Wm. K. Cowen,	Green	James R. Evans,	Morgan	Wm. H. Campbell,
Benton	Alexander Woods,	Hancock	John Penn,	Perry	James F. Bailey,
Blount	John C. Gellespie,	Henry	Peter McNaughton,	Pickens	Tristr. S. Thomas,
Bibb	John W. Suttle,	Jackson	John C. Dixon,	Pike	Bird Fitzpatrick,
Butler	Samuel J. Bolling,	Jefferson	Irab Bagley,	Randolph	Joseph Burton,
Chambers	Samuel Pearson,	Lawrence	Hen. H. McGhee,	Russell	Thomas S. Tate,
Clarke	Henry W. Coate,	Lowndes	Edward H. Cook,	Shelby	J. M. McClanahan,
Choctaw	Carter N. Wilcox,	Lauderdale	W. T. Hawkins,	St. Clair	Ross Phillips,
Cherokee	Wm. E. McDaniel,	Limestone	Thos. G. Tyus,	Sumpter	Benj. J. H. Gainns,
Coffee	James Claxton,	Macon	Lewis Alexander,	Talladega	Alex. J. Cotton,
Conecuh	A. D. Carey,	Madison	F. L. Hammond,	Tallapoosa	Marcus C. Lane,
Coosa	J. W. Suttle,	Marion	John D. Terrell,	Tuscaloosa	Moses McGuire,
Covington	Wm. T. Acree,	Marengo	James A. Young,	Walker	Thos. M. Gabbet,
Dale	Abel Echols,	Marshall	Montg. Gilbreath,	Washington	T. S. Parker,
Dallas	Thomas G. Rainer,	Mobile	John A. Hitchcock,	Wilcox	John A. Jackson.
De Kalb	Reuben Estes,				

In consequence of an amendment of the constitution of the State, ratified in January, 1850, the preceding list of Judges of the Circuit Courts, Judge of the City Court of Mobile, and Judges of Probate were all *elected by the people*, on the first Monday of May, 1850, and for a term of six years.

Finances.

Foreign debt, June 30, 1853,		$4,497,666.00
Annual interest on the same, nearly		230,000.00
Domestic debt, viz: —		
Common school fund,	$1,075,817.64	
University fund,	250,000.00	
Three per cent fund,	345,403.33	
Total amount of domestic debt,		1,671,220.97
Annual interest on the same, nearly		80,000.00

The State is also liable for $669,088.95, United States surplus revenue.

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1854 were as follows: —

Receipts (from taxes, $549,890, and from common school fund, $62,026),	$625,056.00
Balance in Treasury, 30th September, 1853,	1,236,069.68
Total means,	$1,861,125.00
Expenditures in 1854, including $400,000 to Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, $29,031 for Insane Asylum, and $17,441 for interest on 16th section fund,	1,046,293.00
Balance in Treasury, 30th September, 1854,	$814,832.00

Of this balance a large portion is in the notes of the State Bank and branches. When these notes are in circulation, they constitute a liability of the State; when in the treasury, they are only evidence of debts paid.

There is a State prison at Wetumpka. The State has made appropriations for the Alabama Insane Hospital, and for an institution for the deaf and dumb.

XVIII. MISSISSIPPI.

Government for the Year 1856.

		Term expires.	Salary.
John J. McRae, of Clark Co.,	*Governor*,	Jan., 1858,	$ 3,000
A. B. Dilworth,	*Secretary of State*,	Nov., 1857,	1,200
S. L. Hussey,	*State Treasurer*,	"	1,500
Madison McAfee, of Holmes,	*Auditor of Public Accounts*,	"	1,500
Charles B. Green,	*Adjutant-General*,		600
H. H. Chalmers,	*Keeper of the Capitol and Librarian*,		500
F. L. Swann,	*Keeper of the Penitentiary*,		1,500
Robert Joselyn,	*State Commissioner*,		1,500

Judiciary.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

				Salary.
A. H. Handy,	of Canton,	*Judge*,	1st Dist.,	$ 3,000
Cotesworth P. Smith,	of Woodville,	*Presid. Judge*,	2d Dist.,	3,000
Elias S. Fisher,	of Yalobusha,	*Judge*,	3d Dist.,	3,000
David C. Glenn,	of Jackson,	*Attorney-General*,		1,200
C. R. Clifton,		*Clerk*,		Fees.

The jurisdiction of the High Court is appellate exclusively. There are two terms each year in Jackson, commencing on the first Monday of April and of October. The court may continue in session as long as business requires, and may order a special term, or adjourn to meet at any time.

The judges are also authorized to meet annually on the third Monday in June, in the town of Oxford, to receive the written and hear the oral arguments of causes from the third district, provided the State is not a party. The Reporter is elected by the Legislature. The reports are to be called the "Mississippi Reports," and are to be printed, bound, and published in the State of Mississippi. The common law form of pleading has been abolished, and a system somewhat similar to that of chancery or civil law adopted.

The Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol at Jackson, is in law considered always open. The Chancellor is authorized to hold the same at such times and for such periods as business may require, upon giving three weeks' notice in the newspapers. The District Chancery Courts have concurrent power and jurisdiction, within their respective districts, with the Superior Court of Chancery, where the amount in controversy does not exceed $500,000, and have the same power as the Chancellor of the State, both in term time and in vacation. Special terms of the District Chancery Courts may be holden by the Vice-Chancellors, respectively, by giving thirty days' public notice.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds $50. For each of the seven circuits, a judge and attorney are elected, every four years, from November, 1849. It has also exclusive criminal jurisdiction.

There is also a Probate Court, with a judge and clerk for each county. The Probate Court in most of the counties has a term of from two to six days each month. The Probate Clerk is also Register of Deeds.

Superior Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Charles Scott,	of Jackson,	*Chancellor*,	$2,600
John T. Simms,	of Jackson,	*Clerk.*	

District Chancery Courts.

—— Bulkley,	*Vice-Chancellor*,	Northern District,	$2,000
James F. Trotter,	"	Southern District,	2,000
Seldon S. Wright,	"	Middle District,	2,000

District or Circuit Courts.

Dist.	Judges.	District Attorneys.	Dist.	Judges.	District Attorneys.
1	Stanhope Posey.	Thomas Y. Berry.	5	Robert C. Perry.	R. S. G. Perkins.
2	Wiley P. Harris.	D. O. Merwin.	6	Francis M. Rogers.	Isham Harrison.
3	J. S. Yerger.	Charles E. Hooker.	7	Hugh R. Miller.	Jno. W. Thompson.
4	John Watts.	George Wood.			

FINANCES.

Cash on hand, January 1, 1854,	$204,528.56
Received in 1854,	484,521.04
Total means,	$689,049.60
Expenditures during the year,	600,120 27
Balance in the Treasury,	$88,929.23

The principal items of expenditure were, legislative department, $43,988; judicial do.,

$102,937; Mississippi University, $17,674; appropriations, $73,284; swamp lands, $10,905; internal improvement fund, $235,060; blind, $10,240; deaf and dumb, $9,115; lunatics, $5,000. The chief sources of income were, taxes, $294,327; internal improvement fund, $88,290; Chickasaw school fund, $47,439; tax sales, $9,569; seminary fund, $1,947; penitentiary, $18,250.

An asylum for the blind, one for the deaf and dumb, and a lunatic hospital, are in operation, under the care and support of the State, at Jackson.

Common Schools. — There is no uniform common-school system for all the counties. Each township has a school fund arising from the lease of lands granted by Congress for common-school purposes, — every 16th section in each township having been so granted. These lands are leased for various periods, but mostly for ninety-nine years. The money thence arising is loaned annually at not less than 8 nor more than 10 per cent. per annum interest. This interest is the amount applied to tuition, &c. annually from the township fund. There is also a county fund, arising from fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c., which is distributed in those townships that are destitute or have but a small school fund. The school sections in some townships are worth many thousand dollars, and in others only a few hundreds. Hence great inequality in the funds of the townships, and the necessity of the above method of distributing the county funds.

In all the larger towns, public schools have been established, and there are many flourishing High Schools.

XIX. LOUISIANA.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
R. C. Wickliffe,	of W. Feliciana,	*Governor*,	Jan., 1860,	$ 4,000
C. H. Mouton,	of Lafayette,	*Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. of Senate*,	"	$ 8 a day, [during the session of the Legislature.
Andrew S. Heron,	of Baton Rouge,	*Secretary of State*,	Jan., 1860,	2,000
L. C. Morris,	"	*Priv. Sec. to Gov.*,		1,000
Charles E. Greneaux,	"	*Treasurer*,	1858,	2,500
Samuel F. Marks,	of West Feliciana,	*Auditor of Accounts*,		4,000
Louis Bringier,	of New Orleans,	*Surveyor-General*,		600
S. M. Westmore,	of New Orleans,	*Adj. and Insp.-General*,	1856,	500
L. J. Sigur,	of New Orleans,	*Register of Land-Office*,	"	250 & fees.
Samuel Bard,	of Carroll Parish,	*Supt. of Education*,	1858,	2,000
L. Hebert,	of Iberville,	*State Engineer*,		3,000
R. C. Brent,	of Washington,	*Assistant Engineer*,		2,000
Henry Droz,	of New Orleans,	*State Librarian*,		1,200

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected by a plurality of votes, and for four years. The Governor is ineligible for the four years succeeding his term of office. The Secretary of State is elected by the people for four years, and the Treasurer for two. Senators, 32 in number, are elected for four years; one half every two years. Representatives, not less than 70 nor more than 100 in number, are chosen for two years. The Legislature meets annually. The pay of senators and representatives is $4 a day. The sessions are not to last more than 60 days: acts passed after 60 days are invalid.

Judiciary.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is elected by the people of the whole State, and for 10 years: the four associates are chosen for the same

period, but in districts. Their compensation is established by the constitution. The Court is in session in New Orleans from the first Monday in November to the end of June. It has appellate jurisdiction when more than $300 is in dispute, when the legality of any tax or of any fine imposed by a municipal corporation is in question, and in criminal cases, on questions of law alone, when death, hard labor, or a fine of $300 is imposed. The attorney-general and the district attorneys are elected by the people for four years; the former by the State at large; the latter in their respective districts. The inferior judges, clerks of court, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and coroners are chosen by the people.

Supreme Court.

Edward H. Merrick,	of New Orleans,	*Chief Justice*, April, 1863,		$6,000
A. M. Buchanan,	"	*Associate Justice*,	1855,	5,500
P. H. Morgan,	"	"	1857,	5,500
Cornelius Voorhies,	"	"	1859,	5,500
H. M. Spofford,	"	"	1861,	5,500
J. H. Randolph,	"	*Reporter*,		2,500
E. Warren Moise,	"	*Attorney-General*,	1860,	3,500
Eugene LeSere,	"	*Clerk in New Orleans*,		Fees.
Robert Taylor,	of Opelousas,	" *Opelousas*,		"
Duncan S. Goodwin,	of Alexandria,	" *Alexandria*,		"
Henry H. Bry,	of Monroe,	" *Monroe*,		"

District Courts of New Orleans: — 1st District.

Districts.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.	Clerks.	Term ends.
1.	J. Blount Robinson,	1857,	$3,500	D. Scully,	Nov., 1858
2.	P. H. Morgan,	"	3,500	A. Derbès,	" "
3.	Thomas H. Kennedy,	"	3,500	W. J. Castell,	" "
4.	M. M. Reynolds,	"	3,500	W. C. Auld,	" "
5.	D. Augustin,	"	3,500	W. A. Nott,	" "
6.	J. A. Cotton,	"	3,500	S. Newberger,	" "
	B. S. Tappan, *Attorney*,		250	M. Marigny, *Sheriff*.	Fees.

Other District Courts.

The term of office of the Judges and Attorneys will expire in 1857.

District	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Residence.	Salary.
2	Octave Rousseau,	St. Bernard,	$2,500	Louis Lombard,	St. Bernard,	$800
3	Victor Buthe,	Jefferson,	2,500	E. Dreux,	Jefferson,	800
4	Albert Duffel,	Donaldsonville,	2,500	E. Legendre,	Donaldsonville,	800
5	James Cole,	Thibodeaux,	2,500	I. J. Roman,	Thibodeaux,	800
6	W. B. Robertson,	Wt. Baton Rouge,	2,500	R G. Beale,	E Baton Rouge,	800
7	Cyrus Ratcliff,	West Feliciana,	2,500	W. F. Kernan,	Clinton,	800
8	G. Watterson,	Livingston,	2,500	George H. Penn,	St. Tammany,	800
9	Thos J. Cooley,	Point Coupee,	2,500	P. H. Roy,	Point Coupee,	800
10	Edgar D. Farrar,	St. Joseph,	2,500	James Nolan,	Madison,	800
11	Edward Barry,	Catahoula,	2,500	W. H. Hough,	Caldwell,	800
12	R W Richardson,	Ouachita,	2,500	R. T. Caldwell,	Ouachita,	800
13	Ralph Cushman,	Rapides,	2,500	J H. C. Barlow,	Rapides,	800
14	A Voorhies,	St. Martin,	2,500	S H. McGill,	St. Martin,	800
15	L Dupree,	Opelousas,	2,500	P. D. Hardy,	Opelousas,	800
16	Chich'r Chaplin,	Natchitoches,	2,500	W. J. Hamilton,	Natchitoches,	800
17	H. A. Drew,	Minden,	2,500	J. D. Watkins,	Minden,	800
18	Thos. T. Laud,	Shrevesport,	2,500	Geo Williamson,	De Soto,	800

Education. — The constitution provides that "free public schools shall be established throughout the State; the proceeds of lands granted for the purpose, and of lands escheated to the State, shall be held as a permanent fund, on which six per cent interest shall be paid by the State for the support of these schools." The yearly sum of $250,000 is appropriated for the support of the free schools of the State, and is derived from the levy of a tax of one mill on the dollar, and from the imposition of a poll-tax of $1 on each white male inhabitant of the State. The School Fund, January 1, 1855, amounted to $461,269.65. There is, besides, the Seminary Fund, which, at the same date, was $151,539.66. But these now are funds of account only, and consist merely of a debt of the State to the fund. The number of school districts in the State, January 1, 1855, was 681; number of schools in operation an average of eight months in the year, in 33 parishes, 687, and the average tuition of each scholar, per annum, was $9; number of white children in the State between 6 and 16, 62,682; average attendance for the year, estimated, 36,000; number of teachers in the State, about 1,000. The amount apportioned to the several parishes for the year was $250,524.56. The report of the Superintendent of Public Education contains no other school statistics than these of any general use. The Governor in his message speaks of the "educational system" of the State as in an unsatisfactory condition, and as "almost a failure." In New Orleans the system has worked well, but is now somewhat crippled in its resources.

Finances.

Total receipts into the Treasury for the year ending Dec. 31, 1854,		$1,428,159.78
Balance, December 31, 1853,		1,164,791.11
Total revenue for the year,		$2,592,950.89
Disbursements for the same period,		1,949,552.66
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1855,		$743,393.23

The sources of income are direct taxes, sales of public lands, and licenses of trades and professions. The principal items of expenditure are the public debt, schools, executive and judiciary, erection of public buildings, Charity Hospital, deaf and dumb, orphans, the Penitentiary, &c.

Chief Sources of Income.		Judiciary,	$96,664.83
Ordinary revenue, general fund,	$806,726.24	District attorneys,	14,887.11
General government, road and levee fund,	2,334.24	Expenses in criminal prosecutions,	15,043.14
Sale of slaves out of depot,	1,590.02	To owners of slaves convicted,	4,600.00
Sales internal improvement lands,	40,510.39	Free public schools,	312,269.55
Sales swamp lands,	219,029.50	State Library,	1,145.90
Mill tax,	310,535.39	Printing and advertising,	39,920.71
Poll tax,	47,431.00	Interest,	169,999.46
Principal Items of Expenditure.		Pensions,	15,208.00
Executive,	$40,162.63	Appropriations for charities,	120,000.00
Contingent expenses of Executive,	13,163.85	Premiums to builders of vessels in the State,	3,691.96
Legislature, compensation and contingent expenses,	88,019.04	Publishing decisions of Supreme Court,	7,719.99
		Internal improvement service,	30,499.01

State Debt. — The State debt, properly so called, amounted January 1, 1855, to $3,839,221.93

Add the State's indebtedness for the property banks,	$8,421,888	
Second Municipality of New Orleans,	198,240	
		8,620,128 00
Total State debt,		$12,459,349.93

This is the Comptroller's statement, and in the debt proper are included United States surplus revenue, $479,919.14; the free school fund, $461,269.65; and seminary fund, $151,539.66. Of this debt proper, $1,120,221.93 are stated to be due on demand; $50,000, in June, 1855; and $250,000, June 1, 1857. Nearly a million and a half of State bonds have been issued to the railroad companies in the State, under the acts of 1853.

The assessed value of the taxable property in the State in 1853 was $299,996,176, upon which were assessed $1,028,907.68; 338,412 acres of land were cultivated in *cane;* 574,575

in cotton; 501,315 in corn; and 3,816 in rice. From these were produced 272,719 hogsheads of sugar; 431,913 barrels of molasses; 402,821 bales of cotton; 11,690,093 bushels of corn; and 34,032 barrels of rice.

There were sold of the public lands of the State during the year, 218,097 acres, being 175,349 acres of swamp lands; 12,902 acres of school lands; 2,782 acres of seminary lands, and 27,064 acres of internal improvement lands.

Free Banks. — Up to December 31, 1854, four banks had been organized under the Free Banking Law, the Bank of New Orleans, the Southern Bank, the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and the Union Bank of Louisiana. The amount of notes countersigned and issued to them was $ 2,203,000, and city and State securities to that amount were lodged with the auditor.

Louisiana Penitentiary, Baton Rouge. — Prisoners in confinement January 1, 1854, 283; received during the year, 96; in all, 379. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 69; by pardon, 3; by death, 12; in all, 84; leaving in prison January 1, 1855, 295, — 195 whites, 4 of whom were females, 85 colored men, and 15 colored females; and of these 89 were slaves. 52 were convicted of murder; 27 of manslaughter; 3 of poisoning; 19 of assaulting or stabbing white men; 2 of inveigling slaves; 4 of negro-stealing; 6 of horse-stealing; 55 of larceny; 8 of burglary; 24 of robbery. 50 were natives of Louisiana; 131 of other of the United States; and 114 were foreigners. The services of the prisoners are let out by contract. There are within the prison-walls factories for the manufacture of cotton and hemp.

Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum. — This institution is at Baton Rouge, and embraces both a "mute department" and a "blind department." The buildings for the latter were in process of erection at the date of the last report, January 25, 1855. The mute department is in operation. There have been 31 pupils in the institution during the year, 15 females and 16 males; 29 were natives of Louisiana, and 2 of Kentucky. All the deaf and dumb of the State, between 10 and 30 years of age, and all the blind between the ages of 8 and 25, are entitled to an education, free of charge for board or tuition, in this institution. James S. Brown is the Principal.

Insane Asylum, Jackson. — The buildings are not yet completed, although the institution has been open for some time for the reception of patients. January 1, 1854, there were 132 patients in the asylum, 68 males and 64 females; admitted during the year, 116, 74 males and 42 females; whole number, 248. Discharged during the year, recovered, 19, 13 males and 6 females; removed, 6; eloped, 5; died, 88, 55 males and 33 females; in all 188, leaving in the Asylum, December 31, 1854, 130, 64 males and 66 females. The Superintendent says the institution has been more of an almshouse than an insane asylum. The great number of deaths was caused by dysentery, which prevailed as an epidemic. The whole number of patients since the opening of the institution is 441, of whom 72 were discharged recovered; 31 removed; 24 eloped; and 183 died. Of these, 89 were natives of Louisiana, 72 of other of the United States, and 273 were foreigners, 107 being from Ireland.

Charity Hospital at New Orleans. — During the year 1854, 13,192 patients were admitted into the Hospital; 9,976 were discharged as cured, and 2,702 died. Of the deaths, 352 were from Asiatic cholera; 153 from diarrhœa; 75 from dysentery; 1,233 from yellow fever; 206 from consumption. Of the patients admitted, 11,606 were natives of foreign countries, 1,502 of the United States, and 84 unknown. The cost of the maintenance of the Hospital for the year, for all purposes, was $ 103,220.36, of which $ 43,559.44 were for repairs upon the buildings. Its receipts were $ 117,688.98. The capitation tax on passengers for the use of the hospital amounted to $ 76,961.51.

XX. TEXAS.

Government for the Year 1856.*

			Term ends.	Salary.
Edmund M. Pease,	of Austin,	*Governor,*	Dec. 21, 1857,	$2,000
H. Richard Runnells,		*Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. of Sen.,*	1857,	$5 a day [during session of Legislature.
Edward Clark,	of Austin,	*Secretary of State,*		$1,800
Thos. J. Jennings,	of Austin,	*Attorney-General,*		1,800
James H. Raymond,	of Austin,	*Treasurer,*		1,800
James B. Shaw,	of Austin,	*Comptroller,*		1,800
John M. Swisher,	of Austin,	*Auditor,*		1,500
James S. Gillett,	of Austin,	*Adjutant-General,*		1,200
Stephen Crosby,	of Austin,	*Comm. of Land-Office,*		2,000
James Gillespie,	of Huntsville,	*Superintendent of Penitentiary,*		1,200

The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and are held at Austin, beginning on the first Monday in November. Members receive $5 a day, and $5 for every twenty-five miles' travel. The sixth biennial session met at Austin, November, 1855.

Judiciary.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associates, who are chosen by the people for six years. Sessions are held once a year, at Austin, on the 2d Monday of November; at Galveston, on the 1st Monday of January; and at Tyler, on the 1st Monday in April. The court has appellate jurisdiction only coextensive with the limits of the State; but in criminal cases, and appeals from interlocutory judgments, it is under legislative regulations. The judges of the District Court are elected for six years, and hold a court twice a year in each county. The District Courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in all suits, both in law and equity, in which more than $100, exclusive of interest, is at stake. In criminal cases, if the punishment be not specifically determined by law, the jury shall determine it. In equity causes, either party may demand a jury. The judges of both courts may be removed by the Governor on the address of two thirds of each house; or upon impeachment, to be tried by the Senate. There is also in each county a County Court, sitting once a month as a Court of Ordinary, and once in three months for the transaction of county business. Justices of the Peace, with jurisdiction to the amount of $100, are elected in precincts for two years.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
John Hemphill,	of Austin,	*Chief Justice,*	1858,	$2,000
Abner S. Lipscomb,	of Independence,	*Associate Justice,*	1858,	2,000
Royall T. Wheeler,	of Galveston,	"	1858,	2,000
Thomas Green,	of Austin,	*Clerk,*		Fees.
O. C. Hartley,	of Galveston,	*Reporter,*		Sale of Reports.

* The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were elected in 1855. The list of the other officers may be inaccurate.

District Courts.

	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Residence.	Salary.
1.	Nelson H. Munger,	San Felipe,	$ 1,750	John A. Wharton,	Brazoria,	$ 500 and fees.
2.	John Hancock,	Austin,	1,750	A. H. Chalmers,	Austin,	500 "
3.	R. E. B. Baylor,	Independence,	1,750	A. W. Battle,	Waco,	500 "
4.	T. J. Devine,	San Antonio,	1,750	Frank Egan,	San Antonio,	500 "
5.	A. W. O. Hicks,	Shelbyville,	1,750	L. F. Cacey,	Shelbyville,	500 "
6.	W. W. Morris,	Henderson,	1,750	S. P. Dowley,	Rusk,	500 "
7.	P. W. Gray,	Houston,	1,750	Arthur Middleton,	Huntsville,	500 "
8.	W. S. Todd,	Clarksville,	1,750	B. P. Smith,	Sherman,	500 "
9.	John H. Reagan,	Palestine,	1,750	John E. Cravens,	Palestine,	500 "
10.	Fielding Jones,	Victoria,	1,750	R. E. Williams,	Clinton,	500 "
11.	J. L. Ankrim,	El Paso,	1,750	J. C. Sheldon,	El Paso,	500 "
12.	A. W. Arrington,	Brownsville,	1,750	E. J. Davis,	Rio Grande City,	500 "
13.	Henry J. Jewett,	Centreville,	1,750	Robert S. Gould,	Centreville,	500 "
14.	James Webb,	Corpus Christi,	1,750	J. T. Enoch,	Corpus Christi,	500 "

Finances.

Public Debt. — By the act of the Legislature of the 20th of March, 1848, all holders of the liabilities of the late Republic of Texas were required to present them to the Auditor and Comptroller of Public Accounts "on or before the second Monday in November, 1849; and all claims that shall not be presented on or before that time shall be postponed." The claims presented to and acted upon by the Auditor and Comptroller, under the provisions of this law, were to be reported to the Legislature at its next session, "for final adjustment." Those that were not presented and acted upon by the accounting officers before the second Monday of November, 1849, cannot be brought in without further legislative action.

The Auditor and Comptroller, November 12, 1851, made a report to the Legislature upon the debt of Texas, which has been recognized and adopted by the State.

The ostensible or face value of all the claims filed according to law is $ 9,647,253, of which the par value is $ 4,807,764; and the whole amount not filed $ 2,789,738, worth $ 2,019,514; making the total ostensible debt $ 12,436,991, or $ 6,827,278 par. This includes interest. The debt is classified as follows: — *First Class.* Consisting of audited or ascertained claims. *Second Class.* Claims sufficiently authenticated to be admitted to be audited under the laws of the Republic. *Third Class.* Claims not sufficiently authenticated to authorize their being audited under the laws of the Republic.

Amount of	Ostensible.	Par.
First Class,	$ 8,587,132.92	$ 3,817,321.64
Second Class,	962,445.12	892,767.63
Third Class,	97,675.10	97,675.10
Totals,	$ 9,647,253.14	$ 4,807,764.37

The first class embraces all consolidated fund, funded debt, treasury bonds, and audited paper, including the claims for naval vessels, loan from United States Bank, &c. The second class embraces claims not audited, but for debts contracted by the government under the sanction of law. The third class embraces claims not provided for by law, though many of them are highly meritorious. Among them are many claims for losses sustained during the war, from the appropriation or destruction of property by the Texan army or that of the enemy. $ 1,114,144.64 of the public debt has been paid.

The act of Congress of September 9, 1850, provided that, as an indemnity for lands ceded by that act, for public property ceded by annexation, and for relinquishment of all claims upon the United States, the United States should pay to Texas $ 10,000,000, in 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the end of 14 years, with interest payable half-yearly. $ 5,000,000 of this stock was not to be issued "until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, *for which duties on imports were specially pledged*, shall first file in proper form, at the Treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States on account of said bonds or certificates." The United States has decided that all the public debt of Texas created prior to the act of Congress of that republic of the 14th

of January, 1840, and all the debt of said republic made receivable for all public dues, are debts of Texas for which the duties on imports are specially pledged, and that releases of *all* claims against the United States for or on account of such debts should be filed in the Treasury Department of the United States before the President will be justified in issuing any of the second five millions of stock to Texas, as provided in the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850.

The receipts for the year ending October 31, 1853, were nearly: —

Balance of cash, October 31, 1852,	$4,261,651.20
Received of dues to the late Republic,	3,635.87
Revenue of state, — Taxes and interest, and premium upon U.S. bonds,	244,278.70
Total, including balance,	$4,509,565.77

The expenditures were: —

Paid on Treasury warrants,		$346,694.90
Debt of late republic from proceeds of United States bonds,		116,460.52
Balance in cash, October 31, 1853, — In U. S. bonds,	$3,628,000.00	
Specie,	418,410.35	
		4,046,410.35
		$4,509,565.77

For the act of the last session of Congress in relation to the public debt of Texas, see Titles and Abstracts of Public Laws, No. 39, p. 145.

XXI. ARKANSAS.

Government for the Year 1856.

		Salary.
ELIAS N. CONWAY,	of Little Rock, *Governor* (term of office expires November, 1856),	Use of a house and $1,800
David B. Greer,	of Little Rock, *Sec. of State & School Commissioner*,	Perquisites and 1,000
A. S. Huey,	of Little Rock, *Aud. of Pub. Acc'ts*,	Fees and 1,200
A. H. Rutherford,	" *Treasurer*,	Fees and 800
John T. Trigg,	" *Land Att'y & State Col.*,	5 per cent on col.
James F. Fagan,	" *Financ. Receiver of State Bank*,	$1,200
Daniel E. Williams,	of Washington,	*Commissioners of Swamp Lands.* Salary, $2,000 each, payable in swamp-land scrip.
James H. Hobbs,	of Bentonville,	
James M. Brown,	of Van Buren,	
B. C. Harley,	of Dallas Co., *President of the Senate.*	
Samuel Mitchell,	of Arkansas Co., *Speaker of the House.*	

State Land Agents.

Isaac C. Mills, Pine Bluff; Jesse A. Jackson, Helena; C. W. Board, Jacksonport; John A. Jacoway, Dardanelle; Bernard F. Hempstead, Washington. Salary, $800 each.

The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly. The term of office of the present members ends in November, 1856. The Legislature meets biennially at Little Rock. The last session commenced in November, 1854. Number of Senators, 25; of Representatives, 75. Their compensation is $3 a day during the session, and $3 for every 20 miles' travel in going to and returning from the seat of government.

JUDICIARY.

		Supreme Court.	Term ends.	Salary.
Elbert H. English,	of Little Rock,	*Chief Justice,*	Nov. 1860,	$1,800
David Walker,	of Fayetteville,	*Associate Justice,*	Nov. 1856,	1,800
Christopher C. Scott,	of Camden,	"	Nov. 1858,	1,800
Pleasant Jordan,	of Little Rock,	*Attorney-General,*		700
Luke E. Barber,	"	*Clerk and Reporter,*	Fees as Clerk, [and $400 as Reporter.	

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the constitution. It holds annually two terms at Little Rock, in January and July. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both houses, for eight years.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not expressly provided for otherwise by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at common law; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which are not cognizable before justices of the peace; and in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over $100. It holds annually two terms in each circuit. The judges and prosecuting attorneys are elected by the people, the former for four, and the latter for two years.

	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.	Prosecut. Attorneys.	Term ends.	Salary.
1st Circuit,	Charles W. Adams,	1858,	$1,500	Henry A. Badhem,	1856,	Fees & $300
2d "	T. F. Sorrells,	1858,	1,500	W. P. Grace,	1856,	" 300
3d "	Beaufort H. Neely,	1858,	1,500	John H. Byers,	1856,	" 300
4th "	Felix J. Batson,	1858,	1,500	Hugh F. Thomason,	1856,	" 300
5th "	John J. Clendenin,	1858,	1,500	Pleasant Jordan,	1856,	$700
6th "	Thomas Hubbard,	1858,	1,500	E. W. Gantt,	1856,	Fees & 300

FINANCES,

For the two years ending 30th September, 1854.

Balance in the treasury, October 1, 1852,	$53,464.76
Receipts from all sources during the two years,	263.913.09
Total means,	317,377.85
Total expenditures for the two years,	251.395 68
Balance in treasury, October 1, 1854,	$65,982.17

Of this balance, $53,771.87 were in specie, and of the specie $29,257.58 were applicable to State expenditures, the rest being due certain funds. The receipts are chiefly from taxes. The principal items of expenditure were,—Legislature, $33,766; Executive and contingencies, $25,683; Judiciary, $26,520; Reports, $3,066; Special appropriations, $6,976; Penitentiary, $26,248.

State Debt.— Outstanding bonds issued to the Real Estate Bank, principal, $1,473,389.77

Interest accrued and unpaid, October 1, 1854,	1,134.519.25
Total debt on account of Real Estate Bank, October 1, 1854,	$2,607,909.02
Outstanding bonds issued to Bank of the State, to October 1, 1854,	$939,000.00
Interest accrued and unpaid to same date,	713,665.01
Total debt on account of Bank of State,	1,652,665.01
Total debt on account of both banks,	$4,260,574.03

By its charter, the Real Estate Bank is bound to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the bonds issued to its use, and the State took for security a mortgage from the 180 stockholders of 141,980 acres of land, valued at the time, by commissioners under oath, at $2,603,932.32, which mortgage it now holds. It is thought that from the increased value of

the lands the State will be secured from loss, unless it waive the lien; and this would leave to the State the debt due for bonds issued on account of the Bank of the State.

Between 30th September, 1854, and 1st November, 1855, there had been cancelled bonds issued to the Real Estate Bank to the amount, with interest, of $794,330, and of those issued to the State Bank, with interest, $146,647.63. This would make the absolute debt of the State to be, 1st November, 1855, $1,506,017.38, and its contingent liability, $1,813,579. It is estimated that the State will receive from the General Government eight million acres of swamp lands, under the swamp land act of Congress.

$38,000 of the bonds are due in January, 1867, and $915,000 in January, 1868.

Taxable Property in 1854. — Number of acres of land 5,025,926; value with improvements, $22,346,247. Value of city, &c. lots and improvements, $2,535,170. Slaves between 5 and 60 years of age, 40,612; value, $22,728,825. 198 saw-mills; value, $174,535. 84 tan-yards; value, $24,200. 35 distilleries; value, $2,946. Value of household furniture, $66,465; of pleasure-carriages, $97,496; of horses over 2 years old, $2,766,504; of mules over 2 years, $873,873; of jacks and jennies, $74,603; of neat cattle over 2 years, $1,701,120; of stock in trade of *all* trades, &c., $1,385,047; of loans over debts, $405,705; of steamboats, ferries, &c., $61,945; gold watches and jewelry, $116,303. Capital in manufactories, $16,220. Total value of taxable property, $55,377,384. Amount of State tax, $146,488. Number of polls, 30,393.

State Census of 1854. — Returns were received from all the counties except Polk and Scott. From these it appears that there are in the State 99,926 white males; 87,293 white females; 295 free male negroes, and 319 free female negroes; 59,279 slaves. 256,666 acres of land were cultivated in cotton, and 600,513 in grain. There were raised 160,779 bales of cotton, 11,536,969 bushels of corn, 332,535 of wheat, 1,040,206 of oats.

Common Schools. — The Secretary of State is *ex officio* State Commissioner of Common Schools. His last report is dated 13th November, 1854. The returns to him from the school commissioners are exceedingly imperfect. Only 40 schools are reported in the whole State. The sale of the school lands would make a large fund. The Commissioner says, "The great obstacle in the organization of common schools is not so much a deficiency in the means to sustain them," as it is "the indifference that pervades the public mind on the subject of education."

State Penitentiary. — The prison and the labor of the convicts are leased. There were in the prison October 16th, 1854, 53 convicts, — 49 white males, 1 white female, and 3 black males. Of these 18 were convicted of murder or manslaughter, 3 of assault with intent to kill, 11 of horse-stealing, 7 of negro-stealing, 7 of petit larceny, 2 of forgery; 3 were runaway slaves. All but 7 were natives of the United States.

XXII. TENNESSEE.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
ANDREW JOHNSON,	of Greenville,	*Governor*,	Oct. 1857,	$3,000
F. N. W. Burton,	of Madison Co.,	*Secretary of State*,	"	800 & f.
G. C. Torbett,	of Davidson,	*Treasurer*,	"	1,500
James C. Luttrell,	of Knoxville,	*Compt. of the Treas.*,	"	2,000
J. L. T. Sneed,	of Memphis,	*Attorney-Gen. & Reporter*,		1,000
E. S. Cheatham,	of Springfield,	*Speaker of the Senate.*		
Neill S. Brown,	of Nashville,	*Speaker of the House.*		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Vacant,		*Judge, Western Division*,		$2,500
Robert J. McKinney,	of Greenville,	"	*Eastern* "	2,500
R. L. Caruthers,	of Lebanon,	"	*Middle* "	2,500

					Salary. Fees.
Wm. H. Stephens,	of Jackson,	*Clerk,*	*Western*	*Division,*	"
James W. Campbell,	of Knoxville,	"	*Eastern*	"	"
James P. Clark,	of Nashville,	"	*Middle*	"	"

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the people, for the term of 8 years. The judges of the inferior courts are elected in the same manner, for 8 years. There are 14 Circuit Courts. Salary of each judge, $2,000. Each circuit has an attorney, paid by fees, who is also elected by the people for 6 years.

Court of Chancery.

					Salary.
Isaac B. Williams,	of Paris,	*Chancellor,*	*Western*	*Division,*	$2,000
S. J. W. Luckey,	of Jonesborough,	"	*Eastern*	"	2,000
S. D. Frierson,	of Columbia,	"	*Middle*	"	2,000
Bromfield L. Ridley,	of Jefferson,	"	*Fourth*	"	2,000
T. Nixon Vandyke,	of Athens,	"	*Fifth*	"	2,000
Stephen C. Pavatt,	of Camden,	"	*Sixth*	"	2,000

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
1. David T. Patterson,	Greenville.	Samuel Powell,	Rogersville.
2. Eben Alexander,	Knoxville.	W. G. McAdoo,	Knoxville.
3. J. C. Gaut,	Cleveland.	George W. Bridges,	Athens.
4. John L. Goodall,	Sparta.	T. H. Williams,	Carthage.
5. H. L. Davidson,	Shelbyville.	J. L. Scudder,	Shelbyville.
6. Nathaniel Baxter,	Nashville.	W. B. Bates,	Gallatin.
7. W. W. Pepper,	Springfield.	J. M. Quarles,	Clarksville.
8. W. P. Martin,	Columbia.	Nathan Adams,	Pulaski.
9. Wm. Fitzgerald,	Paris.	John A. Rogers,	Dresden.
10. John Read,	Jackson.	D. P. Scurlock,	Jackson.
11. J. C. Humphreys,	Memphis.		
12. Robert H. Hynds,	Dandridge.	M. Thornburg,	New Market.
13. A. J. Marchbanks,	M'Minnville.	G. J. Stubblefield,	M'Minnville.
14. Elijah Walker,	Waynesboro'.	L. M. Bentley,	Lawrenceburg.

Criminal Court of Davidson County.

			Salary.
William K. Turner,	of Nashville,	*Judge,*	$1,500

Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis.

John P. Caruthers,	of Lagrange,	*Judge,*	$1,800

Criminal Court of the City of Memphis.

B. F. McKiernan,	of Memphis,	*Judge,*	$2,000

FINANCES,

For the Two Years ending October 3, 1853.

Total amount received,	$1,202,046.30
Whole amount expended,	1,218,387.28
Excess of expenditures,	$16,340.98
Balance in the treasury, Oct. 6th, 1851,	222,771.80
Balance in the treasury, Oct. 3d, 1853,	$206,430.82

The principal sources of receipts were, general and special taxes and licenses, $634,778; Bank of Tennessee, net profits, $394,319; Union Bank, bonus and dividend, $88,224; other banks, bonus, $21,942; insurance companies, bonus, $2,050. The chief items of expenditure were, Legislature, $74,935; Executive, $16,002; Judiciary, $75,247; Common Schools, $244,884; County Academies, $34,787; interest State bonds, $390,753; criminal costs, $73,704; apprehending fugitives, $1,664; Penitentiary, $29,476; Blind Asylum, $21,000; Deaf and Dumb, $18,000; public printing, $19,186. The assessed value of real estate in the State, in 1852, was, $114,392,589; of slaves, $63,627,716; other taxables, $9,208,814. Total, $186,621,119. Average value of land per acre, $3.84; average value of slaves, $547.26. The number of polls was, 103,523.

State Debt. — The total absolute liabilities of the State, October 1, 1855, were $3,992,857, on which accrue annually $219,621 of interest. The average rate of interest is between 5 and 5½ per cent. Of this liability $2,051,857 are internal improvement bonds, $1,250,000 are bank bonds, and $691,000 are bonds for building the State Capitol. The State has, in addition, indorsed the bonds of, or lent its own bonds to, certain rail and plank roads, to the amount of $4,752,000, thus creating a contingent liability of the State for this amount.

The State owns stocks, which are chiefly productive, which cost $3,292,717; and the present (Oct. 1855) estimated value is $2,244,827. The total taxable property, in 1855, was $219,011,048; number of polls, 100,011. The State tax was 10 cents on $100, being $219,011. Poll-tax 15 cents, being $15,002. There was in 1853 a school fund of $584,060.39 invested in bank stock. The State has institutions for the cure and support of the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

XXIII. KENTUCKY.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Salary.
Charles S. Morehead,	of Frankfort,	*Governor* (term of office expires September, 1859),	$2,500
Mason Browne,	of Frankfort,	*Secretary of State*,	1,000
Thomas S. Page,	of Frankfort,	*Auditor of Public Accounts*,	2,000
James R. Watson,	of Frankfort,	*Assistant Auditor*,	900
Andrew McKinley,	of Louisville,	*Register of Land-Office*,	1,250
R. C. Wintersmith,	of Elizabethtown,	*Treasurer*,	1,700
John M. Harlan,	of Frankfort,	*Adjutant-General*,	250
A. G. Cammack,	of Frankfort,	*Quartermaster-General*,	200
E. Hensley,	of Frankfort,	*State Librarian*,	400
John D. Mathews,	of Lexington,	*Sup't of Public Instruction*,	1,000
A. G. Hodges,	of Frankfort,	*Public Printer.*	
J. Russell Hawkins,	of Franklin Co.,	*Clerk of the Senate*,	$7 per day.
Thomas J. Helm,	of Glasgow,	*Clerk of the House*,	7 per day.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Attorney-General, Register of Land-Office, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, are elected by the people for the term of four years. The Governor is ineligible for the four years succeeding the expiration of his term. If a vacancy in the office of Governor occur during the first two years of the term, the people fill it; if during the last two years, the Lieutenant-Governor, and after him the Speaker of the Senate, act as Governor. The Treasurer is elected by the people every two years. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during his

term. Senators, 38 in number, are elected from single districts for four years, one half every two years. Representatives, 100 in number, are elected from single districts for two years. Sessions of the Assembly are biennial. They cannot continue longer than 60 days without a two-thirds vote of all the members elect to each branch. The members are paid $3 a day, and 12½ cents a mile for travel.

Judiciary.

Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
Thomas A. Marshall,	of Lexington,	*Chief Justice*,	$2,000
B. Mills Crenshaw,	of Glasgow,	*Judge*,	2,000
James Simpson,	of Winchester,	"	2,000
Henry J. Stites,	of Hopkinsville,	"	2,000
James Harlan,	of Frankfort,	*Attorney-General*,	$300 and fees.
Jacob Swigert,	"	*Clerk*,	Fees.
Joseph Gray,	"	*Sergeant*,	$2 a day and fees.
Benjamin Monroe,	"	*Reporter*.	

Louisville Chancery Court.

Henry Pirtle,	of Louisville,	*Chancellor*,	$1,800
Charles J. Clarke,	"	*Clerk*,	Fees.
Henry Dent,	"	*Marshal*,	Fees.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
1. R. K. Williams,	Mayfield.	L. D. Husband,	Paducah.
2. C. D. Bradley,	Cadiz.	Lafayette Henry,	Cadiz.
3. Jesse W. Kincheloe,	Hardinsburg.	Alfred Allen,	Hardinsburg.
4. A. W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	Franklin G. Harvey,	Russellville.
5. Z. Wheat,	Columbia.	Thomas E. Bramlette,	Columbia.
6. William F. Bullock,	Louisville.	E. S. Craig,	Louisville.
7. John L. Bridges,	Danville.	Phil. B. Thompson,	Harrodsburg.
8. James Pryor,	Carrollton.	Robert Hutchinson,	Covington.
9. Alvin Duvall,	Georgetown.	Frank Kennedy,	Paris.
10. James W. Moore,	Mount Sterling.	Benjamin D. Lacy,	Owingsville.
11. William C. Goodloe,	Richmond.	Stephen Noland,	Nicholasville.
12. Green Adams,	Barbourville.	Granville Pearl,	London.

The salary of each circuit judge is $1,800; attorneys, $300, besides fees. All judges, justices of the peace, and officers of the court are elected by the people; the judges of the Court of Appeals from districts for eight years, one every two years, and the one having the shortest time to serve being chief justice, judges of the Circuit Court for six years, and justices of the peace for four years. The officers of the several courts are elected for the same term as is the presiding judge of their court.

Finances.

Sinking Fund. — Certain resources are provided by law for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt of the State. It is under the management of the Governor, who is chairman *ex officio*, and the Presidents of the Bank of Kentucky, Northern Bank of Kentucky, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. The Auditor is Secretary *ex officio*. The receipts of the fund during the year 1854 were $391,103.80; the expenditures for the same time were $242,695.05; excess of receipts, $148,408.75.

Ordinary Revenue. — Receipts into the Treasury for the year ending October 10, 1854 $885,101.78; expenditures for the same time, $773,381.47; excess of receipts (including balance of previous year), $111,720.31. Value of taxable property in 1854, $405,830,168; increase since 1853, $33,872,681. The rate of taxation is 17 cents for every $100 worth of property; 10 cents of which are appropriated for ordinary expenses, 5 cents for the sinking fund, and 2 cents for the school fund. — *Items of Taxation.* 20,997,757 acres of land, valued at $183,379,757; town lots, 38,338, valued at $48,524,156; slaves, 200,181, valued at $86,730,464; horses, 339,956, value, $17,642,687; mules, 64,439, value, $4,183,653; jennies, 3,167, value, $402,823; cattle, 684,583, value, $5,488,145; stores, 4,451, value, $12,798,406; surplus cash, bonds, &c., value, $46,680,079. — *Specific Taxation,* at 30 cents on $100. Value of carriages and barouches, omnibuses, gigs, buggies, stage-coaches, and other vehicles for passengers, $1,399,822; value of pianos, $455,089; value of gold, silver, and other metallic watches and clocks, $1,133,936; value of gold and silver plate, $483,075. Total white males over 21 years of age, who pay a poll tax for county purposes, 164,141; studs, jacks, and bulls, 2,754, taxed $12,986; average value of land per acre, $8.73.

State Debt. — The entire debt of the State, January 1, 1854, was $6,147,283.82; composed of these items: — To individuals, $4,211,921.01; Southern Bank of Kentucky for stock, $600,000; Craddock fund, $8,592.81; Board of Education, $1,326,770. To pay which the sinking fund receives annually a tax from the banks and dividends on stocks in the same; premiums on State bonds; dividends on stocks in turnpike roads; dividends from slack-water improvements; 5 cents on each $100 worth of property listed for taxation; taxes on brokers and insurance companies; excess of revenue at the end of each year over $10,000. The interest on the State debt has been punctually paid, and some portion of the principal.

Common Schools. — The school fund amounted in 1854 to $1,400,270.01; consisting of State bonds and bank stocks, besides an annual tax on property amounting to about $78,000. 103 counties and cities have made reports to the Superintendent for the year 1854. Number of children reported, 207,210; average number at school, 76,429. Money distributed during the year 1854, $146,047. Number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 16 years, 227,123.

Board of Internal Improvement. — David R. Haggard, of Cumberland, President, salary $1,300. Thomas S. Page (Auditor), and John M. Sharp, of Warren County, members. The former is Secretary *ex officio*. There are 95 miles of railroad in actual use from Lexington, via Frankfort, to Louisville. The railroad from Lexington to Covington (100 miles) is finished and in operation. Railroads from Lexington to Danville, from Louisville to Nashville, from Henderson to Nashville, and from Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, are in course of construction.

State Institutions for the Relief of the Unfortunate. — Lunatic Asylum at Lexington. Number of inmates 287. — Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville. Number of pupils, 87. — School for the Blind, at Louisville. Pupils, 38. — Penitentiary. Number of prisoners, 185. — Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville. No Report.

XXIV. OHIO.

Government for the Year 1856.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Salmon P. Chase, of Cincinnati,	*Governor,*	January, 1858,	$1,800
Thomas H. Ford, of Mansfield,	*Lt.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.,*	1858,	$5 a day
	[during the session of the Legislature.		
James H. Baker, of Ross Co.,	*Secretary of State,*	1858,	1,400
Francis M. Wright, of Champaign Co.,	*Auditor of State,*	1860,	1,600
Wm. H. Gibson, of Seneca Co.,	*Treasurer of State,*	1858,	1,500

			Term expires.	Salary.
Francis D. Kimball,	of Medina,	*Attorney-General*,	1858,	$1,400
Hiram H. Barney,	of Cincinnati,	*Commissioner of Schools.*		
Jabez Fitch,		*Commissary-General.*		
S. W. Andrews,	of Columbus,	*Quartermaster-General*,		200
P. W. Rice,	of Cleveland,	*Paymaster-General.*		
W. S. V. Prentiss,	of Mt. Vernon,	*Adjutant-General.*		
G. V. Dorsey,	of Piqua,	*Surgeon-General.*		
Jas. W. Taylor,	of Toledo,	*Librarian of the State Library*,		600
J. B. Buttles,	of Columbus,	*Warden of the State Penitentiary*,		1,200

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Wayne Griswold,	of Pickaway Co.,	Jan. 1857,	1,500
Jacob Blickensderfer,	of Tascarawas,	" 1858,	1,500
Alex. G. Conover,	of Miami Co.,	" 1859,	1,500

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, chosen by the people at large, a majority of whom form a quorum. It has original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus*, and *procedendo*, and appellate jurisdiction. It holds at least one term in each year, at the seat of government, and such other terms as may be provided for by law. The judges after the first election (in 1851) were classified by lot, so that one should hold for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years. At all subsequent elections, each of the judges will be chosen for five years, and the judge having the shortest time to serve is chief justice.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Rufus P. Ranney,	of Warren,	*Chief Justice*,	Feb. 1857,	$1,700
Chas. C. Convers,	of Zanesville,	*Judge*,	" 1858,	1,700
Thomas W. Bartley,	of Mansfield,	"	" 1859,	1,700
Joseph R. Swan,	of Columbus,	"	" 1860,	1,700
Jacob Brinkerhoff,	of Mansfield,	"	" 1861,	1,700
Albert B. Buttles,	of Columbus,	*Clk. of Ct. in Banc, and Sup. Ct. Franklin Co.*		
Robert B. Warden,	of Columbus,	*Reporter*,		300

Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into nine Common Pleas districts, of which the county of Hamilton forms one. These districts are subdivided into three parts, from each of which one judge, to reside while in office in his district, is chosen by the electors of each subdivision for five years. Courts of Common Pleas are held by one or more of the judges in every county, and more than one court may be held at the same time, in each district. District Courts composed of the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the respective districts, and of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, any three of whom form a quorum, are held in each county at least once in each year. The District Courts have the same original jurisdiction with

the Supreme Court, and appellate jurisdiction. There is a Probate Court, with the usual probate jurisdiction, in each county, open at all times, holden by one judge, who is chosen by the voters of each county, for three years. Justices of the peace are elected in each township, for three years. Clerks of the Common Pleas are chosen in each county, by the people, for three years.

Dist.	Sub-Dist.	Judges.	Residence.
1.	1.	A. G. W. Carter,	Cincinnati.
	2.	Washing. Van Hamm,	Cincinnati.
	3.	James Parker,	Cincinnati.
2.	1.	James Clark,	Hamilton.
	2.	Ralph S. Hart,	Dayton.
	3.	Wm. H. Baldwin,	Clarksville.
3.	1.	Benj. T. Metcalf,	Lima.
	2.	John M. Palmer,	Defiance.
	3.	Lawrence W. Hall,	Findlay.
4.	1.	Lucius B. Otis,	Norwalk.
	2.	Samuel Humphreville,	Medina.
	3.	Samuel Starkweather,	Cleveland.
5.	1.	Shepard F. Norris,	Georgetown.
	2.	John L. Green,	Chillicothe.
	3.	James L. Bates,	Columbus.
6.	1.	Rollin C. Hurd,	Mt. Vernon.
	2.	James Stewart,	Mansfield.
	3.	Martin Welker,	Millersburg.
7.	1.	Henry C. Whitman,	Lancaster.
	2.	Wm. V. Peck,	Portsmouth.
	3.	Simeon Nash,	Gallipolis.
8.	1.		
	2.	Robert J. Alexander,	St. Clairsville.
	3.	Saml. W. Bostwick,	Cadiz.
9.	1.	John Starke,	New Lisbon.
	2.	Luther Day,	Ravenna.
	3.	Eli T. Wilder,	Painesville.

The salaries of these judges are $1,500 each, and their terms of office expire on the second Monday of February, 1857.

Superior Court of Cincinnati.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Bellamy Storer,	*Judge*,	May 5, 1857,	$ 3,500
Oliver M. Spencer,	"	" 1858,	3,500
William Y. Gholson,	"	" 1859,	3,500

FINANCES,

For the Fiscal Year ending November 15th, 1854.

The total amount of receipts for the year ending Nov. 15th, 1854, was . .	$ 3,715,103.43
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1853, ...	762,830.57
Total, ...	$ 4,477,934.00
Total disbursements for all purposes during the year, ...	3,893,253.00
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1854, ...	$ 584,681.00

The Constitution provides that "the State shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement. It may contract debts to meet casual deficits in the revenue, or expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate of such debts shall never exceed $ 750,000. It may further contract debts to repel invasion, &c., or redeem the present outstanding debt, but the money arising therefrom shall be applied to the purposes for which it was raised, and to none other. The credit of the State shall not be lent to any individual or corporation, nor shall the State become a stockholder in any association, or assume any debt, except such as may have been incurred in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war. The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Attorney-General shall be the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which shall consist of the net annual income of the public works and stocks, and of such funds raised by taxation or otherwise as may be provided by law, which shall be made sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the public debt, and annually not less than $ 100,000. A Board of Public Works, to consist of three members, shall be elected, and so classified, that one member shall be elected annually, and for three years."

State Debt.	Principal.	Interest.
5 per cent stocks, foreign, ...	$ 1,175,000.00	$ 58,750.00
6 " " "	13,064,858.18	783,891.49
6 " " domestic bonds, ...	285,023.70	16,955.00
Irreducible stock, school and trust funds, . . .	2,138,071.80	118,213.59
Total State debt and annual interest, Jan. 1st, 1855,	$ 16,662,958.68	$ 977,810.08

The irreducible stock funds, upon which the State pays six per cent interest to the townships and districts from which the funds were received, form a part of the State debt which is not to be repaid. In addition to the public works, the State owns $2,745,926.24 of turnpike, railway, and canal stock. The total value of taxable property, real and personal, in the State, for the year 1853, was $593,396,848, (being $363,490,901 real, and $229,905,947 personal,) upon which the State tax was $3,026,323.92. Total taxes for all purposes, town, county, and State, $17,823,805.27. For 1854 it was $866,929,982 (being $569,868,410 real, and $297,061,592 personal), upon which the State tax was $3,077,601.40, and the total taxes were $9,092,339.49. The increase in the year of the aggregate valuation was $273,533,134; of the State tax, $51,277.48; of the total taxes, $1,268,534.22.

Chief Sources of Income.

Taxes collected by Co. Treas.,	$2,781,842.29	Interest on surplus revenue, .	$22,575.58
Delinquent taxes of '52 and forfeiture,	69,729.02	Penitentiary, convict labor, . .	33,522.40
Canal tolls, water rents, &c.,	474,261.26	Pedlers' licenses, ...	3,977.82
Dividends, turnpike, canal, and railroad, ...	39,813.13	Auction duties, ...	2,612.00
Principal of surplus revenue paid by counties, ...	83,675.23	School and ministerial lands sold,	149,748.51

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Bills drawn for appropriations,	$664,687.85	Interest on domestic bonds, . .	$16,383.75
Com. School Fund to Counties,	1,107,218.88	Repairs, &c. on canals and public	
Interest on foreign debt, . .	875,018.46	works, ...	339,347.99
" special school and trust funds,	112,084.45	Repairs, &c. on National Road,	24,009.39
Domestic bonds redeemed, . .	17,220.00	District School Library Fund, .	52,158.45
Foreign debt redeemed, . .	681,140.32		

The number and value of the domestic animals in the State, by the assessors' returns for 1854, were as follows: — Number of horses, 632,598, — value, $32,512,963; number of mules, 4,704, — value, $255,869; number of cattle, 1,772,667, — value, $20,995,680; number of sheep, 4,845,189, — value, $8,031,354; number of hogs, 2,887,015, — value, $5,558,487. Total value of domestic animals, $67,354,873. The whole value of personal property, inclusive of the above, upon the duplicates, was $297,061,592.

Common Schools. — The Constitution provides that "there shall be a thorough and efficient system of common schools established throughout the State," and that "the principal of all funds granted or intrusted to the State for educational purposes shall for ever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations." The school fund consists, (1.) of certain *trust funds*, the proceeds of lands originally given to certain districts of territory in the State, upon which the State pays the interest annually to the several counties in the proper district, according to the number of youth therein; (2.) of the *State Common School Fund*, which by the act of March 24, 1851, § 30, is made to consist of "the interest of the purchase-money of the Salt Lands; the balance of the Surplus Revenue Fund; the interest of the Surplus Revenue Fund paid by the counties; receipts from pedlers' licenses, from auction duties, from taxes upon lawyers and physicians, and upon banks and insurance and bridge companies; and of such taxes, to be levied by the General Assembly, as shall be sufficient, with the above revenues, to produce, for annual distribution, the sum of $300,000." The amount of the State School Fund apportioned to the several counties for the year 1854, in the ratio of the unmarried youth between 5 and 21 years of age, — being $1.377 each, — was $1,118,069.02; of interest on School and Trust Funds so apportioned, $112,463.65; of School District Library Fund so distributed, $55,904.45; of local expenditures, $980,000, making the whole amount of funds and property appropriated $2,266,457.12. The average rate per scholar paid for tuition out of the School Fund of 1854, was $2.07¼.

Statistics of Common Schools for 1854. — Number of townships, corporations, or districts reported in the State, 1,504; of special districts, 207; of fractional districts, 162; of sub-districts, 11,203; number of white youth between 5 and 21 years, males, 414,519; females, 392,831; in all, 807,350; of colored youth, males, 4,919; females, 4,837; in all, 9,756; total

youth, 817,106. Number of common schools, 10,330; number of teachers, males, 7,469; females, 6,413; number of white youth attending school, males, 244,089; females, 209,663; average daily attendance, males, 148,271; females, 125,171. Number of scholars who can read and write, 239,168. Total number of months of winter schools, 17.589; average length, 1.7 months; of summer schools, 13.028; average length, 1.3 months. Wages of teachers per month, males, $23; females, $13. Number of school-houses, 7,235; value of lots and furniture, $2,197,384; number built this year, 770; value $346,943.92.

High Schools. — Number, 57; number of teachers, male, 71; females, 63; average daily attendance, males, 2,258; females, 1,496. Number of months taught in winter, 122.5; average length in months, 2.15; number of months taught in summer, 84.25; average length in months, 1.48. Teachers wages per month, males, $58; females, $28.50.

Colored Schools. — Number, 48. Number of scholars during the year, males, 1,265; females, 1,174. Monthly pay of teachers, males, $21.75; females, $19. There are also 16 English and German schools.

Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Columbus. — George E. Eels, M. D., Superintendent. Number in the Asylum, November 15, 1854, 253, 115 males and 138 females; received during the year, 246, 113 males and 133 females. Whole number treated, 499; 228 males, 271 females. Discharged during the year, 233, 106 males and 132 females. Of these, 130, 59 males and 71 females, were recovered; 29, 11 males and 18 females, were improved; 57, 26 males and 31 females, were unimproved; and 22, 10 males and 12 females, died. Of those admitted during the year, 104 were single; 125 were married; 17 widowed. Of those admitted during the year, 126 became insane from physical causes, of which 11 were from intemperance, 19 from masturbation, 44 from uterine derangement, or puerperal, 32 from scrofula, &c.; 120 became insane from moral causes, of whom 32, 15 males and 17 females, were from domestic affliction; 13, 5 males and 8 females, from religious excitement; 7, 3 males and 4 females, from spirit-rappings; 2 from mesmerism. During the sixteen years ending November 15, 1854, there had been admitted into the asylum 2,601 patients; and discharged, 2,342. The per cent of recoveries was 50.01; of deaths, 13.26. The amount drawn from the State treasury for the year, for the household purposes of the institution, was $39,927.59.

Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus. — J. B. Buttles, Warden. The number of prisoners, November 30, 1853, was 531. Number admitted to Nov. 15, 1854, 229. Whole number during the year, 760. Of these there have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 90; by pardon, 25; by death, 44; by writ of error, 8; and by escapes, 5; in all, 173. Number in confinement, November 15, 1854, 587. Of these, 429 were committed for offences against property, including burglary, larceny, counterfeiting, horse-stealing, &c., and among them were 17 for arson, 18 for forgery, and 70 for counterfeiting or uttering; and 158 for offences against life or the person, of whom 47 were for murder; 21 for manslaughter; 24 for rape; 25 for assault with intent to murder; 12 for assault with intent to commit rape; 6 shooting with intent to kill, and 23 for robbery; 377 were intemperate; 247 married, 340 unmarried; 529 were whites, 58 blacks; 206 had trades, and 331 were without trades; 368 could read and write; 148 were 21 years of age and under; 26 were over 50 years; 45 were 2d convictions; 8, 3d; 2, 4th; and 1, 5th; 35 were sentenced for life; 156 were natives of Ohio; 290 of other of the United States, and 141 foreigners. Of the deaths, 21 were of "scurvy or putrid fever." It is made by law the duty of the moral instructor to give instruction to such of the convicts as he and the Warden may select, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. There is also a Sabbath School, numbering about 80. The actual earnings and receipts of the prison for the period were $74,376.89. Expenses, $66,977.67. Balance in favor of the prison, $7,399.22. There is a library connected with the prison, for the use of the convicts, of nearly 8,000 volumes. The institution has, since 1835, supported itself, defrayed the expenses of its buildings, and paid to the State in labor and cash a large sum.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Columbus. — Collins Stone, Superintendent. The Asylum was opened October 16, 1829, and since that time there have been 581 pupils. The number present, December 4, 1854, was 157, 81 males and 76 females. Of those who have been admitted into the institution, the causes of deafness ascribed by friends were congenital, 215; from accidental causes, 316. 413 were from families in which there was but one child deaf and dumb; 46 from families where there were 2; 33 where there were 3; 4 where there

were 4; 1 where there were 5; and 2 where there were 6. The number who are known to have married since graduation is 59, of whom 42 married deaf mutes. Of these latter, one case is known where the only child is deaf and dumb. The trustees estimate that there are in the State 150 deaf mutes besides those in the asylum. Pupils are admitted between the ages of 10 and 20; terms, $100 for session of ten months, payable quarterly in advance, which covers all expenses but clothing and travelling. Session commences second Wednesday in September, and ends first Wednesday in July. During vacation, board at the Asylum is $1.50 per week.

Institution for the Blind, Columbus. — Rufus E. Harte, Superintendent. The number, including graduates and assistants, in this institution, was, December 5, 1854, 66; of these, 60 were pupils. During the year there were 73 pupils in the institution, 38 males and 35 females; 11 were admitted during the year. Applicants for admission must be between the ages of 6 and 21. If able to pay, the charges are $100 for the 10 months' session, exclusive of clothing and travelling expenses. The session is from 2d Wednesday of September to 1st Wednesday of July.

Statistics of Crime. — From the report of the Attorney-General, December 26, 1853, it appears that during the year 1853 there were 530 prosecutions, 356 convictions, 93 acquittals, and 111 were *nol. pros'd.* The punishments were: — *Penitentiary*, for life, 7; for term of years, 185. The amount of costs, $14,999.83. The number of crimes committed under the influence of spirituous liquors was 40. The returns are exceedingly imperfect, and do not probably represent one third of the criminal business of the year.

XXV. MICHIGAN.

Government for the Year 1856.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Kinsley S. Bingham,	of Kensington, *Governor*,	Jan. 1857,	$1,000
George A. Coe,	of Coldwater, *Lieut.-Governor*,	Jan. 1857,	$3 a day [during session of Legislature.
John McKinney,	of Lawton, *Sec. of State*,	Dec. 31, 1856,	fees & 800
Whitney Jones,	of Lansing, *Auditor-General*,	"	1,000
Silas M. Holmes,	of Detroit, *State Treasurer*,	"	1,000
Jacob M. Howard,	of Detroit, *Attorney-General*,	"	800
Ira Mayhew,	of Albion, *Sup't of Public Instruc.*	"	1,000
S. B. Treadwell,	of Jackson, *Comm'r of Land-Office*,	"	800
F. W. Curtenius,	of Kalamazoo, *Adj.-Gen. and Q. M.-Gen.*,		450
Peter Dox,	of Birmingham, *Agent of State Prison*,		1,000
Dewitt C. Leach,	of Mundy, *State Librarian*,		500
R. R. Gibson,	of Lansing, *Dep. Sec. of State*,		

The seat of government is located permanently at Lansing, Ingham County, to which place the public offices were removed in December, 1847. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and their members receive pay for only forty days. The last session commenced in January, 1855.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

Circuits.		Term expires.	Salary.
7. Sanford M. Green,	of Flint, *Chief Justice*,	Dec. 31, 1858,	$1,500
1. Warner Wing,	of Monroe, *Associate Justice*,	"	1,500

Circuits.			Term expires.	Salary.
2. *		*Associate Justice*,	Dec. 31, 1858,	$1,500
3. Samuel T. Douglass,	of Detroit,	"	"	1,500
4. David Johnson,	of Jackson,	"	"	1,500
5. Abner Pratt,	of Marshall,	"	"	1,500
6. Joseph T. Copeland,	of Pontiac,	"	"	1,500
8. George Martin,	of Grand Rapids,	"	"	1,500
Daniel Goodwin,	of Detroit,	*District Judge*, Upper Peninsula,	"	1,000
George C. Gibbs,	of Marshall,	*Reporter*,		500

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, November 30th, 1852,	$116,407.23
Receipts for the year ending November 30th, 1853,	655,667.86
Total available means for 1853,	$772,075.09
Expenditures for the year ending November 30th, 1853,	396,449.39
Balance,	$375,625.70
Receipts for the year ending November 30th, 1854,	610,847.95
Total available means for 1854,	$986,473.65
Expenditures for the year ending November 30th, 1854,	433,469.57
Balance, November 30th, 1854,	$553,004.08

	Nov. 30th, 1853.	Nov. 30th, 1854.
State Debt.—Funded and fundable, not due,	$2,339,392.07	$2,531,545.70
Amount due trust funds,	466,956.26	681,699.73
Total,	$2,806,348.33	$3,213,245.43

Of the funded debt, $100,000 falls due in May, 1856; $196,000 in July, 1858; $20,000 in January, 1859; $40,000 in June, 1860; $519,391 in January, 1863. The balance in the Treasury has been paid in as principal chiefly upon the educational funds of the State, which are made up of the proceeds of sales of lands devoted to those purposes. The aggregate valuation of the real and personal property of the State, in 1853, was $120,362,474.35. The receipts of the general fund, on which are charged the ordinary expenses of the government for the year ending November 30th, 1854, were $269,737.04, and the expenditures $200,522.36. There were received from the tax on Railroads, $92,055.91; Banks, $8,151.01; Plank Roads, $14,672.41; Mining Companies, $11,581.04; and the remainder chiefly from the State Tax and the sales of State lands. Some of the items of expenditure for this year were as follows: Salaries of public officers, $13,483.33; Judiciary, $15,875.58; public offices and extra clerks, $21,080.09; Legislative printing, and publishing laws, $6,850.04; stationery, $5,334.21; fugitives from justice, $908.12; costs of suits, $710.82; interest on certain bonds, $15,840; State prison, $10,500.00. The lists of swamp lands received by the State amount to 5,879,811.21 acres.

Common Schools in 1854.—Number of whole districts in the State, 2,550; fractional districts, 1,115; number of districts making reports, 3,095; number of children in the State, in districts where schools are taught, 173,117; whole number of children attending school, 129,517, of whom 2,290 were under 4 years and 6,224 above 18. Amount of school money apportioned upon the basis of the number of children residing in the districts between 4 and 18, $130,996.69; amount raised by districts, $156,916.90; amount raised by rate-bill, $63,763.43; amount paid teacher's wages, $237,827.15; volumes in township libraries, 121,201; two-mill tax collected for school and township libraries, $67,179.55; amount received from fines, &c., for township libraries, $2,457.80; the amount of the primary school fund, derived from sales of lands, is stated at $1,384,268.03; of the university fund, $452,423.07; net sales of normal school lands, $56,503.71; net sales of asylum lands, $29,563.44.

* Judge Charles W. Whipple, of the 2d circuit, died October 25th, 1855.

There is a State Normal School at Ypsilanti with an endowment of school lands. It is under the control of a board of education appointed by the Legislature, and went into operation in April, 1853.

Asylum for the Insane, and for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. — By act of the Legislature of 1848, the Michigan Asylum for educating the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind, was established at Kalamazoo, and by the same Legislature, the Michigan Asylum for the Insane was established at Flint. Both institutions are endowed with lands, and are under the control of a board of five trustees, elected by the Legislature. B. M. Fay was appointed Superintendent of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, and it was opened in February, 1854, at Flint, in rooms rented for the purpose, while the State buildings were in process of erection. There had been admitted, to November 6th, 1854, 19 deaf and dumb, and 4 blind. 4 of the deaf and dumb and 1 of the blind were pay pupils. The age for admission is limited to 8 years. It was estimated that there were, in 1854, 250 deaf mutes, and 150 blind, in the State. The buildings will accommodate 350. The grounds contain 33.45 acres.

In January, 1854, Dr. John P. Gray was appointed Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, who has had the supervision of the buildings now (December, 1854) being erected, at an estimated expense of not less than $200,000, which will accommodate 268 patients. The State census of 1854 reports 426 insane or idiotic persons in the State. The grounds contain 167.76 acres.

State Prison, Jackson. — Peter Dox, Agent. Number of convicts in prison, 30th November, 1853, 205; received during the year, 103; discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 49; by pardon, 9; by death, 3; by escape, 1; in all, 62; leaving in prison, 30th November, 1854, 246; of whom 217 were white and 22 colored males; 6 white and 1 colored female. Of the 103 received during the year, 30 were committed for larceny, 10 for burglary, 6 for burglary and larceny; 4 for murder; 5 for arson; 5 for passing counterfeit money. The income of the prison during the year was $29,213.55; the expenditures were $28,732.53. The average number of convicts was 219. The number of days lost by sickness, old age, and bad weather was 8,359; by solitary confinement, 1,458. Of those admitted during the past year, 4 were sentenced to solitary confinement for life; 3 for hard labor for life; 1 for 20 years; 2 for 10 years; 16 for 5 years. The cell of each prisoner is provided with a Bible, and there is a distribution of books from the prison library twice each week. The death penalty for murder in this State was abolished in 1846, and solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for life substituted, March 2d, 1847. Since then 15 persons have been convicted of murder and sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor for life. A separate building is being erected for these convicts.

Pauperism in 1854. Number of persons relieved or supported, 1,657, at a total expense of $29,465.65. The actual value of the labor of the poor was $775. Estimated saving in the expense of their support by their labor, $315.

Crime in 1854. — Number of cases prosecuted by indictment, 302; prosecuted otherwise, 335. Convictions on indictments 49; of the offences prosecuted by indictment, 42 were assault and battery; 60 larceny; 14 assault with intent to kill; 10 false pretences; 12 burglary; 9 perjury; 13 passing counterfeit money; 7 murder; 6 rape; 6 forgery; 3 bigamy; 5 adultery.

XXVI. INDIANA.

Government for the Year 1856.

Joseph A. Wright,	of Rockville,* *Governor* (term of office expires 2d Monday in January, 1857),	Salary. $1,500 and furnished house.
Ashbel P. Willard,	of New Albany, *Lieut.-Governor and President of the Senate*,	Jan. 1857, $3 a day.

* The Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor are required to reside at Indianapolis during their term of office.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Erasmus B. Collins,	of Dearborn Co.,	*Secretary of State,*	Jan.15,'57,	$800
Wm. R. Nofsinger,	of Parke Co.,	*Treasurer of State,*	Feb.9,'57,	1,000
Hiram E. Talbot,	of Putnam Co.,	*Aud. Pub. Accounts,*	Jan.25,'57,	1,000
Caleb Mills,	of Crawfordsville,	*Sup. of Pub.Instr.,*	Nov.8,'57.	
John M. Lord,	of Salem,*	*State Agent,*		2,500
Samuel Beck,	of Indianapolis,	*Quartermaster-General,*		100
Steph. D. Tomlinson,	of Indianapolis,	*Adjutant-General,*		100
Austin H. Brown,	of Indianapolis,	*State Printer,*		Profits.
David W. Miller,	of Jeffersonville,	*Warden of State Prison,*		$600
Samuel H. Patterson,	of Jeffersonville,	*Lessee of State Prison,*		Profits.
M. G. C. W. Tanner,	of Brownstown,	*State Librarian,*		$500
Francis King,	of Indianapolis,	*Private Secretary to Governor,*		350
David Kilgore,	of Delaware Co.,	*Speaker of the House,*	$3	a day
John Levering,	of Tippecanoe Co.,	*Clerk of the House,*	4	during
Solon Furman,	of Putnam Co.,	*Secretary of Senate,*	4	session.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

Dist.			Term ends.	Salary.
1. William Z. Stewart,	of Logansport,	*Judge,*	January, 1859,	$1,200
2. Andrew Davidson,	of Greensburg,	"	" 1859,	1,200
3. Samuel E. Perkins,	of Indianapolis,	"	" 1859,	1,200
4. Samuel B. Gookins,	of Vigo Co.,	"	" 1859,	1,200
John Morison,	of Indianapolis,	*Attorney-General,*		
William B. Beach,	of Boone Co.,	*Clerk,*	October, 1856.	Fees.
Albert G. Porter,	of Indianapolis,	*Reporter.*		

Circuit Courts. — November, 1855.

Circ.	President Judges.	Prosecuting Attorneys.
1st.	Alex. C. Downey, of Rising Sun.	Daniel Kelso, of Rising Sun.
2d.	George A. Bicknell, of New Albany.	Patrick H. Jewett, of Lexington.
3d.	Wm. E. Niblack, of Mount Pleasant.	Nathaniel Usher, of Vincennes.
4th.	Reuben D. Logan, of Rushville.	William Patterson, of Lawrenceburg.
5th.	Stephen Major, of Indianapolis.	Dewitt C. Chipman, of Noblesville.
6th.	James Hughes, of Bloomington.	Theodore Read, of Bloomington.
7th.	Joseph Anthony, of Muncie.	Wm. Brotherton, of Hartford.
8th.	Wm. P. Bryant, of Rockville.	James M. Allen, of Rockville.
9th.	Thos. S. Stanfield, of South Bend.	Morgan H. Weir, of Laporte.
10th.	James L. Worden, of Fort Wayne.	Edwin R. Wilson, of Bluffton.
11th.	John M. Wallace, of Marion.	Isaiah M. Harlan, of Marion.
12th.	Andrew Ingram, of Lafayette.	Charles A. Naylor, of Lafayette.
13th.	Jehu T. Elliott, of New Castle.	Thos. M. Browne, of Winchester.

The salary of each of these judges is $1,000. The last Legislature restored the former number of circuits, which the previous Legislature had reduced to eleven. The several Circuits are made up of the following counties respectively, to wit:—

1st. Bartholomew, Brown, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, Switzerland.

2d. Clarke, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Lawrence, Orange, Scott, Washington.

* The State Agent of Indiana has an office in the city of New York.

3d. Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Martin, Pike, Posey, Perry, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Warrick.
4th. Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Rush, Shelby, Union.
5th. Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Tipton.
6th. Clay, Greene, Monroe, Morgan, Putnam, Sullivan, Vigo, Owen.
7th. Blackford, Delaware.
8th. Boone, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Parke, Vermilion, Warren.
9th. Fulton, Lake, Laporte, Marshall, Porter, Pulaski, Starke, St. Joseph.
10th. Adams, Allen, De Kalb, Elkhart, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wells, Whitley.
11th. Carroll, Cass, Grant, Howard, Huntington, Miami, Wabash.
12th. Benton, Jasper, Tippecanoe, White.
13th. Henry, Jay, Randolph, Wayne.

Court of Common Pleas.

For the Court of Common Pleas, the State is divided by counties into 44 districts, each of which elects a judge to serve for four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The salaries of the judges vary, according to the population of their district, from $300 to $800 per annum. Four terms a year are held in each District, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October; but if the Circuit Court of any county is in session, then the Common Pleas shall be held on the Monday succeeding the Circuit term. This court has concurrent *civil* jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts, with certain exceptions, in cases where the *ad damnum* does not exceed $1,000, and with justices of the peace where the sum demanded is not less than $50; *criminal* jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanors and of felonies not punishable with death, under certain restrictions; and *probate* jurisdiction. The following is a list of the districts, judges, and prosecuting attorneys.

District. — Counties.	Judges.	Prosecuting Attorneys.
Posey and Gibson,	John Pitcher,	Joseph P. Edgson.
Warrick and Vanderburgh,	Asa Inglehart,	Isaac S. Moore.
Spencer, Perry, and Dubois,	Lemuel Q. De Bruler,	Joshua B. Huckaby.
Pike, Knox, Daviess, and Martin,	Richard A. Clements,	Henry S. Cawthorne.
Crawford, Orange, Washington, and Harrison,	William Morrow,	Zac. S. Garriot.
Floyd,	Nathaniel Moore,	Robert M. Weir.
Clark and Scott,	Amos Lovering,	William Trulock.
Jefferson,	Charles E. Walker,	James C. Thom.
Switzerland and Ohio,	Robert Drummond,	James A. Works.
Dearborn and Ripley,	Wm. S. Holman,	Horace A. Mayhew.
Jennings,	Ezra F. Pabody,	Jeremiah Bundy.
Bartholomew,	Zachariah Tannehill,	Ralph Hill.
Jackson and Lawrence,	J. R. E. Goodlett,	Ralph Applewhite.
Clay, Owen, Greene, and Sullivan,	Wm. M. Franklin,	Oliver H. P. Ash.
Vigo,	Amory Kinney,	Milton S. Durham.
Monroe, Brown, and Morgan,	Wm. G. Quick,	Wm. V. Burns.
Johnson,	Franklin Hardin,	Squire A. W. Garrett.
Shelby,	James M. Sleeth,	James Harrison.
Decatur and Rush,	Royal P. Cobb,	Lewis W. Thomas.
Franklin, Fayette, and Union,	John S. Reid,	Joseph Marshall.
Wayne,	Nimrod H. Johnson,	Charles H. Burchenal.
Henry,	Martin L. Bundy,	James Brown.
Madison and Hancock,	David S. Gooding,	James W. Sansbury.
Marion,	Levi L. Todd,	Jonathan W. Gordon.
Hendricks and Putnam,	John Cowgill,	Leander M. Campbell.
Parke and Vermilion,	Samuel F. Maxwell,	Thomas N. Rice.
Fountain,	David Rawles,	John I. Taylor.
Boone and Montgomery,	Lorenzo C. Dougherty,	Michael D. White.

District. — Counties.	Judges.	Prosecuting Attorneys.
Tippecanoe and White,	Mark Jones,	John L. Miller.
Carroll and Clinton,	John W. Blake,	Robert P. Davidson.
Hamilton, Tipton, and Howard,	Earl S. Stone,	William Brown.
Delaware, Blackford, and Grant,	Walter March,	Henry S. Kelley.
Jay and Randolph,	Wm. A. Peele,	John J. Cheeney.
Huntington and Wells,	Wilson B. Loughridge,	Anzi White.
Wabash and Kosciusko,	John L. Knight,	James Wallace.
Miami and Cass,	Robert F. Groves,	Josiah Farrar.
Warren, Benton, and Jasper,	Dan Mills,	James R. M. Bryant.
Pulaski and Fulton,	Hugh Miller,	G. T. Wickersham.
Noble and Whitley,	Stephen Wildman,	V. C. Mains.
Adams and Allen,	James W. Borden,	Joseph Brackenridge.
DeKalb and Steuben,	John Morris,	Asa M. Tinker.
Lagrange and Elkhart,	Joseph H. Mather,	E. W. Metcalf.
Laporte, Porter, and Lake,	Herman Lawson,	J. A. Thornton.
St. Joseph, Marshall, and Starke,	Elijah Egbert,	Joseph Henderson.

Finances.

Balance in the treasury, November 1, 1853,	$514,357.90
Total receipts into the treasury for year ending November 1, 1854,	2,094,818.03
Total revenue from all sources,	$2,609,175.93
Total warrants on treasury for same period,	1,645,544.95
Balance in treasury, November 1, 1854,	$963,630.98

Chief Sources of Income.			
Permanent revenue, general fund,	$609,733.64	Public printing,	$6,111.61
Sale of swamp lands,	385,892.32	State library,	1,750.26
Common school fund,	399,315.62	State prison,	9,512.97
University fund,	20,584.02	Sinking fund, purchase of State debt,	74,019.15
Bank tax,	8,881.29	Interest on public debt,	298,255 52
Saline fund,	7,478.80	State agency in New York,	3,136.40
Wabash and Erie Canal, by trustees,	744,275.57	Wabash and Erie Canal, by trustees,	325,724.48
Sinking fund,	57,940.96	Deaf and dumb,	30,308.45
Township library tax,	171,319.07	Blind,	33,399.03
		Insane Hospital and buildings,	56,617.67
Principal Items of Expenditure.		University fund,	22,497.58
		Saline fund,	4,292.39
Executive officers,	5,050.00	Bank tax fund,	4,674.30
Judiciary,	16,154.26	Swamp lands, drainage, &c.,	217,669.65
Prosecuting attorneys,	3,417.38	Interest and exchange,	3,756.50

The Auditor's Report shows that the lands assessed for taxes of 1854 amounted to 20,463,416 acres. These lands, for the purposes of taxation, were valued at $100,755,438; improvements at $36,427,662; town lots and buildings at $32,248,908; railroad stock, $11,605,993; other corporation stock at $3,852,293; other personal property, $92,255,177. Total of taxable property, $290,418,148. Polls assessed for 1854, 171,736. There is a poll tax of 75 cents, and an *ad valorem* tax upon property of 25 cents on the $100, for State purposes. State tax for year 1854, $757,772.06; county tax, $879,990.69; road tax, $154,732.97; school tax, $277,790.21; sinking fund tax, $55,735.80; township tax, $188,924.89; total taxes, $2,391,151.84. The township assessors returned as in the State June 1, 1854, 398,140 horses, mules, and asses, value $18,078,544; 968,651 cattle, value $8,979,258; 996,251 sheep, value $1,043,435; 3,099,169 swine, value $6,787,794; 8,139,186 bushels of wheat, value $5,926,893; 47,263,960 bushels of corn, value $20,076,508; 174,482 bushels of rye, value $76,753; 5,820,298 bushels of oats and barley, value $1,337,181; 2,122,691 bushels of potatoes, value $527,225; 355,721 tons of hay, value $1,508,912; 609,115 pounds of wool, value $192,459; value of garden products, $108,921; of orchard products, $770,580; of home manufactures, $2,123,731; of maple sugar, $59,998; of grass-seed, $100,032; of

poultry, $260,872. The Auditor thinks thatat least 50 per cent should be added to these figures, on account of imperfect returns and increase, to show the amount and value thereof for 1855.

State Debt. — Prior to 1847, the State owed on her foreign debt, principal, $11,048,000; interest, $3,326,640; total, $14,374,640. By the acts of the Legislature of 19th January, 1846, and 27th January, 1847, proposals were made to the holders of bonds that they should complete the Wabash and Erie Canal, and take the State's interest in it for one half of this debt, and the State would issue new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum until January, 1853, and after that time at 5 per cent. This constitutes *the Five per Cent State Stock.* Certificates were also to be issued for one half of the arrears of interest, upon which the State would pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum after January, 1853. This constitutes *the Two and a half per Cent State deferred Stock.* In this 2½ per cent stock is also included 1 per cent per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond when surrendered, 5 per cent per annum upon the new 5 per cent stock from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds. The above are the only stocks upon which the State is bound to pay either principal or interest, under the arrangement. November 1, 1855, there were outstanding of the old bonds of the State, of principal, $435,000. There had been issued up to that time of 5 per cent State Stock, $5,301,500; of 2½ per cent State Stock, $2,036,973.50; making the total State debt, November 1, 1855, $7,338,473.50.

"The Canal Stocks are divided into two classes, —*Preferred* stocks, and *Deferred* stocks. The former are issued to the holders of original bonds, who at the time of surrendering the same subscribed to the loan for the completion of the canal, and are entitled to *preference* in payment both of principal and interest. The *deferred* stocks are issued to the holders of original bonds at the time of their surrender, who *did not* subscribe to the loan for the canal, and payment is therefore *deferred* until the preferred stocks are entirely liquidated.

"Two sets of stocks are issued in both of these cases, as in the case of State stocks; one for *principal*, bearing 5 per cent interest, and the other for *interest*, also bearing 5 per cent interest. The former are termed *Five per Cent Preferred Canal Stock*, or *Five per Cent Deferred Canal Stock*, as the case may be; and the latter 5 *per Cent Special Preferred Canal Stock* or 5 *per Cent Special Deferred Canal Stock.*

The Canal Stock issued and outstanding November 1, 1855, was as follows: — 5 per cent Preferred, $4,079,500; 5 per cent Special Preferred, $1,216,737.50; 5 per cent Deferred, $1,222,000; 5 per cent Special Deferred, $461,745.09; total, $6,979,982.59; which depends on the canal for its redemption as to both principal and interest.

The provisions of the Constitution in relation to the State debt are as follows: — "The revenues of the public works and surplus taxes, after paying the ordinary State expenses and interest on the State debt, shall be applied to reduce the principal of the debt. No new debt shall be contracted, unless to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay the interest on the State debt, or to repel invasion, &c. The Assembly shall never assume any debts, nor shall any county lend its credit to, or borrow money to buy stock in, any incorporated company."

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis, 1854. — Thomas MacIntire, Principal, salary, $1,000. The Constitution provides that "institutions for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the treatment of the insane, shall be supported by law. Houses of Refuge for the reformation of juvenile offenders shall be established by the Assembly, and the county boards may provide farms as an asylum for those who have claims upon the sympathies and aid of society." All the deaf and dumb of the State between the ages of 10 and 30 are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition. The session is annual, and lasts ten months, from the 15th of September to the 15th of July. The course of instruction is for five years. Pupils in attendance November 1, 1854, 139; 89 males, 50 females. The whole number admitted since the opening of the Hospital in 1843 is 313, — 199 males, 114 females. Number discharged, 174, — 110 males and 64 females. Of 168 the deafness was congenital. Of 20 the parents married within the degrees of consanguinity. 27 of the pupils have married deaf mutes; 5 those who can hear and speak. 299 were from

Indiana. The entire receipts during the year were $32,651.21. The expenses were $32,321.21. Balance, $330.00. The ordinary expenses of the institution are $20,000.

Institute for the Blind, Indianapolis, 1854.—George W. Ames, Superintendent, salary, $800. The boarding and tuition of pupils who are children of residents in the State are free. Generally applicants over 21 and under 8 years of age are not admitted. The whole number of pupils during the year was 77. 10 left during the year, leaving in the school November 1, 1854, 67. It is estimated that there are 150 blind persons in the State needing the instruction of the school. The current expenses of the school for the year are somewhat under $6,000. Articles manufactured by the pupils, $1,857.97. The session is for ten months, from first Monday in October to last Wednesday in July.

Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis.—James S. Athon, Superintendent, salary, 1,200. October 31, 1853, there were in the Hospital 163 patients, 78 males and 85 females. During the year ending October 31, 1854, 169 were admitted (83 males, 86 females); 172 were discharged (88 males, 84 females); leaving in the hospital at the end of the year, 160 (73 males 87 females). Of the 172 discharged, 114 (59 males and 55 females) were recovered; 23 (12 males and 11 females) improved; 22 (12 males and 10 females) unimproved, and 13 (5 males and 8 females) died. This institution was opened (part of its buildings only being completed) in December, 1848. And at the date of this report neither the south wing nor the north wing was finished. Since the opening of the hospital, there have been admitted 739; discharged, 579; of whom there had recovered, 370; improved, 88; unimproved, 58; died, 63. 205 were farmers, 35 laborers, 14 carpenters, 7 students, and 11 teachers. Of the females, 302 were occupied in house-work, 28 were school-girls, 11 tailoresses, and 13 teachers. The alleged probable cause of insanity in 61 cases was religious excitement; in 29, spiritual rappings; in 22, intemperance; in 20, tobacco; in 123, domestic troubles or dissensions or abuse. The annual expenses of the institution average about $120 a patient.

State Prison, Jeffersonville.—D. W. Miller, Warden. Number in prison, November 30, 1853, 251; received since, 141; fugitives retaken, 2; discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 74; by escape, 3; by pardon, 17; by death, 7; remanded for new trial, 26; giving in all, 127. In prison, November 30, 1854, 267. Of these, 36 are less than 20 years old; from 20 to 30, 133; from 30 to 40, 55; from 40 to 50, 32; from 50 to 60, 9; over 60, 2. 11 prisoners are committed for life, 1 for 36 years, and 130 for terms of two years or less. 54 have no education, 40 can read only, 147 can read and write, and 26 have a common English education. 110 are married, 16 are widowers, and 141 are single. 79 are intemperate, 125 moderate drinkers, and 63 temperate. 44 are natives of Indiana, 44 of foreign countries (18 being from Ireland and 17 from Germany), and the remainder of other States. 255 are whites (including 1 female) and 12 are blacks. 208 are committed for offences against property, and 57 for offences against the person, and 2 for offences against the person and property. The labor of the prisoners has heretofore been let out to the highest bidder. But at the session of the Legislature in 1855, the mode of management was changed. Three directors, elected by the Legislature for four years (one each year), have the direction of its affairs, and appoint the warden and other officers. The State assumes the entire care and control of the prisoners.

Common Schools.—Some of the sections of the former law relating to schools having been decided to be unconstitutional, the Legislature, by the act of March 5, 1855, made a new provision for a general system of common schools, embodying therein the provisions of the Constitution in regard thereto. A State Board of Education is established, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Auditor, the Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who meet annually for conference, discussion, and the determination of questions arising under the school law. The Superintendent is elected by the people for two years, and has the general oversight of the schools, and must spend at least one day a year in each county. The board of trustees of each township have the general custody and management of the school property and lands, a limited power to lay taxes for building school-houses, and the authority to employ teachers when the inhabitants do not designate them. They also each year enumerate the children in their township between the ages of 5 and 21. The inhabitants of each school-district elect for a year a

school director, who takes care of the school-house, provides fuel, &c., and reports to the trustees. There is to be assessed each year the sum of ten cents on each $100 worth of property, and 50 cents on each poll, (except upon the property and polls of negroes and mulattoes, who have none of the benefits of this act,) for the use of common schools; and one quarter of a mill on each dollar and 25 cents on each poll (the poll tax to last but one year) for the purchase of township libraries, such libraries to be purchased under the direction of the State board of education. The *school fund* is made up of all funds heretofore appropriated to common schools, the surplus revenue, saline, bank tax, and seminary funds; all fines, forfeitures, and escheats; all grants of land not otherwise specially devoted, the net proceeds of the swamp lands, unclaimed fees, and of all taxes specially laid therefor. And the income of the fund is to be apportioned to the several counties of the State according to the enumeration of scholars therein. The total amount of these funds, making the school fund, for 1854, was $2,559,308.12. The amount for distribution during the year was $392,324.07; the amount distributed, $344,791. The assessed State tax for the year was $256,037; amount paid into the treasury, $230,218.55.

The number of townships in the State is 938, of corporate towns and cities, 95. The number of polls is 171,736. The number of children reported between 5 and 21 years, 445,761; number of teachers reported, — males, 2,432, females, 666; in all, 3,098. Teacher's wages per month, — male, $23.01, female, $15.62. Number of schools reported 2,622; average length, in months, 2.54. A State teachers' association was formed during the year. 690 school libraries, of 321 volumes each, were distributed throughout the State. The aggregate cost of these 221,490 volumes was $147,222, or an average of $213 for each library.

Banking. — Under the law of 1852, "to authorize and regulate the business of general banking," up to December 15, 1854, eighty-nine banks had been organized, with a nominal capital of $30,400,000, and have deposited securities for the redemption of their bills to the amount of $5,904,446. Bank-notes had been delivered to them to the amount of $9,299,574, and notes to the amount of $3,454,479 had been returned and cancelled. On the 25th January, 1855, the number of banks was 91; total issue, 9,502,330, of which $4,920,497 had been cancelled, leaving a balance outstanding of $458,833, for which were deposited in the auditor's office, as security for redemption, bonds whose par value was $4,941,515. The State Bank with its 13 branches had, 31 October, 1854, for capital, $2,150,103. Deposits, $630,234; circulation, $2,835,148; discounts of exchange, $4,198,585; specie, $1,086,968; due from other banks and balances, $1,381,655. The charter of this bank expires December 31, 1856. A new charter, to run 20 years, was granted by the last Legislature, and the free banking law of 1852 was amended. Both of these bills passed the Legislature over and in spite of the veto of the Governor.

XXVII. ILLINOIS.

Government for the Year 1856.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Joel A. Matteson, of Will Co.,	*Governor, and ex officio Land Commissioner,*	2d Monday in Jan. 1857,	$1,500
Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair Co.,	*Lieutenant-Governor,*	"	$3 a day [during session, and 10 cents a mile travel.
Alexander Starne, of Pike Co.,	*Secretary of State,*	Jan. 1857,	fs. & $800*
Thomas H. Campbell, of Springfield,	*Auditor,*	"	1,000*
John Moore, of Randolph's Grove,	*Treasurer,*	"	800*
Ninian W. Edwards, of Sangamon Co.,	*State Sup. of Common Schools,*	"	1,500

* Exclusive of clerk hire.

J. G. Norwood, M. D., of Sangamon Co., *State Geologist.*
Moses K. Anderson, " " *Adjutant-General.*
Thos. J. Turner, of Stephenson, *Speaker of the House,* $3 a day during
E. T. Bridges, of La Salle, *Clerk.* [the session.
George T. Brown, of Madison, *Secretary of Senate.*

The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. The last session commenced in January, 1855.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

				Term ends.	Salary.
1st Div.,	Walter B. Scates,	of Jefferson Co.,	*Chief Justice,*	June, 1861,	$1,200
"	Noah Johnson,	of " "	*Clerk,*		Fees.
2d Div.,	Onias C. Skinner,	of Quincy,	*Judge,*	" 1858,	1,200
"	Wm. A. Turney,	of Springfield,	*Clerk,*	" 1861,	Fees.
3d Div.,	J. Deane Caton,	of Ottawa,	*Judge,*	" 1864,	1,200
"	Lorenzo Leland,	of Ottawa,	*Clerk,*	" 1861,	Fees.
	Ebenezer Peck,	of Chicago,	*Reporter.*		

This court holds one session in each Division of the State each year. The terms are,—1st Division, at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., on the 2d Monday in November; 2d Division, at Springfield, on the 3d Monday in December; 3d Division, at Ottawa, La Salle Co., on the 1st Monday of February.

*Circuit Courts.**

Circuit.	Name of Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Prosecuting Attorneys.	Residence.	Salary.
1	D. M. Woodson,	Greene Co.,	$1,000	Cyrus Epler,	Morgan Co.,	$500 & fs.
2	Sidney Breese,	St. Clair "	"	Wm. H. Snyder,	St. Clair "	"
3	Wm. K. Parish,	Franklin "	"	Jno. A. Logan,	Jackson "	"
4	Justin Harlan,	Clarke "	"	A. Kitchell,	Richland "	"
5	P. H. Walker,	Schuyler "	"	Jno. S. Bailey,	McDonough "	"
6	J. W. Drury,	Rock Island "	"	Wm. T. Miller,	Carroll "	"
7	Geo. Mainerre,	Cook "	"	Daniel McIlroy,	Cook "	"
8	David Davis,	McLean "	"	A. McWilliams,	Sangamon "	"
9	M. E. Hollister,	La Salle "	"	W. H. L. Wallace,	La Salle "	"
10	J. S. Thompson,	Mercer "	"	Wm. C. Gondy,	Fulton "	"
11	S. W. Randall,	Will "	"	S. W. Bowen,	Will "	"
12	Edwin Beecher,	Wayne "	"	J. S. Robinson,	White "	"
13	Isaac G. Wilson,	Kane "	"	M. W. Boyce,	Boone "	"
14	B. R. Sheldon,	Jo Daviess "	"	Wm. Brown,	Winnebago "	"
15	Jos. Sibley,	Hancock "	"	C. A. Warren,	Adams "	"
16	Onslow Peters,	Peoria "	"	E. G. Johnson,	Peoria "	"
17	Chas. Emerson,	Macon "	"	E. Rust,	Macon "	"

Cook County Common Pleas, John M. Wilson, *Judge.* Term ends, 1857; $1,000 and Fees. Walter Kimball, *Clerk.*

Recorders' Court of the City of Chicago.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Robert S. Wilson,	*Judge,*	1858,	$2,200 and fees.
Daniel McIlroy,	*Prosecuting Attorney,*	1856,	500 and fees.
Philip A. Hoyne,	*Clerk,*	1858,	Fees.

* The term of office of the several judges ends in June, 1861; of the prosecuting attorneys, November, 1856.

These courts have concurrent jurisdiction in the county and city respectively with the Circuit Court and Common Pleas in all civil cases and in all criminal cases except murder and treason. Each county has a County Court, with jurisdiction to the same amount as justices of the peace, but their business is chiefly probate matters.

Finances.

The debt of the State, principal and interest, was, January 1, 1855, $13,994,615. During the two years ending November 30, 1854, there has been paid of the public debt, in addition to $1,200,000 paid on account of accruing interest, the sum of $2,750,038, making a total of $3,950,038 paid during this time on account of the public debt. If the present rate of taxation is continued, and the present method of reducing the State debt followed, it will be entirely extinguished in 1866.

The receipts into the Treasury for ordinary revenue, for the *two* years ending November 30, 1854, chiefly from taxes, were	$408,529.77	
Add balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1852,	146,372.36	
		$554,902.13
The expenditures for the same period were: —		
Ordinary expenses,	$255,195.31	
Special appropriations and expenditures,	269,720.85	
Old warrants, and miscellaneous,	961.13	
		525,877.29
Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1854,		$ 29,024.84
Amount of interest fund tax received for the same period, including balance, was		592,972.08
Amount of warrants issued for payment of interest cancelled,		528,294.66
Amount received for liquidation of State debt, including balance,		963,706.37
Warrants for *pro rata* payments of State indebtedness cancelled,		544,555.50

The total assessed value of property in the State, in 1852, was $149,294,805; in 1853, $225,159,633. Rate of taxation on each $100, in 1852, 60½ cents; in 1853, 49½ cents. During the two years, $280,894.06 were received from the sale of 80,126.04 acres of land belonging to the State, and 48,598.15 acres remained unsold, December 1, 1854.

Banks. — November 30, 1854. Thirty banks were doing business under the general banking law. Amount of stocks deposited with the Auditor, $3,120,529.55; amount of said stocks at the rate deposited, $2,601,210.67; amount of circulation outstanding, $2,597,360. One bank, refusing to redeem its circulation, has been put in liquidation, and two others have closed business. These are not included in the thirty.

Common Schools. — Amount of funds devoted to Common Schools, December 10, 1854: —

Three per cent on net proceeds of public lands (except one sixth),	$463,490.93	
Surplus revenue from the United States,	335,592.32	
		$799,083.25
There are besides: —		
The College Fund, being one sixth of the three per cent fund,	$92,682.10	
The Seminary Fund, i. e. proceeds of sales of seminary lands,	59,738.72	
		152,420.82
Making, devoted to purposes of education,		$951,504.07

The whole of this sum has been borrowed or appropriated by the State, and devoted to pay the current expenses of the government. The State pays six per cent interest on the amount. The interest of the Common School Fund for 1853 was $57,090.25, which, except ¼ of 1 per cent ($2,378.76) paid to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was divided among the several counties, in proportion to the number of white children under the age of 21.

Beside this State fund, there are county and township funds. The value of the county funds is estimated at $50,000; of the township funds, $1,952,090.51; which would make a total principal of $2,953,594.58. The interest on the State fund is at 6 per cent; on county and township funds, at 10 per cent; total net proceeds of interest, $196,281.54. Raised by *ad valorem* tax in 97 counties, $42,705.42, appropriated chiefly to school-houses, sites, &c.

In the 79 counties that made returns for the year 1854, there were 4,125 organized districts. Amount of public money paid for teachers' wages, $145,183.07; amount paid, besides public money, $157,915.01; whole amount expended for schools in these counties, $308,385.52. Number of schools, 4,215; taught by males, 2,492; by females, 1,557; children taught, 136,371; average length of schools (in months), 6.00; average monthly wages of male teachers, $25; of females, $12.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Jacksonville.—Thomas Officer, Principal. Number of pupils during the term, 109, of whom 94 were from Illinois. The annual expenses of the institution are about $19,000.

By the act of February 17, 1851, a geological survey of the State was authorized, and in July of that year Dr. J. G. Norwood was appointed State Geologist. He has organized a corps of assistants, and been since engaged in the prosecution of the survey.

State Hospital for the Insane.—Andrew McFarland, Superintendent. December 1, 1852, there were in the institution 82 patients; received during the two years ending Dec. 1, 1854, 265; in all, 347; discharged during the same period, 181, leaving Dec. 1, 1854, 166. The whole number admitted since the opening of the institution, 404, 211 males and 193 females; discharged recovered, 148; not recovered, 63; died, 27. 146 of the females were housekeepers, and 27 housemaids. 95 males were farmers, 50 laborers, and 36 mechanics. The probable cause of insanity of 151 was unknown; of 18, religious excitement; 7, spirit-rappings; 29, domestic affliction; 4, intemperance; 20, illness; 16, hereditary. 46 were natives of Illinois; 77 were foreigners; 30 unknown, and the rest of other of the United States. Receipts for two years, $104,696.50; expenditures, $100,680.93. Balance of receipts, $4,015.66.

XXVIII. MISSOURI.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
STERLING PRICE,	of Chariton Co.,	*Governor*,	Dec. 1856,	$2,000 [and a furnished house.
*		*Lieut.-Governor*,	Dec. 1856.	
John M. Richardson,	of Richmond,	*Secretary of State*,	"	1,000 & f.
E. C. Davis,	of St. Joseph,	*Sup. Pub. Schools*,		1,500
Wm. H. Buffington,	of Jefferson City,	*Aud. of Accounts*,	Dec. 1856,	1,850
Alfred W. Morrison,	of Howard Co.,	*Treasurer*,		1,850
James B. Gardenhire,	of Jefferson City,	*Attorney-General*,		900 & fees.
A. P. Richardson,	of Ray County,	*Register of Lands*,		1,750
Andrew M. Elston,	of Jefferson City,	*Adjutant-General*,		200
James M. Hackney,	"	*Quartermaster-General*,		100
John Loughborough,	of St. Louis,	*Surveyor-General*,		1,500
Joseph Charless,	"	*President of State Bank*,		1,000
A. S. Robinson,	"	*Cashier* " "		2,000

Most of the above officers are required to live during their term at Jefferson City. The Lieutenant-Governor is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and receives $4.50 a day while presiding. The pay of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is the same. Senators are chosen every fourth, and Representatives every second year. Their pay is $3 a day for the first sixty days, and after that time $1 per day, except at a revising session, when they may receive $3 per day for 100 days, and $1 for the re-

* Lieutenant-Governor Wilson Brown, died August 27, 1855.

mainder of the session. The Legislature meets at the city of Jefferson, biennially, on the last Monday in December. The last session was in December, 1851.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Abiel Leonard,	of Howard,	1857	$2,500
John F. Ryland,	of Lafayette Co.,	"	2,500
William Scott,	of Cole Co.,	"	2,500

The judges of this court are now elected for the term of six years by the qualified voters of the State. They are re-eligible at the expiration of their present term. Two sessions of the Supreme Court are held annually, one at Jefferson City and one at St. Louis.

Circuit Courts.

Judge.		Salary.	Attorney.	Salary.
George W. Miller,	1st Circuit,	$1,500	J. B. Gardenhire,	$900 & fees.
W. A. Hall,	2d "	1,500	Robert T. Prewitt,	250 "
Carty Wells,	3d "	1,500	John C. Anderson,	250 "
Addison Rees,	4th "	1,500	J. J. Lindley,	250 "
Wm. T. Wood,	5th "	1,500	S. L. Sawyer,	250 "
George W. Dunn,	6th "	1,500	C. T. Garner,	250 "
D. C. Ballou,	7th "	1,500	B. H. Emerson,	250 "
Alex. Hamilton,	8th "	3,000	Henry A. Clover,	250 "
John H. Stone,	9th "	1,500	Daniel Q. Gale,	250 "
H. Hough,	10th "	1,500	R. A. Thatcher,	250 "
James A. Clarke,	11th "	1,500	R. D. Morrison,	250 "
Elijah R. Norton,	12th "	1,500	James Craig,	250 "
Charles S. Yancy,	13th "	1,500	E. B. Boone,	250 "
Daniel M. Leet,	14th "	1,500	John R. Woodside,	250 "
Albert Jackson,	15th "	1,500	H. H. Bedford,	250 "

A Circuit Court is held twice a year in each county. Its jurisdiction extends to all matters of tort and contract over $90, where the demand is liquidated, and over $50 where the agreement is parol. It has exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and a supervision over the County Courts and justices of the peace, subject to the correction of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Circuit Court are elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts, and for the term of six years.

In addition to the Circuit and County Courts, St. Louis has a Court of Common Pleas, with a jurisdiction very similar to the Circuit Court, a Criminal Court, a distinct Court of Probate, a Recorder's Court, and a Land Court, having sole jurisdiction in St. Louis County in suits respecting lands, actions of ejectment, dower, partition, &c. The judges of the Circuit and Criminal Courts are elected in the same manner and for the same term as the circuit judges.

Courts of St. Louis.

Judge.	Court.	Salary.	Judge.	Court.	Salary.
Samuel Treat,	*Common Pleas,*	$3,000	Edward Bates,	*Land Court,*	$3,000
J. R. Lackland,	*Criminal Court,*	3,000	Peter G. Furguson,	*Probate,*	Fees.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
John B. Helm,	Hannibal,	$500 & Fees.	James K. Sheely,	Independence,	500 & Fees.
Wm. C. Foote,	St. Joseph,	350 "	S. P. McCurdy,	Weston,	350 "
Wm. C. Ranney,	Cape Girardeau,	300 "			

These are local tribunals, exercising jurisdiction only in their counties, except the Recorder's Court, whose jurisdiction is confined to small offences and within the limits of the city. From the Court of Common Pleas and Criminal Court, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court; and the judges of the Common Pleas are appointed like the circuit judges, with like tenures. The probate judge is elected by the people of the county for four years, and the Recorder by the people of the City of St. Louis, for two years.

County Courts.— The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs, as roads, &c. A County Court sits in each county, and is composed of three justices, who are elected by the people, and hold their offices for four years. Some are paid $3 and some $2 a day while in session. An appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, October 1, 1852,		$359,291.01
Receipts from ordinary sources for two years ending Sept. 30, 1854,		808,665.00
Proceeds of sales State bonds under act Feb. 24, 1853,		208,875.63
Total means for the two years,		$1,376,831.64
Expenditures, being ordinary and special appropriations,	$628,483.74	
Add State bonds redeemed, common school moneys, &c.,	335,050.20	
Add unexpended appropriations, Treasurer's defalcation, &c.,	204,830.41	
		1,168,364.35
Balance subject to appropriation, October 1, 1854,		$208,467.29

Some of the chief items of expenditure were, civil officers, $89,031; General Assembly, $55,995; collecting revenue, $34,734; printing and distributing laws and journals, $10,313; costs in criminal cases, $51,751.

In 1854 there were 102,953 polls, tax $38,559; acres of land 12,901,238, value $67,744,753, tax $135,489; town lots 47,678, value $33,229,109, tax $66,458; slaves 84,644, tax $60,990; tax on notes and bonds, $26,053; value of personal property $22,974,871, tax $45,960; total taxes, 1854, $363,816; received from licenses, $93,733; in 1853 the taxes were $324,134; licenses $82,236.

State Debt.

5½ per cent bonds, due 1862,	$63,000		6 per cent bonds, due 1863,	$239,000	
6 " " " 1856,	200,000		6 " " " 1883,	200,000	
6 " " " 1862,	100,000		Total,	$802,000	

upon which the annual interest (payable semiannually, 1st of January and July, except of $100,000 payable 30th of April and October), is $47,805. The State has in addition to this lent its credit to several of its railroads to the amount of $9,000,000. Of this loan, November 5th, 1855, State bonds had been issued to the amount of $4,580,000, and the balance was due on that date to the roads. The loans to the roads are thus made. When the directors report that $50,000 are subscribed *bonâ fide* by individuals, the State issues its bonds for a similar amount; and so for each similar subscription of $50,000, until the appropriation is exhausted. To secure the State the entire franchise of the roads, their lands, buildings, furniture, and equipment are mortgaged to the State, and the interest must be paid as it accu-

mulates. November 5th, 1855, the loan to the roads was thus: Pacific $3,000,000; Hannibal and St. Joseph $1,500,000; North Missouri $2,000,000; St. Louis and Iron Mountain $1,500,000; Southwest Branch of Pacific, St. Louis to Springfield, $100,000. The State has appropriated $50,000 for the improvement of Osage River, and $10,000 for that of Current River.

The State holds in its own right $272,264 stock in the Bank of Missouri, besides, for the seminary fund, $100,000; for the school fund, $575,668; for the sinking fund, $6,274; in all, $954,206. The State has lands. The charter of the State Bank expires 2d February, 1857.

Common Schools. — The interest of the Common School Fund is distributed semiannually among the different counties of the State, according to the number of children reported between the ages of 5 and 20, and is disbursed among the teachers therein. One fourth part of the revenue of the State is appropriated for the support of common schools. From the report of the Superintendent made to the Legislature, in January, 1855, it appears there were reported in 1853, 233,327 scholars between the ages of 5 and 20, of whom 80,605 were in organized school townships. For 1854 reports were received from 65 counties. Number of children between 5 and 20, 202,658; number taught within the year, 67,924; average attendance at schools the whole term they were kept, 20,874; whole number of teachers, 1,780, 1,416 males and 364 females; paid for teachers' wages, $212,138; paid teachers from common school funds, $131,456; number of common schools, 1,546; of district libraries, 1,117; money raised for building or repairing school-houses, $29,034; revenue school moneys appropriated to each child, 92 cents; bank dividends so apportioned, 42 cents.

State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton. — T. R. H. Smith, Superintendent and Physician. Number of patients in the asylum, November 30th, 1852, 62, — 34 males, 28 females; admitted during the two years ending November 30th, 1854, 123, — 68 males, 55 females; in all 185; discharged during the two years, recovered, 43, — 20 males, 23 females; much improved, 4 males, 3 females; stationary, 1 male; eloped, 2 males; and died, 22 males and 16 females; in all 91, leaving in the asylum 94, — 53 males, 41 females. Whole number admitted since the opening of the asylum, 193, of whom 78 were recent cases and 115 old cases. Of these 193, 22 were natives of Missouri, 48 of Kentucky, 17 of Virginia, 28 of Ireland, and 36 of Germany. 49 of the males were farmers, and 25 laborers; and of the females 72 were engaged in domestic pursuits or housework. 81 were married, 100 were single, 9 were widows, and 3 widowers. It is estimated that there are not less than 600 insane persons in the State.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Fulton. — William D. Kerr, Superintendent. The grounds of the institution contain 18.12 acres, and the new buildings were completed in the fall of 1854. During the last two sessions, and up to December 25th, 1854, there were 86 pupils under instruction, of whom 37 were born deaf. Pupils are received between the ages of 10 and 30. The charge for pay patients is $100 per annum. The term of study was but for three years. The Legislature makes liberal appropriations for its support. The first pupil was received into the asylum, November 5, 1851.

Asylum for the Blind, St. Louis. — Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, President of Trustees. W. D. Wheelan, Principal. This institution was established in 1851. The State made an appropriation for buildings, and one of $3,000 per annum for the support of the asylum, and some citizens of St. Louis have contributed $2,000 annually. The number of pupils is 21. Four or five pupils have left, with an education to make them independent by their own exertions. The pupils are employed in making mats, brushes, and bead-work.

State Penitentiary at Jefferson City. — James Cochran, Warden. Prior to February 23d, 1853, the prison and the labor of the convicts were let out. Since that time it has been under State management, with a marked improvement in the cleanliness, health, and comfort of the prisoners, and without pecuniary loss to the State. There were in the prison, December 4th, 1854, 209 convicts, 102 Americans, 100 foreigners, 5 negroes, and 2 Indians. 205 were males and 4 females. 136 were received during the years 1853 and 1854, and during the same time 59 were pardoned, 31 escaped, 7 of them being retaken, 70 served out their sentence, and 13 died. There were committed for larceny, 117; burglary and larceny, 19; murder, 23; manslaughter, 3; assault with intent to kill, 8; arson, 5; forgery, 11; counterfeiting, 2.

XXIX. IOWA.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
JAMES W. GRIMES,	of Des Moines Co.,	*Governor,*	Dec., 1858,	$1,000
Geo. W. McCleary,	of Louisa Co.,	*Secretary of State,*	1856,	500
John Pattee,	of Bremer Co.,	*Aud. of Pub. Accounts,*	"	600
Martin L. Morris,	of Johnson Co.,	*Treasurer,*	"	400
Francis A. Barker,	of Henry Co.,	*Ward. of Penitentiary,*	"	400
James D. Eads,	of Lee Co.,	*Sup't of Pub. Instruc.,*	April, 1857,	1,200
John Pattee,	of Bremer Co.,	*Librarian,*	Dec., 1856,	150
M. L. Fisher,	of Clayton Co.,	*Pres. of the Senate,*		$4 a day.
Reuben Noble,	of "	*Speaker of the H. of Rep.,*		"
B. P. Rankin,	of Omaha City,	*Secretary of the Senate,*		"
C. J. Nourse,	of Van Buren Co.,	*Ch. Clerk of H. of Rep.,*		"
Wm. McKay,	of Polk Co.,	*Com. Des Moines Impr't,*	Aug., 1857,	1,000
J. C. Lockwood,	of Henry Co.,	*Register* " " "		1,000

The Legislature meets biennially, on the first Monday in December. The last session commenced December, 1854. The pay of the members is $2 a day for the first fifty days, and $1 a day for the rest of the session, with $2 for every twenty miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
George G. Wright,	of Van Buren Co.,	*Chief Justice,*	July, 1861,	$1,000
Wm. G. Woodward,	of Muscatine Co.,	*Associate Justice,*	"	1,000
M. W. Isbell,	of Linn Co.,	" " "		1,000
D. C. Cloud,	of Muscatine Co.,	*Attorney-Gen. and Reporter,*		1,000
William Vanmeter,	of Dubuque Co.,	*Clerk,*		Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected, by joint vote of the General Assembly, for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The Supreme Court now holds two sessions annually at Iowa City, on the first Monday in June and December.

District Courts.

Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
1.	R. P. Lowe,	Lee Co.,	$1,000	6.	E. N. Sears,	Fremont Co.,	$1,000
2.	T. S. Wilson,	Dubuque,	1,000	7.	S. H. Riddle,	Pottawatomie Co.,	1,000
3.	W. H. Seevers,	Mahaska Co.,	1,000	8.	W. H. Tuthill,	Cedar Co.,	1,000
4.	William Smyth,	Linn Co.,	1,000	9.	J. S. Townsend,	Monroe Co.,	1,000
5.	C. J. McFarland,	Boone Co.,	1,000	10.	Saml. Murdock,	Garnaville,	1,000

The judges of the District Court are elected, by the voters in their district, for five years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

FINANCES.

The funded debt of the State, November 1, 1854, was $79,795.75, on which the interest is about $7,600. $16,442.05 of this were due May 1, 1854; $2,353.70 become due January 1, 1856, and $6,000 September 15, 1859, or sooner, at the option of the State. There were funds in the Treasury to meet these bonds. The revenue is derived from taxes upon real and personal property.

The receipts into the State Treasury for the two years ending Oct. 31, 1854, were $126,013.86
In the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1852, ... 8,051.59
Total means, ... $134,065.45
The disbursements during the same period were 118,542.90
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 31, 1854, ... $15,522.55

The annual expenses of the State are, for executive, $4,500; judiciary, $11,200; interest, $7,600; printing, $3,200; deaf, dumb, and blind, $3,600. The expenses of Legislature — the sessions are biennial — are near $25,000. The assessed taxes for 1854 were near $90,000. In 1854 the number of polls was 48,675; acres of land, 9,175,097; value of same with improvements, $40,772,532; value of town lots, $6,564,458; capital in merchandise, $2,359,504; in manufacturing, $1,639,411; horses, number 82,586, value $4,164,762; value of neat cattle, $3,966,277; sheep, number, 169,542, value, $204,061; swine, number, 611,928, value, $873,123. Total valuation, $72,327,204.

Common Schools. — It is provided by the Constitution, that a Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be chosen by the people for three years, and that all lands granted by Congress to this State, all escheated estates, and such per cent as may be granted by Congress on the sale of the public lands in Iowa, shall constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which, and the rents of the unsold lands, shall be applied to the support of common schools. The Assembly shall provide for a school in each school district for at least three months in each year; and all moneys received for exemption from military duty, and for fines imposed by the courts, shall be appropriated to support such schools, or for the establishment of school libraries. The money arising from the lease or sale of public lands granted for the support of a university shall remain a perpetual fund to maintain such an institution.

The School Fund, being the proceeds of lands sold, amounted, December 4, 1854, to nearly $1,000,000. It was under the management of the School Fund Commissioners, and loaned at 10 per cent interest. A considerable amount of school lands yet remain unsold. There have been sold University lands to the amount of $58,571.31. The entire value of the lands was estimated at $200,000. The law provides for the establishment of three normal schools. For the year ending October 31, 1854, there were reported 2,353 organized school districts; in which were 111,093 persons between the ages of 5 and 21; 1,520 district schools; 44,115 pupils in schools; 961 male teachers, 772 female; wages per month, males, $19.61, females $9.39; no. of days schools taught, 104,981; volumes in libraries, 576; number of school-houses, brick 98, stone 9, frame 897; cost of school-houses, $170,565; amount raised in districts by tax for school-houses, $30,224.07; contingencies, $3,624.51.

Asylum for the Blind, Iowa City. — S. Bacon, Principal. This institution was opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. From the opening to December, 1854, 23 pupils had been admitted. It is estimated that there are 100 blind persons in the State.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Iowa City. — H. C. Ijams, Principal. It is thought there are 100 deaf mutes in the State. There were, December 4, 1854, six pupils supported by the State in the Asylum.

There is an asylum for the insane at Mount Pleasant.

State Penitentiary. — February 1, 1853, there were in the prison eight convicts. There were received to September 30, 1854, 27; total, 35; discharged during same period, by expiration of sentence, 5; by pardon, 7; order of court, 2; escape, 2; death, 1; leaving in prison, September 30, 1854, 18. The labor of the convicts is, by act of the Legislature, leased to contractors for ten years from June 1, 1854, at 30 cents a day for each laboring hand for the first year, and 35 cents a day for the nine years.

XXX. WISCONSIN.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Coles Bashford,	of Oskosh,	*Governor*,	Dec. 31, 1857,	$1,250
Arthur McArthur,	of Milwaukee,	*Lieut.-Governor*,	"	[A per diem while Legislature is in session.

			Term expires.	Salary.
David W. Jones,	of Madison,	*Sec. of State & Auditor*,	1857,	$1,000
Charles Keuhn,	of Manitowoc,	*Treasurer*,	"	800
Wm. R. Smith,	of Mineral Point,	*Attorney-General*,	"	800
A. C. Barry,	of Racine,	*Sup't of Public Instr.*,	"	1,000
A. Kruer,	of Madison,	*Librarian*,		600
Wm. M. Dennis,	of Watertown,	*Bank Comptroller*,		2,000
Edward McGarry,		*State Prison Commissioner.*		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Edward V. Whiton,	of Janesville,	*Chief Justice*,	1857,	$2,000
Abram D. Smith,	of Milwaukee,	*Assistant Justice*,	1859,	2,000
Orsamus Cole,	of Potosi,	"	1861,	2,000
Lafayette Kellogg,	of Madison,	*Clerk.*		

Circuit Courts.

Circuit.		Term expires.	Salary.
1. James R. Doolittle,	of Racine,	1859,	$1,500
2. Levi Hubbell,	of Milwaukee,	1857,	1,500
3. Charles H. Larrabee,	of Ozaukee,	1860,	1,500
4. William R. Gorsline,	of Sheboygan,	1856,	1,500
5. Montgomery M. Cothren,	of Mineral Point,	1858,	1,500
6. Wiram Knowlton,	of Prairie du Chien,	1856,	1,500
7. George W. Cate,	of Plover,	1860,	1,500
8. S. S. N. Fuller,	of St. Croix,	1860,	1,500
9. Alexander L. Collins,	of Madison,	1860,	1,500
10. S. R. Cotton,	of Green Bay,	1860,	1,500

The judicial power of the State, as to matters both of law and equity, is vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, in County Courts with probate powers and jurisdiction, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court, except the power of issuing writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and the like, has appellate jurisdiction only, and in no case holds jury trials. It consists of one chief justice and two associate justices, whose term of office is six years, and salary $2,000 per annum. At present, two terms of the court are held annually, at the seat of government. The State is divided into six judicial circuits. The judges are elected by the voters of each circuit respectively, and hold their office for six years, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. The Circuit Courts have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within the State (except in a few specified cases), and an appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. They have also power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *quo warranto*, and the like. Terms of the Circuit Courts are held at least twice in each year in every county.

A County Court is established in each county. The judge is elected by the voters of the county, and holds office for four years. This court has jurisdiction concurrent with the Circuit Courts in all civil actions arising within or without the county when the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $500, and exclusive appellative jurisdiction in all cases of appeal

or *certiorari*, from justices of the peace. It has also probate powers and jurisdiction. Justices of the peace are elected in the several towns, hold office for two years, and have jurisdiction throughout their counties in civil matters when the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $100.

Wisconsin State Lunatic Asylum, Westport. — George R. McLane, Superintendent. The site, containing 104 acres, was selected in 1854, and progress has been made in the erection of buildings, which will cost $150,000, and accommodate from 250 to 300 inmates.

Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind. — C. B. Woodruff, Superintendent. An institution for the education of the blind was organized in 1850, at Janesville. A tax of one fifteenth of a mill on every dollar of taxable property in the State is levied for its aid. It was opened August 1, 1850. The number of pupils, January 1, 1855, was 16, 9 boys and 7 girls. The expense of conducting the institution for the year was $3,375.14. The State in 1853 appropriated $1,500 towards its support.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Delavan, Walworth Co. — L. H. Jenkins, Principal. The institution was established in 1852. Buildings have been erected to accommodate 60 pupils. There were, during the year ending January, 1855, 31 pupils in attendance. There are about 175 deaf mutes in the State.

State Prison, at Waupun, Fond du Lac Co. — Number of convicts, Januury 1, 1854, 59; received to Dec. 31, 1854, 46; in all, 105. Discharged, 34, of whom 32 were pardoned. In prison, Dec. 31, 1854, 71, of whom 5 were females. Of the 71 in prison, 70 can read and write.

Common Schools. — By the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, it appears that the capital of the School Fund, Dec. 31, 1854, was $1,670,258.77, of which the sum of $1,635,576.74 is drawing interest at 7 per cent, and will give $114,490 for distribution. If to this be added unexpended balances, there was for distribution, in 1855, $144,412, or a fraction over 93 cents to each child in the State between 4 and 20 years of age. There is, besides, the University Fund, of $161,146.61, the income of which is applied for the benefit of the State University. For the year ending August 31, 1854, returns were received from 38 of the 50 counties in the State. Of the 435 towns in the counties heard from, all but 10 made reports. The number of school districts in the reporting towns was 2,164. 101,580 out of the 155,125 children residing in the counties, between the ages of 4 and 20, attended school. 1,359 children under 4 years of age, and 994 over 20, attended school. Average monthly wages of male teachers, $21.10; of female, $10.87. Average number of months kept by male teachers, 3.4; by female teachers, 4.33. $163,485.64 were expended for teachers' wages, $2,040.89 for libraries, and $9,472.43 for other purposes. Number of volumes reported in libraries, 14,027. There are 75 school-houses of brick, 79 of stone, 933 of logs, and 1,052 framed, and all are valued at $347,544.55. The highest valuation of any school-house is $6,000, and the lowest $0.05. A Teachers' Institute held meetings during the year.

Finances.

Total receipts for the year ending December 31, 1854, including balance,	$459,274.90
Total expenditures during the same period,	437.007.43
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1855,	$22,267.47

The State debt is $100,000; annual interest, 8 per cent., thereon, $8,000.

Chief Sources of Revenue.		*Chief Items of Expenditure.*	
General Fund, including State taxes, Bank taxes, Judiciary fund, School fund, and hawkers' and pedlers' licenses,	$191,299.46	Salaries,	$28,004.17
School Fund,	85,583.27	Legislature,	77,974.72
School Fund income,	106,235.03	Contingent expenses,	27,397.38
University Fund,	9,945.59	Printing and publishing,	6,911.69
University Fund income,	8,775.07	State prison,	42,603.08
Improvement Fund,	57,436.48	Geological survey,	2,500 00
		Emigrant agency,	3,800.00
		School Fund,	84,996.06
		School Fund income,	97,188.88
		University Fund and income,	32,539.37
		Impeachment trial,	9,456.41

The aggregate value of the real and personal property in all except 15 counties of the State subject to taxation, for the year 1853, was $21,725,191.24. The six-mill tax upon this amounted to $130,353.12. In 1854 there were assessed 8,613,426 acres of land at the value of $51,803,532; village and city lots of the valuation of $6,384,182; personal property to the amount of $6,098,000; being in all, $64,285,714, upon which the 3.5 mills tax was $225,000.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—For the year ending July 20, 1853, there were reported 884 marriages, 130 births, and 28 deaths.

XXXI. CALIFORNIA.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term expires.	Salary.
J. Neely Johnson,	of ———,	*Governor*,	Jan. 1858,	$10,000
R. M. Anderson,	of ———,	*Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. of Senate*,		$20 a day during session of Legislature.
Charles H. Hempstead,*	of Sacramento,	*Sec'y of State*,	Jan. 1856,	3,500
Geo. W. Whitman,	of ———,	*Comptroller*,	Jan. 1858,	5,000
Henry Bates,	of ———,	*Treasurer*,	"	5,000
W. C. Wallace,	of San José,	*Attorney-General*,	"	1,000
John A. Brewster,	of San José,	*Surveyor-General*,	"	500
Paul K. Hubbs,	of Mariposa,	*Sup't of Pub. Instruc.*,	"	4,500
W. E. P. Hartwell,	of Monterey,	*Translator*,	Fees $1.50 per folio [of 100 words.	
Wm. C. Kibbe,	of Calaveras Co.,	*Adj. and Q. M. Gen.*,		2,000
James Allen,	of Sacramento City,	*State Printer*,		Fees.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associate justices. It has appellate jurisdiction where the matter in dispute exceeds $200, and where the legality of certain acts is questioned, and in certain criminal cases. The justices are elected by the people for six years, and are so classified that one goes out of office every two years. The senior judge in office is the chief justice.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Alex. Anderson,	of Calaveras Co.,	*Chief Justice*,	Jan., 1858,	$8,000
David J. Terry,		*Assoc. Justice*,	Jan., 1860,	8,000
Hugh C. Murray,	of San Francisco,	"	Jan., 1862,	8,000
Eugene H. Tharpe,	of San Francisco,	*Clerk*,	Jan., 1856,	Fees.
Henry Norton,	"	*Reporter*,		"

District Courts.†

Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.	Dist.	Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
1.	Benjamin Hays,	San Diego,	$3,000	7.	E. W. McKinstry,	Sonoma,	$6,000
2.	Joaquin Carillo,	Santa Barbara,	3,000	8.	J. M. Peters,		6,000
3.	Craven P. Hester,	San José,	4,000	9.	Wm. D. Dangerfield,		6,000
4.	Delos Lake,	San Francisco,	7,500	10.	Wm. S. Barbour,	Nevada,	6,000
5.	C. M. Creaner,	Stockton,	6,000	11.	J. M. Howell,	El Dorado,	6,000
6.	A. C. Munson,	Sacramento,	6,000	12.	Edward Norton,	San Francisco,	7,000

* The former Secretary, Mr. Denver, being elected to Congress, Governor Bigler appointed Mr. Hempstead Secretary of State in his place. A new Secretary may be appointed by Governor Johnson.

† The terms of office of the Judges of the first 11 Districts expire in 1859; of the 12th, in 1861.

The District Courts have jurisdiction in law and equity, where the amount in dispute, exclusive of interest, exceeds $200. The Constitution provided that at the first election the judges should be chosen by the Legislature, but afterwards by the people, and for a term of six years. A county judge is elected in each county for four years, to act as judge of probate, to hold the County Court, and with two justices of the peace to hold Courts of Sessions for criminal business. Clerks of courts, district attorneys, sheriffs, coroners, &c. are elected by the people.

Superior Court of San Francisco. — D. O. Shattuck, *Justice.* Term ends January 1, 1858.

Finances.

The total debt of the State on the 20th of December, 1854, was as follows: —

3 per cent bonds outstanding,	$ 3,975.00	
Interest on same to date,	5,849.75	
		$ 9,824.75
7 per cent bonds of 1851,	$ 294,000.00	
7 per cent bonds of 1852,	1,389,500.00	
State prison bonds, act of 1853,	15,000.00	
Interest on same,	525.00	
		1,699,025.00
Comptrollers' civil warrants outstanding, December 20, 1854,		323,966 96
Interest on School Fund,		32,465.44
Due counties for School purposes and Hospitals,		23,904.07
		$ 2,089,186.22
Deduct net proceeds of sales of State property, pledged to redeem outstanding State 7 per cent bonds,	$ 559,441.10	
And amount of cash in Treasury,	180,603.70	
		740,044.80
Total civil debt unprovided for, exclusive of School Fund,		$ 1,349,141.42
Debt to the School Fund for land sold,		463,360.00
Total debt, including School Fund,		$ 1,812,501.42

The revenue of the State is derived from taxes, — from foreign miners' licenses and other licenses, and from sales of public lands. The expenditures are on account of the State debt, and the ordinary expenses of the State government, which are, for the executive, $ 100,000; judiciary, $ 150,000; legislature, $ 250,000; printing, $ 75,000; prison and charitable institutions, and miscellaneous, $ 125,000.

The war debt contracted for defence against the Indians has been assumed by the general government. The amount of the debt was $ 924,259.65; interest, $ 116,280.68; in all, $ 1,030,530.33. Congress appropriated, to pay the claim on the federal government, $ 921,259.65, the amount of the principal, leaving the interest unprovided for.

Common Schools. — The Constitution provides for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, to hold office for three years, and that the Legislature shall establish a system of common schools, to be taught at least three months in each year. By the same instrument, the proceeds of the public lands granted to the State for schools, the 500,000 acres granted to new States under the act of Congress of 1841, estates of persons dying without heirs, and such per cent as Congress shall grant on the sale of lands in this State, shall be a fund, the interest of which, and the rents of unsold lands, are to be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools. The estimated amount of land to which the school-fund is entitled from the 16th and 36th sections in each township, reserved for the use of schools, is stated by the United States Surveyor General in California to be 5,201,244 acres. Add the 500,000 acres under the law of 1841, and the amount becomes 5,701,244 acres. The price per acre, by existing laws, is $ 2, which would give $ 11,402,488 for the school fund. The fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated annually, now amounts to $ 463,360. January 1, 1854, the distribution was made of the income of the school fund,

and it amounted to $ 5.602 to each child returned as within the organized school-districts. The number of schools reported in 1854 was 167; teachers, 213; number of children, 20,075; number attending school, 9,773. The Legislature has established a Board of Education for the State, consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Surveyor General; the Governor being the President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction being the Secretary thereof. Each town, &c. elects three persons as commissioners of schools for the town, and a constable as a common school marshal. Provision is also made for County Superintendents.

State Prison. — The whole number of convicts, Dec. 30, 1853, was 242, — 240 males and 2 females.

Insane Asylum, at Stockton. — The grounds contain 101 acres. During the year ending November 30, 1854, the number of patients under treatment was 272, being 247 males and 25 females. Cured and discharged during this period, 127, 113 males and 14 females; leaving in the asylum 126, 112 males and 14 females. 18 died during the year.

State Marine Hospital, San Francisco. — Between January 1, and December 15, 1854, 2,612 patients were admitted into the hospital, and for the support of 1,564 of these the city of San Francisco is responsible. 2,352 were cured and discharged, and 239 died during that period. Dec. 15, 1854, there were in the hospital 251 patients.

XXXII. OREGON TERRITORY.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
George L. Curry,	of Oregon City,	*Governor*,	1858,	$ 3,000
Benjamin F. Harding,		*Secretary*,	1858,	2,000
		Judiciary.		Salary.
George H. Williams,	of Oregon City,	*Chief Justice*,		$ 2,500
Matthew P. Deady,	"	*Associate Justice*,		2,500
Cyrus Olney,	"	"		2,500
William H. Farrar,	"	*Attorney*,		Fees and 250
John McCracken,	"	*Marshal*,		Fees and 200

XXXIII. MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Willis A. Gorman,	of St. Paul,	*Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs*,	1857,	$ 2,500
Joseph T. Rosser,	"	*Secretary*,	"	2,000
		Judiciary.		
William H. Welch,	of St. Paul,	*Chief Justice*,	1857,	2,000
Andrew G. Chatfield,	"	*Associate Justice*,	"	2,000
Moses Sherburne,	"	"	"	2,000
Norman Eddy,	of Stillwater,	*Attorney*,		Fees and 250
M. W. Irwin,	of Cottage Grove,	*Marshal*,		Fees and 200

XXXIV. UTAH TERRITORY.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
*Brigham Young,	of Salt Lake City,	*Governor and Sup't of Indian Affairs,*		$2,500
Almon W. Babbitt,	"	*Secretary,*	1857,	2,000
		Judiciary.		
John F. Kinney,	of Salt Lake City,	*Chief Justice,*	1857,	2,500
George P. Stiles,	"	*Associate Justice,*	"	2,500
W. W. Drummond,	"	"	"	2,500
John L. Peyton,	"	*Attorney,*	Fees and	250
Joseph L. Haywood,	"	*Marshal,*	Fees and	200

XXXV. NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

Government for the Year 1856.

			Term ends.	Salary.
David Merriwether,	of Santa Fé,	*Governor and Sup't of Indian Affairs,*	1857,	$3,000
William W. H. Davis,	"	*Secretary of State,*	1857,	2,000
		Judiciary.		
James J. Davenport,	of Santa Fé,	*Chief Justice,*	1857,	$2,500
Perry E. Brocchus,	"	*Associate Justice,*	"	2,500
Kirby Benedict,	"	"	"	2,500
Wm. Claude Jones,	"	*Attorney,*	Fees and	250
Charles Blumer,	"	*Marshal,*	Fees and	200

XXXVI. WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Isaac J. Stevens,	of Puget's Sound,	*Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs,*	1857,	$3,000
Charles H. Mason,	of Puget's Sound,	*Secretary,*	"	2,000
		Judiciary.		
Edward Lander,	of Puget's Sound,	*Chief Justice,*	1857,	2,500
Obadiah B. McFadden,	"	*Associate Justice,*	1858,	2,500
Francis A. Chenoweth,	"	"	"	2,500
B. F. Kendall,	"	*Attorney,*	Fees and	250
J. P. Anderson,	of Olympia,	*Marshal,*	Fees and	200

XXXVII. KANSAS TERRITORY.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Wilson Shannon,	of Shawnee Mission,	*Governor,*	1859,	$2,500
Daniel Woodson,	"	*Secretary,*	1858,	2,000

* The four years for which Governor Young was appointed expired some time since, but as he holds office until his successor is qualified, he is still Governor, the person appointed to succeed him failing to accept the office and to qualify.

JUDICIARY.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Saml. Dexter Lacompte,	of Leavenworth,	*Chief Justice*,	1858,	$2,000
James W. Burrell,	"	*Associate Justice*,		2,000
S. G. Cato,	"	"		2,000
Andrew J. Isaacs,	"	*Attorney*,		Fees and 250
J. B. Donaldson,	"	*Marshal*,		Fees and 200

XXXVIII. NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

			Term ends.	Salary.
MARK W. IZARD,	of Omaha City,	*Governor*,	1858,	$2,500
Thomas B. Cuming,	"	*Secretary*,	"	2,000

JUDICIARY.

Fenner Ferguson,	of Omaha City,	*Chief Justice*,	1858,	2,000
Edward R. Harding,	"	*Associate Justice*,	"	2,000
James Bradley,	"	"	"	2,000
Experience Easterbrook,	"	*Attorney*,		Fees and 250
Eli R. Doyle,	"	*Marshal*,		Fees and 200

XXXIX. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800, and it is the residence of the President, and the other chief executive officers of the national government. By an act of Congress, in 1846, which was subsequently accepted by the people of Alexandria, the city and county of Alexandria were retroceded to the State of Virginia, and the District is now confined to the Maryland side of the Potomac.

JUDICIARY.

			Salary.
	Circuit Court of the District.		
James Dunlop,	of Georgetown,	*Chief Judge*,	$2,700
James T. Morsel,	"	*Associate Judge*,	2,500
William H. Merrick,	of Washington,	"	2,500
P. B. Key,	"	*Attorney*,	Fees and 200
Jonah D. Hoover,	"	*Marshal*,	Fees.
John A. Smith,	"	*Clerk*,	Fees.*
	Criminal Court for the District.		
Thomas H. Crawford,		*Judge*,	$2,000
John A. Smith,		*Clerk*,	Fees.*
	Orphans' Court.		
W. F. Purcell,	of Washington Co.,	*Judge*,	$1,500
Edward N. Roach,	"	*Register*,	Fees.
Robert Ould,	of Georgetown,	*Commissioners to codify the Laws of the District.*	
Wm. B. Cross,	of Washington,		

* Fees limited to $3,500.

AMERICAN STATES.

1. *Governments of North America.*

Governments.		Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Governors, &c.
Danish America (Greenland),		330,000	9,400	Lichtenfels.	
French Possess'ns (St. Pierre, &c.)		115	200	St. Pierre.	
Russian America,		394,000	66,000	N. Archangel.	
New Britain,	British,	1,800,000	180,000	YorkFactory,	SirGeo. Simpson, *Mana.*
Canada West,		147,832	999,847	Toronto,	SirE. W. Head, Bt., *Gov.-*
Canada East,		201,949	890,261	Quebec,	*Gen. of Brit. N. Amer.*
New Brunswick,		27,700	200,000	Fredericktown,	J. H. T. M Sutton. *Lt.-G.*
Nova Scotia, &c.,		18,746	300,000	Halifax,	SirJ. G LeMarchant, *do.*
Prince Edward's Island,		2,134	62,313	CharlotteT'n,	Dominick Daly, *do.*
Newfoundland,		57,000	120,000	St. John's,	C. H Darling, *Gov.*
Vancouver Isl. & British Oregon,		213,500	7,500	Ft Langley,	Sir James Douglas, *do.*
United States of America,		3,306,334	23,191,876	Washington,	FRANKLIN PIERCE, *Pr.*
United States of Mexico,		1,033,867	7,200,000	Mexico,	Juan Alvarez. *do.*
San Salvador,		14,000	450,000	Cojutepeque,	Don J. M. S. Martin, *do.*
Nicaragua,		49,000	430.000	Granada.	Don N Uneso, *do.*
Honduras,		72,000	380.000	Comagagua,	Don N. Uneso, *do.*
Guatemala,		23,000	1,100,000	N. Guatemala,	Don Rafael Carrera, *do.*
Costa Rica,		17,000	200,000	San José,	Don José R. Mora, *do.*
Mosquitia,		23,000	6,000	Blewfields,	Jamaso (Indian), *King.*
Honduras (British Colony),		62,740	11,066	Belize,	W. Stevenson, *Supt.*
The Bay Islands (British Colony).					
Total,		7,354,453	35,804,498		

2. *West Indian Governments.*

Governments.		Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Governors, &c.
Hayti,	San Domingo, *Emp.*	11,000	800,000	Cape Hayt'n,	Faustin I., *Emperor.*
Dominica,	San Domingo, *Rep.*	18,000	200,000	San Domingo,	Santana, *President.*
Cuba,	Spanish,	42,383	1,007,624	Havana,	J. de la Concha, *Ct. G.*
Porto Rico,	Spanish,	3,865	500.000	San Juan,	—— ——. *do.*
Jamaica,	British,	5,463	379.690	SpanishTown	Sir H Barkly, *Gov. Gen.*
Trinidad,	British,	2,000	60,319	Puerta d'Esp.	Charles Elliott, *Gov.*
Windward Islands,				Bridgetown,	SirW M.G. Colebrooke.
Barbadoes,		166	135,939	"	Francis Hincks, *Lt.-G.*
Grenada, &c.,		155	23,923		R. W. Keate, *do.*
St. Vincent,		131	27,248	Kingston,	Edward Eyre, *do.*
Tobago,		187	13,208	Scarboro',	W. Shortland, *do.*
St. Lucia,		225	24,500	Castries,	Maurice Power, *do*
Leeward Islands,				St. John's,	Kerr B. Hamilton, *Gov.*
Antigua,		168	36,178	"	[*and Com. in Chief.*
Montserrat,		49	7,365		
St. Christopher and Anguilla,		103	24,508	Basseterre,	H.G.R. Robinson, *Lt. G.*
Nevis,		30	10.200	Charlestown,	—— ——, *do.*
Virgin Islands,		137	4,027		
Dominica,		291	22.469	Rosseau,	S. W. Blackall.
Bahama Islands,		5,422	27,519	Nassau,	Sir A. Bannerman, *Gov.*
Turk's Island,		400	3,400		—— ——,
Bermuda Islands,		47	14,000	Hamilton,	Col. F. Murray, *Gov.*
Guadalupe, &c.,	French,	534	134,544	Basseterre,	—— ——, *do.*
Martinique,	French,	322	121,145	Port Royal,	—— Brust, *do.*
St. Martin's, N. Side,	French,	21	2,200		—— ——, *do.*
St. Martin's, S. Side, — Dutch,		11	3,500		—— ——, *do.*
Curaçoa, &c., — Dutch,		580	26,311	Wilhemstadt,	J J. J. R. Elseirer, *do.*
Santa Cruz, &c., — Danish,		81	35,000	Christ'nstadt,	Peter Van Scholten, *do.*
St. Thomas, — Danish,		37	8,000		—— ——, *do.*
St. John's, — Danish,		72	3,000		—— ——, *do.*
St. Bartholomew's, — Swedish,		25	9,000	La Carenage,	—— ——, *do.*
Total,		91,812	3,868,919		

3. *Governments of South America.*

Governments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Governors, &c.
Venezuela, *Republic*,	416,600	1,356,000	Caraccas,	JoséGreg.Monagas, *Pr.*
New Granada, *do.*	330,000	2,200,000	StaFé deBog.	José Hilaro Lopez, *do.*
Ecuador, *do.*	325,000	665,000	Quito,	José Maria Urbina, *do.*
Bolivia, *do.*	374,480	1,000,000	Chuquisaca,	Gen. Cordova, *do.*
Peru, *do.*	580,000	2,400,000	Lima,	ElMariscal Castilla, *do.*
Chili, *do.*	170,000	1,200,000	Santiago,	Manuel Montt, *do.*
Argentine Confederation,	927,000	800,000	Parana,	J. J. Urquiza, *do.*
Buenos Ayres. *Republic*,			BuenosAyres,	Obligado, *Gov.*
Uruguay, The Oriental Repub. of,	120,000	250,000	Montevideo,	Joaquin Suarez, *Pres.*
Paraguay, *Republic*,	74,000	260,000	Asunçion,	Carlos Lopez, *do.*
Brazil, *Empire of*,	2,300,000	7,560,000	Rio deJanein	Pedro II., *Emperor.**
Guiana (*British*),	76,000	127,695	Georgetown,	P.E.Woodhouse, *Lt. G.*
Guiana (*Dutch*),	38,500	64,270	Paramaribo,	——, *Gov.-Gen.*
Guiana (*French*),	21,500	30,000	Cayenne,	V. de Lengendes, *do.*
Patagonia,	330,000	120,000		(Native Chiefs.)
Falkland Islands,	16,000	500	Port Louis,	T. E. L. Moore.
Total,	6,199,030	18,033,465		
Grand Total of America,	13,945,350	57,706,882		

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

Africa, variously estimated from 60,000,000 to	100,000,000
America (as above),	57,706,882
Asia, including Islands,	626,000,000
Australia and Australian group of Islands,	1,445,000
Europe (as on p. 345),	263,517,521
Polynesia (a mere estimate, as there are few or no data),	1,500,000
Total population of the Globe,	1,050,169,403

* Born Dec. 2, 1525; ascended the throne April 7, 1831.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King	Sweden and Norway	July 4, 1799	Mar. 8, 1844	45	Lutheran
Alexander II.	Emperor	Russia	Apr. 29, 1818	Mar. 2, 1855	29	Greek Church
Frederic VII.	King	Denmark	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan. 20, 1848	39	Lutheran
Victoria I.	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Prot. Episc.
William III.	King	Holland or Netherlands	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849	32	Reformed
Leopold I.	"	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran*
Fred. Wm. IV	"	Prussia	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840	45	Evangelical
John	"	Saxony	Dec. 12, 1801	Aug. 10, 1854	52	Catholic*
George V.	"	Hanover	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851	33	Evangelical
Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Feb. 28, 1823	Mar. 7, 1842	19	Lutheran
George	"	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	"
Peter	"	Oldenburg	July 8, 1827	Feb. 27, 1853	26	"
William	Duke	Brunswick	Apr. 25, 1806	Apr. 25, 1831	25	"
Adolphus	"	Nassau	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839	22	Evangelical
Chs. Alexander	"	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen	June 24, 1818	July 8, 1853	35	Lutheran
Ernest II.	"	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844	26	"
Bernard	"	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	"
Ernest	"	Saxe-Altenburg	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853	27	"
Leopold	"	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evangelical
Alexander	"	Anhalt-Bernburg	Mar. 2, 1805	Mar. 24, 1834	29	"
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg-Rudolst.	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	"	Schwarz'g-Sonder'n,	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 3, 1835	34	"
Henry XX.	"	Reuss, Elder Line,	June 29, 1794	Oct. 31, 1836	42	"
Henry LXII.	"	Reuss, Younger Line,	May 31, 1785	Apr. 17, 1818	33	"
Leopold	"	Lippe-Detmold	Sept. 1, 1821	Jan. 1, 1851	30	Reformed
George	"	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	"
George Victor	"	Waldeck	Jan. 14, 1831	May 15, 1845	14	Evangelical
Ferdinand	Landgrave	Hesse-Homburg	Apr. 26, 1783	Sept. 8, 1848	65	Reformed
Frederic †	Prince Regent	Baden	Sept. 9, 1826	Mar. 30, 1852	26	Evangelical
Frederic Wm.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847	45	Reformed
Louis III.	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848	42	Lutheran
Chas. Antony ‡	Prince	Hohenzol'n-Sigmar'n,	Sept. 7, 1811	Aug. 27, 1848	37	Catholic
Frederic ‡	"	Hohenzol'n-Hechin'n,	Feb. 16, 1801	Sept. 13, 1838	37	"
Aloys	"	Lichtenstein	May 26, 1796	Apr. 20, 1836	40	"
William I.	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Maximilian II.	"	Bavaria	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 21, 1848	37	Catholic
Fran. Joseph. I.	Emperor	Austria	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848	18	"
Napoleon III.	"	France	Apr. 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1852	44	"
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	"
Pedro V. §	King	Portugal	Sept. 16, 1837	Nov. 15, 1853	16	"
Vict. Eman. II.	"	Sardinia	Mar. 14, 1820	Mar. 23, 1849	29	"
Leopold II.	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	"
Robert	Duke	Parma	July 9, 1848	Mar. 27, 1854	5	"
Francis V.	"	Modena and Massa	June 1, 1819	Jan. 21, 1846	26	"
Pius IX.	Pope	States of the Church	May 13, 1792	June 21, 1846	54	"
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830	20	"
Otho I.	"	Greece	June 1, 1815	May 7, 1832	17	Catholic*
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	Apr. 23, 1823	July 2, 1839	16	Mahometan*
Florestan	Prince	Monaco	Oct. 10, 1785	Oct. 2, 1841	56	Catholic
Stirbey \|\|	Hospodar	Wallachia		June 16, 1849		Greek Church
Ghika \|\|	Hospodar	Moldavia		June 16, 1849		"

* The King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics;* the King of Saxony is a *Catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *Protestants;* and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*. Of the 15,500,000 European subjects of the Sultan of Turkey, 11,370,000 are of the Greek Church, and 260,000 are Catholics Only 3,800,000 are Mahometans.

† The Grand Duke of Baden is Louis, born Aug. 15, 1823, who is under guardianship by reason of insanity.

‡ Dec. 7, 1849. These two princes abdicated in favor of the King of Prussia.

§ The regent of the kingdom is Ferdinand, husband of the late queen, a prince of Saxe-Coburg.

|| Under the sovereignty of Turkey, and the protection of Russia.

STATES OF EUROPE,

With the Form of Government, and Square Miles, according to McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, with Corrections; and the Population (chiefly) from the Almanack de Gotha for 1853.

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Date of Enum'n.
Andorra, Pyrenees, *Repub.*	With two syndics and a council,	190	7,000	
*Anhalt-Bernburg, *Duchy,*	States having limited powers,	339	50,411	1850
*Anhalt-Cöthen,† "	" "	318	43,120	1850
*Anhalt-Dessau, "	" "	360	63,700	1849
*Austria. *Empire,*	Absolute monarchy,	255,226	36.514,466	1851
*Baden. *Grand Duchy,*	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	5,712	1,362,774	1849
*Bavaria, *Kingdom,*	Limited monarchy; "	28,435	4,519,546	1850
Belgium, "	" "	11,313	4,359,090	1849
*Bremen, *Free City,*	Republic; senate and assembly,	112	79,047	1849
*Brunswick, *Duchy,*	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	1,525	263.943	1846
Church. States of, *Popedom,*	Absolute sovereignty,	17,048	2.908,115	1842
Denmark. *Kingdom,*	Limited monarchy; with prov. states,	21,856	2.296,597 *a*	1850
France, *Empire,*	Const. mon.: senate and legislat. body,	203,736	35,781.628 *b*	1851
*Frankfort, *Free City,*	Republic; senate and assembly,	91	70,244	1849
Great Britain, *Kingdom,*	Limited monarchy; lords and commons,	116.700	27,435,325	1851
Greece, "	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	18,244	998.266	1851
*Hamburg, *Free City,*	Republic; senate and assembly,	149	188,054	
*Hanover. *Kingdom,*	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	14,600	1,758,847	1848
*Hesse-Cassel. *Electorate,*	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	4,430	754,590	1846
*Hesse-Darmstadt, *G. Duch.,*	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	3,761	852,524	1849
*Hesse-Homb'g, *Landg'v'te,*	Absolute sovereignty; one chamber,	206	24.203	1846
Holland, with Luxemburg,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	13,890	3,267.638	1851
Ionian Islands, *Republic,*	Under Brit. protec.; council and chamb.	1,097	230.000	1852
*Lichtenstein, *Principal.,*	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	52	6,351	1842
*Lippe-Detmold, "	" "	445	104,674	1849
*Lippe-Schaumburg, "	" "	205	28,837	1848
*Lubec, *Free City,*	Republic; senate and assembly,	142	47,742	1851
*Mecklen.-Schwerin, *G. Du.*	Limited sovereignty; with one chamber,	4,701	543,328	1851
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz, "	" "	997	96,292	1848
Modena and Massa, *Duchy,*	Absolute sovereignty,	2,073	586,468	1850
Monaco, *Principality,*	Absolute sovereignty,	50	7,000	
*Nassau, *Duchy,*	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	1,736	428,218	1851
*Oldenburg, *Grand Duchy,*	" "	2,470	278,030	1851
Parma, *Duchy,*	Absolute sovereignty,	2,184	497,343	1851
Portugal, *Kingdom,*	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	34,500	3,412,500	1841
*Prussia, "	" "	107,300	16,346,625	1849
*Reuss, *Principalities of,*	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	588	112,175	1846
‡Russia (in Europe). *Empire,*	Absolute monarchy,	2,120,397	60,362,315	1846
San Marino, *Republic,*	Senate and council of ancients,	21	7.600	
Sardinia, *Kingdom,*	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	28,830	4,916,087	1848
*Saxony. "	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	5,705	1,894,431	1849
*Saxe-Altenburg, *Duchy,*	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.	491	131,780	1850
*Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, "	Lim. sov.; one chamb. for each duchy,	790	149,753	1849
*Saxe-Mein.-Hildburgh. "	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	968	163,323	1849
*Saxe-Weim.-Eisenach, "	" "	1,403	261,370	1851
*Schwarzburg-Rudolst., *Pr.*	" "	405	69,650	1849
*Schwarzburg-Sondersh., "	" "	358	60,002	1849
Sicilies, The Two, *Kingdom,*	Absolute monarchy,	41,521	8,681.289	1851
Spain, "	Limited monarchy; with a legislature,	176,480	14,216,219	1849
Sweden, } "	Limited monarchy; with a legislature,	170,715	3,433,803	1849
Norway, }		121,725	1,328,471	1845
Switzerland, *Republic,*	Confederation of republics; a diet,	15,261	2,390,116	1850
§Turkey, *Empire,*	Absolute monarchy,	189,920	15,500,000	1844
Tuscany, *Grand Duchy,*	Absolute monarchy,	8,712	1,761,140	1851
*Waldeck, *Principality,*	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	455	68,219	1850
*Wurtemberg, *Kingdom,*	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	7,568	1,802,252	1850
	Total,	3.768,506	263 517.521	

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† United to Anhalt-Dessau and Bernburg, since November 23, 1847.

‡ Including Poland and Finland.

§ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, containing respectively 2,600,000, 1,400,000, and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

a Exclusive of Iceland, with a population of 60,000, and an area of 32,000 square miles.

b Exclusive of Algeria, which contains a population of 246,531, and has an area of 100,000 square miles.

GREAT BRITAIN.*

The Royal Family.

The Queen. Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819. *Issue*, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844; Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850. Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

MINISTRY: — *Formed February*, 1855.

		Salary.
Lord Viscount Palmerston,	*First Lord of the Treasury*,	£5,000
Sir George C. Lewis,	*Chancellor of the Exchequer*,	5,000
Sir George Grey,	*Secretary of State, — Home Dep.*,	5,000
Earl of Clarendon,	*Secretary of State, — Foreign Dep.*,	5,000
Henry Labouchere,	*Secretary of State, — Colonial Dep.*,	5,000
Lord Panmure,	*Secretary of State, — War Department*,	5,000
Sir Charles Wood,	*First Lord of the Admiralty*,	4,500
Lord Cranworth,	*Lord High Chancellor*,	10,000
Earl Granville,	*Lord President of the Council*,	2,000
Duke of Argyll,	*Lord Privy Seal*,	2,000
Vernon Smith,	*President of the Board of Control*,	2,000
Sir Benjamin Hall,	*First Commissioner of Works*,	2,000
Viscount Canning,	*Postmaster-General*,	2,000
Marquis of Lansdowne,	(without office).	
	*** *The above form the Cabinet.*	
Viscount Hardinge,	*Commander-in-Chief of the Forces*,	3,460
Earl of Carlisle,	*Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*,	20,000
Hon. Edward Horseman,	*Chief Secretary for Ireland*,	5,500
Lord Stanley of Alderley,	*President of the Board of Trade*,	2,000
Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn,	*Attorney-General*,	5,500
Hon. Richard Bethell,	*Solicitor-General*,	2,580
Earl of Harrowby,	*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*,	4,000
Robert Lowe,	*Paymaster-General*,	2,500
Hon. Matthew T. Baines,	*President of the Poor Law Board*,	2,000
Hon. C. P. Villiers,	*Judge Advocate General.*	
Earl of Mulgrave,	*Treasurer of the Queen's Household.*	
Hon. James Moncrieff,	*Lord Advocate of Scotland.*	

Judiciary.

England.

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Cranworth (R. M. Rolfe, b. 1790, ap. 1852), *Lord High Chancellor*, salary, £10,000; Sir John Romilly (ap. 1851), *Master of the Rolls*, £7,000; Sir R. T. Kindersley (b. 1792, ap. 1851), Sir John Stuart (ap. 1852), Sir William Page Wood (ap. 1852), *Vice-Chancellors*, £6,000 each.

Court of Appeal in Chancery. — Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce (ap. 1851); Rt. Hon. Sir George James Turner (b. 1798, ap. 1851), *Lords Justices*, £6,000 each.

Court of Queen's Bench. — Lord Campbell (b. 1779, ap. 1850), *Lord Chief Justice*, £8,000; Sir J. T. Coleridge (b. 1790, ap. 1835), Sir Wm. Wight-

* The list of Archbishops and Bishops of England and Ireland, and English Colonial Bishops, is necessarily omitted, for want of space. The several lists are the same as those of last year, except that in that of the English Colonial Bishops, F. Barker is Bishop of Sydney, J. W. Weeks of Sierra Leone, and V. W. Ryan of Mauritius; and of the new Dioceses, J. W. Colenso is Bishop of Natal, J. Armstrong of Graham's Town, and F. J. McDougall of Labuan.

man (ap. 1841), Sir William Erle (b. 1793, ap. 1845), and Sir Charles Crompton (ap. 1852), *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir John Jervis (b. 1802, ap. 1850), *Lord Chief Justice*, £7,000; Sir C. Creswell (ap. 1842), Sir Edw. Vaughan Williams (ap. 1847), Sir R. B. Crowder (ap. 1854), and Sir James Shaw Willes (ap. 1855), *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Exchequer. — Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic J. Pollock (b. 1783, ap. 1844), *Lord Chief Baron*, £7,000; Rt. Hon. Sir James Parke (b. 1782, ap. 1834), Sir E. H. Alderson (b. 1787, ap. 1834), Sir Thomas Joshua Platt (ap. 1845), Sir Samuel Martin (ap. 1850), *Barons*, £5,500 each.

Ecclesiastical Courts. — *Vicar-General*, Travers Twiss; *Principal of Court of Arches, Judge of Prerogative Court, Master of the Faculty Office*, Sir John Dodson; *Judge of Consistory Court*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington.

Admiralty Court. — *Judge*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington; *Queen's Advocate*, Sir J. D. Harding.

Court of Bankruptcy. — *Lords Justices of Appeal*, Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Sir George J. Turner; *Chief Registrar*, Hon. J. Campbell.

Insolvent Debtors' Court. — *Chief Commissioner*, William James Law; *Chief Clerk*, H. Simpson.

Scotland.

Court of Session: Inner House. — *1st Division.* Duncan McNeill, *Lord* Colonsay (b. 1794, ap. 1852), *Lord President*, £4,800. James Ivory, *Lord* Ivory; (two vacancies;) *Judges*, £3,000 each.

Inner House: 2d Division. — Rt. Hon. John Hope (b. 1794, ap. 1844), *Ld. Justice Clerk*, £4,500. Sir John Archibald Murray, *Lord* Murray; Alexander Wood, *Lord* Wood; John Cowan, *Lord* Cowan, *Judges*, £3,000 each.

Outer House: Permanent Lords Ordinary. — John Marshall, *Lord* Curriehill; Robert Handyside, *Lord* Handyside; Hercules J. Robertson, *Lord* Benholm; Charles Neaves, *Lord* Neaves; James Craufurd, *Lord* Ardwillam; £3,000 each. Right Hon. James Moncrieff, *Lord Advocate*, £2,500 and fees. Edward Francis Maitland, *Solicitor-General*, £1,000.

Court of Justiciary. — *Lord Justice General*, Duncan McNeill; *Lord Justice Clerk*, Rt. Hon. John Hope; *Commissioners*, Lords Cowan, Ivory, Wood, and Handyside.

There is no division of common law, equity, civil law, or admiralty; but the whole business, civil and criminal, original and appellate, is discharged by the Court of Session. For the transaction of civil business it is divided into two divisions, each discharging precisely the same functions. One consists of the Lord Justice General and three Puisne Judges; the other of the Lord Justice Clerk and three Puisne Judges. The other five Judges sit separately, as Permanent Lords Ordinary. They pronounce judgment in the first instance; and this judgment may be carried for review before either of the inner divisions. The criminal business is discharged by the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and four other Judges, who are appointed Judges of Justiciary under a separate commission.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery.—Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady (ap. 1853), *Lord Chancellor*, £8,000; Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith (ap. 1846), *Master of the Rolls*, £4,300.

Court of Queen's Bench. — Rt. Hon. Thos. Lefroy, *Lord Chief Justice*, £5,074; Hon. Philip C. Crampton, £3,725; Rt. Hon. Louis Perrin (ap. 1836), Rt. Hon. Richard Moore (ap. 1847), *Judges*, £3,688 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Rt. Hon. James Henry Monahan (ap. 1850), *Lord Chief Justice*, £4,615; Hon. Robert Torrens, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball (b. 1791, ap. 1839), and Hon. J. D. Jackson (b. 1783, ap. 1842), *Judges*, £3,688 each. *Attorney-General*, William Keogh, Esq.; *Solicitor-General*, John David Fitzgerald, £4,612.

Court of Exchequer. — Rt. Hon David R. Pigott (ap. 1846), *Lord Chief*

Baron; Hon. Richard Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John Richards (b. 1790, ap. 1837), Rt. Hon. Richard W. Greene (ap. 1852), *Barons*, £3,688 each.

Ecclesiastical Courts. — Rt. Hon. R. Keatinge, *Judge of Prerogative Court.* Joseph Radcliffe, *Vicar-General.*

Court of Admiralty. — Joseph Stock, *Judge.* Joseph Radcliff, *Surrogate.*

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons. The present is the 15th Imperial or 5th Reformed Parliament. The House of Lords has 448 Members.

The present House of Commons, Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, Speaker, was elected July, 1852. It numbers 658 members.

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

1854.

Sept. 12. — In Savannah, Ga., of yellow-fever, *Rev. Edward Barron, D. D.*, Catholic Missionary Bishop of the West Coast of Africa.

Dec. 29. — In New Orleans, La., *Seth Barton, Esq.*, formerly Solicitor of the Treasury and Chargé d'Affaires to Chili during Mr. Polk's administration.

Aug. 29. — In Winchester, Va., *Hon. John Black*, late of Louisiana, from 1834 to 1838 Senator in Congress from Mississippi.

Oct. 18. — In Bellevue, Nebraska, *Hon. Francis Burt*, Governor of the Territory, aged about 45. He was a native of Pendleton, S. C., and was appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury by President Pierce, which office he resigned for the Governorship. He lived hardly two weeks after reaching the Territory.

Oct. 7. — In Groton, Mass., *Caleb Butler, Esq.*, aged 78. He was a native of Pelham, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1800, and studied law in Groton, Mass. with Judge Dana. At the same time he was the preceptor of the Groton (since better known as the Lawrence) Academy, and he continued its principal instructor for fourteen years. He was for many years Chairman of the County Commissioners of Middlesex Co., and Postmaster of Groton from his earliest residence there until 1847. During the later years of his life he compiled a History of Groton, one of the best town histories that has been published.

Oct. 29. — In Deerfield, N. H., *Hon. Josiah Butler*, aged 74, a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1803. Mr. Butler studied law with Governor Cabot of Virginia, and practised in the courts of his native State. He was repeatedly elected a representative to the State Legislature, was for some time Sheriff of Rockingham County, and afterwards Clerk of the Courts. He was chosen member of Congress in 1817, and by re-elections continued for six years in the House. In 1825 he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and continued in office until that court was abolished.

Sept. 14. — In Montgomery, Texas, *Rev. Thomas Chilton*, formerly of Kentucky. In 1819–20 he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1824–5 was Clerk of the Senate; he was member of Congress from the Hardin District from 1827 to 1831, and from 1833 to 1835. After leaving Congress he became a clergyman, and preached in Kentucky, Alabama, and Texas.

Sept 13. — In Newtown, Conn., *Hon. Samuel Church*, aged 69. He was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1785, graduated at Yale College in 1803, and after a regular course of legal study established himself in the practice of law in his native town. In 1833 he was chosen a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and in 1847 he was appointed Chief Justice, which office he held till his death.

Sept. 19. — In New Bedford, Mass., *Timothy G. Coffin. Esq.*, aged 65. He was a man of remarkable ability, and of considerable professional acquirements, and had few equals as a *nisi prius* lawyer. His practice was extensive throughout the southern part of the State.

Sept 1. — In Washington, D. C., *Hon. William Cranch*, aged near 86 years, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. He was a native of Massachusetts. He removed to Washington in 1795 or 1796, and was appointed in 1801 a Junior Justice of the Circuit Court, and retained his seat upon the bench until his death.

Oct. 9. — In Washington, D. C., *William Darby*, aged 79, the well-known geographer and statistician. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Dec. 27. — In Providence, R. I., *Thomas Wilson Dorr*, aged 49, a native of Providence, a graduate of Harvard College in 1823; well known for his attempt to extend the right of suffrage in his State, and for his participation and partial leadership in the Dorr war.

Sept. 27. — At Mammoth Cave, Ky., *Hon. Presbrey Ewing*. He was a son of Judge Ewing of the Court of Appeals, and a Representative in Congress from the Third District of Kentucky. He was one of the most brilliant and promising young men in the State.

Oct. 29. — In Baton Rouge, La., *W. W. Farmer*, aged 48; a native of Louisiana, for many years a prominent public man, and at the time of his death the Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

Sept. 4. — In Nashville, Tenn., *Hon. Ephraim H. Foster*. He early entered public life, and in 1829 was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate; resigned his seat in 1839 in consequence of receiving instructions from the Legislature of his State which he could not obey, and in 1843 was elected to fill out the remainder of the term. In 1845 he was candidate for Governor, but failed of an election.

Oct. 14. — In St. Louis, Mo., *Hugh A. Garland, Esq.*, a prominent member of the bar in that city. He was a native of Virginia, and was a representative in the State Legislature. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington from 1838 to 1841. In 1850 he published a Life of John Randolph.

Sept. 20. — In Savannah, Ga., *Rt. Rev. François Xavier Gartland*, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia. He died of the yellow-fever, refusing during the epidemic to leave his people and the post of duty.

Dec. 27. — In Eastport, Me., *Daniel Tristram Granger, Esq.*, an eminent and upright lawyer of that place, and a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1826. He was also a member of the Maine Historical Society.

Dec. 18. — In Cincinnati, Ohio, *Nathan Guilford*, aged 68. He was born in Spencer, Mass., July 19, 1786, and graduated at Yale College in 1812. In 1816 he established himself at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the practice of law. He was eminent in the profession, and was also conspicuous for his efforts in promoting the cause of popular education.

Nov. 9. — In Washington, D. C., *Elizabeth Hamilton*, relict of Alexander Hamilton, aged 97. She was the daughter of General Philip S. Schuyler of Albany, and was born August 9th, 1757; was married to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, then Aid to Washington, December 9, 1780. She lived with him nearly 24 years, and survived him more than half a century

Oct. — In Georgia, *Hon. Hugh A. Haralson*, for many years a member of the Georgia Legislature, and a Representative in Congress from that State from 1843 to 1851.

Dec. 29. — In Columbus, O., *Hon. John Hastings*, from 1839 to 1843 member of Congress from Ohio.

Dec. 6. — In New York, *Col. Benjamin Faneuil Hunt*, aged 62, of Charleston, S. C. He was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, Feb. 29, 1792, graduated at Harvard College in 1810, and in the fall of that year removed to Charleston, S.C. He studied law in the office of Keating Lewis Simons, was admitted to practice in 1812, and soon rose to eminence at the bar, being especially effective as a jury lawyer. He was for many years a member of the State Legislature of South Carolina, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Sept. 9. — At Berkeley Springs, Va., *Edmund P. Hunter, Esq.*, a lawyer and gentleman of great worth and extensive popularity, and for some time a member of the State Legislature.

Sept. 23. — In Savannah, Ga., *Hon. Joseph W. Jackson*. He was frequently a member of the City Council of Savannah, and had been mayor of the city. He was a member repeatedly both of the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia, and was member of Congress from that district from 1850 to 1853.

Sept. 18. — In Surrey, Me., *Hon. Leonard Jarvis*, aged 72 years. He was a prominent Democratic politician, and a Representative in Congress from Maine from 1831 to 1837.

Sept 11. — In Union Co., Penn., *Hon. George Kremer*, aged 79, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania from 1823 to 1829.

Nov. 9. — In New York City, *Hon. William Starr Miller*, from 1845 to 1847

member of Congress from New York. He was esteemed for his domestic, social, and personal virtues, and for a liberal and enlightened hospitality. His mind was well cultivated, and he was a liberal patron of the arts.

Dec. 28.— In Covington, Ky., *Hon. James T. Morehead*, aged 58. He was born on the 24th of May, 1797, studied law with Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and in 1818 he removed to Bowling Green, and commenced practice. In the years 1828, 1829, and 1830 he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature from the County of Warren. In 1832 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and by the death of Governor Breathitt, in 1834, he became Governor of the State. In the fall of 1836 he resumed the practice of the law in Frankfort. In March, 1837, he was appointed the agent for the sale of the bonds for internal improvement purposes, and in August of that year was elected to the Legislature from Franklin County. In the spring of 1838 he was appointed President of the Board of Internal Improvements, which office he held until February, 1841, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, which office he filled with distinguished ability, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Subsequently he removed to Covington, and resumed the practice of his profession.

Sept. 5.— At Philadelphia, Pa., *Dr. Robert M. Patterson*, late Director of the United States Mint. He was President of the American Philosophical Society, and formerly a Professor in the Universities of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Dec. 19.— In Colchester, Conn., *Hon. Samuel A. Peters*, aged 85, one of the oldest lawyers in the State, for many years in succession a member of the State Legislature, and for a considerable period a Judge of the New London County Court.

Sept. 18.— In Epping, N. H., *Hon. William Plumer*, aged 64. He was born in Epping, being the son of Governor Plumer, was graduated at Cambridge College in 1809, studied law with his father, but never practised his profession. He frequently served in the House and Senate of his State, and was a Representative in Congress for three successive terms, from 1819 to 1825. He was a member of the State Convention to frame a new Constitution in 1850. Possessed of a competency, he was not dependent upon professional toil. With fine literary tastes, and having an ample library, he became an elegant and accomplished scholar.

Sept. 22.— In Baltimore, Md., *Judge John Purviance*, aged 81. He was Judge of the Baltimore County Court for nearly thirty years, and held the office until removed by the new State Constitution going into effect.

Sept. 16.— In Hartford, Conn., *Luzerne Rae*, aged 43. He was born at North Haven, Conn., December 22, 1811, and graduated at Yale College in 1831. Soon after this he became a teacher in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford in that State, in which institution he continued, with few interruptions, for the remainder of his life. At the same time he carried on numerous literary labors. From 1843 to 1847 he was the editor of the Religious Herald published in Hartford. He also edited the first six volumes of the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, a valuable quarterly periodical. His contributions to the poetical literature of the day were not infrequent, and for many years he was engaged in collecting materials for a history of New England, some parts of which were nearly prepared for the press at the time of his decease.

Oct. 25.— Near Colusa, Cal., *Dr. Robert Semple*. He was killed by a fall from his horse. He was one of the earliest settlers of California, and the President of the Convention which framed the first State Constitution in 1849.

Dec. 30.— In Hartford, Ct., *Charles Sigourney*, a highly respected merchant, and husband of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the well-known poetess.

Nov. 27.— In Brooklyn, N. Y., *Rev. J. S. Spencer, D. D.*, aged 56, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman.

Sept. 12.— In Rochester, N. Y., *Hon. Samuel Stevens*, aged 56, a well-known lawyer and politician of New York.

Oct. 13.— In Kentucky, *Hon. James W. Stone*, aged 41, from 1843 to 1845, and again from 1851 to 1853, a Representative in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Sept. 14.— In Milwaukee, Wis., *Hon. Alexander W. Stowe*, late Chief Justice of the State of Wisconsin.

Sept.— In Cleveland, Ohio, *Hon. John W. Taylor*, for many years a leading and prominent statesman of New York, aged 70. Mr. Taylor was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1784. He studied law in Albany. In 1811 he was elected

to the Legislature of New York, and while a member of this body was, in 1813, chosen Representative to Congress, where he continued until 1833. He was Speaker of the House during the second session of the 16th Congress, from Nov. 13, 1820, to March 3, 1821, during the passage of the Missouri Compromise. In September, 1843, he removed to Cleveland.

Oct. 8. — At Fairfield, Conn., *Hon. Gideon Tomlinson*, aged 74. He was born at Stratford, Conn., Dec. 31, 1780, and graduated at Yale College in 1802. He studied law, and practised the profession in Fairfield. He was then called to public life, and in 1818 was chosen Representative in Congress, in which office he was continued till 1827. That year he was chosen Governor of Connecticut, and remained in that station until March, 1831, when, on being appointed a Senator of the United States, he resigned his office as Governor. After six years' service he returned to private life.

Dec. 4. — In Boston, Mass., *Hon. Samuel Baker Wolcott*, aged 59. He was born in Bolton, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1819, and was tutor in that institution in 1821–22. He resided for some time in Boston, but for a greater portion of his life at Hopkinton. More recently he had lived at Salem. He was frequently member of the House of Representatives, had been Senator and member of the Executive Council, and was a member of the Convention of 1853 for revising the State Constitution.

Sept. 21. — In New York City, *Rt. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D. D.*, aged 63, Provisional Bishop of the Eastern Episcopal Diocese of New York. He was born in 1792 in Liverpool, Eng., of American parents; graduated at Harvard College in 1812; was instructer in elocution there from 1815 to 1817; studied theology; was Rector of Christ Church at Hartford, Ct.; then Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, New York; then Rector of Grace Church, New York; then of Trinity Church, Boston; and then Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, New York, until his appointment as Provisional Bishop in 1852. He was for many years the Secretary of the House of Bishops, and was a delegate to the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was esteemed a learned theologian, and a ripe scholar. He received an honorary degree at Oxford, England, in 1852.

Oct. 30. — In San José, Cal., *Hon. Alexander Wells*, Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, aged near 40. He was formerly a lawyer in New York City, which he represented in the Assembly one session. He had been in California about five years.

Oct. 21. — In New York City, *Edwin Williams*, the well-known statist and geographer. He was the editor of Williams's Annual Register, and the Statesman's Manual, and was a member of several Geographical, Historical, and Statistical Societies.

Sept. 22. — In Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., *William C. Worthington, Esq.*, a prominent lawyer, and formerly member of the Legislature of Virginia.

1855.

April 24. — In Toledo, Ohio, *Caleb Fletcher Abbot*, aged 43. He was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Sept. 8, 1811; graduated at Harvard College in 1827; studied law at Lowell and in the Law School in Cambridge; removed to Toledo in 1836, where he gained high rank in his profession. He had been Mayor of Toledo, and Prosecuting Attorney for that Judicial District.

Jan. 25. — In Boston, Mass., *Dr. Zabdiel Boylston Adams*, aged 62. He was born in Roxbury, 19th February, 1793, and graduated at Harvard College in 1813. He was a skilful and beloved physician, and had an extended practice.

March 28. — In Amelia Co., Va., *Hon. William S. Archer*. He had served frequently in the Legislature of Virginia, was Representative in Congress from that State from 1820 to 1835, and Senator from 1841 to 1847.

Jan 12. — In Culpeper Co., Va., *Hon. John S. Barbour*, aged 65. He was in early life a member of the State Legislature; was from 1823 to 1833 member of Congress from Virginia; again in the State Legislature in 1833–4; of the Constitutional Convention in 1829–30. He was a gentleman of much ability, and exercised considerable influence in the public affairs of his State.

Feb. 17. — Near Concord, N. H., *Hon. Cyrus Barton*, Editor of the Concord Reporter. He had just concluded a speech at a political meeting in an adjoining town, when he fell, and expired.

March 4. — Near Holly Springs, Miss., *Hon. Roger Barton*, aged about 55.

He was a native of East Tennessee, but for some twenty years a resident of Mississippi. He was a distinguished lawyer; served in both Houses of the Legislature, and was the choice of a majority of his party in the section of the State in which he had lived for the last fifteen years for United States Senator.

April 29. — In College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio, *Rev. Robert Hamilton Bishop, D. D.*, aged 78. He was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1777, and graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1794. He was licensed to preach in 1801, and in that year came to this country at the solicitation of Dr. Mason of New York, who, wishing to establish a theological seminary here, went to England for a library and for professors. He was soon sent to the West, and presently settled in Kentucky, being elected a Professor in Transylvania University. In 1824 he was called to preside over the Grammar School at Oxford, Ohio. He found the Miami institution an inefficient school, and left it a university, and he was for a long time its President. At his death he was a Professor in Farmer's College.

March 29. — In Newcastle, Del., *James Booth*, Chief Justice of the State.

Aug. 13. — In Pilatka, Fla., *Hon. Isaac H. Bronson*, Judge of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Florida, aged 48. He was a native of New York, and a Representative in Congress from that State from 1837 to 1839. He was appointed one of the Territorial Judges of Florida in 1839, and since that time has been on the bench.

March 10. — In Watertown, Mass., *James Brown*, aged 55. He was born in Acton, Mass., in 1800. He had few advantages of early education. While yet young, and residing in Cambridge, he became salesman and assistant in the University bookstore. He at once made himself master of his business, and from that time his progress was rapid and uniform. He soon removed to Boston, and became connected with the publishing house which, with subsequent changes of partners and of name, is now well, widely, and honorably known as Little, Brown, & Co. At the time of his death he was, by common consent, at the head of American publishers. His acquaintance with bibliography was equalled by few in this country, and he knew thoroughly the literary wants and tastes of our people. The improvement in the mechanical execution and appearance of American books, and especially of law books, is very much owing to him. With the tastes and spirit of a scholar he collected an extensive library, which contained many rare and curious books, which he read and enjoyed. He was a student of Natural History, especially of ornithology, upon which subject he had a complete collection of authors. This portion of his library he bequeathed to the Boston Natural History Society. He had also a good knowledge of Agriculture, and was a valued member of the Massachusetts Society. He had accumulated considerable property, but his hand and purse were ever open to the calls of charity, and to works of benevolence. He was always hospitable, and had among his heartiest friends men of the highest eminence, as statesmen, scholars, and men of letters.

Aug. 27. — In Cape Girardeau, Mo., *Hon. Wilson Brown*, Lieut.-Governor of the State of Missouri, aged 57. He was a native of Maryland, removed to Missouri in 1827, and represented Scott Co. in the Legislature in 1836. He was Auditor of the State from 1849 to 1853, when he was elected Lieut.-Governor.

Feb. 21. — In Washington, D. C., *Major John G. Camp*, aged 66, a native of Virginia, and a well-known and much esteemed citizen of Sandusky, Ohio.

Jan. 29. — In Anderson, S. C., *Rev. William Capers, D. D.*, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, aged 65. He was born in St. Thomas's Parish, Jan. 26, 1790, and became a travelling minister in 1808. In 1828 he was sent to England, as the Representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the British Conference, and was for several years one of the General Missionary Secretaries. He was elected Bishop in 1846.

May 29. — In West Roxbury, Mass., *Dr. Jesse Chickering*, aged 57. He studied theology and afterwards medicine. He practised in Boston for ten years, but his studious habits not agreeing with the active life of a physician, he retired from the service and devoted himself to statistics, for which he had great partiality. His work on the "Population of Massachusetts from 1765 to 1840" was published in 1846. His book on "Immigration into the United States" appeared in 1848. His reports on the "Census of Boston" were printed in 1851. He also contributed many valuable articles to magazines and periodicals.

May 7. — In Macon, Ga., *Hon. Walter T. Colquit*, from 1839 to 1841 and from

1842 to 1843 member of the House of Representatives, and from 1843 to 1848 Senator from Georgia.

Aug. 28.—In New York City. *Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D.*, aged about 70. He was originally an actor, and his last appearance on the stage, as is said, was in 1811, when the Richmond theatre was destroyed by fire and so many perished in the flames. For the next two years he edited a daily paper in Baltimore, and was afterwards a clerk in the Treasury Department. He became pastor of a church in New York in 1823, and resided there until his death. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Brown University in 1842.

Feb. 15.—In Marysville, Ohio, *Otway Curry*, aged 51, of respectable attainments as a lawyer and editor, but better known as a literary man and poet.

Jan. 13.—In Boston, *Isaac P. Davis*, aged 83. He was brother of the late Judge Davis, and was born in Plymouth, 17th October, 1771. He was a gentleman of great suavity of manners, and his mind was richly stored with historical and antiquarian lore. He was an intimate personal friend of the Hon. Daniel Webster, who, as a token of friendship, dedicated to him the second volume of his works. He was one of the surviving original members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and for several years was one of the Trustees of the Boston Athenæum.

March 1.—In Hartford, Conn., *Hon. Thomas Day*, aged 78. He was son of Rev. Jeremiah Day, and was born at Washington, Conn., July 6, 1777. He graduated at Yale College in 1797, and then began the study of law under Judge Reeve, at Litchfield, Conn. The next year he spent as Tutor in Williams College. In December, 1799, he was admitted to practice in the city of Hartford, where he continued to reside for the rest of his life. In 1810 he was elected Secretary of the State of Connecticut, and he was re-elected to this office for 25 successive years. In May, 1815, he was appointed Associate Judge of the Hartford County Court, and annually afterwards, except one year, until May, 1825, in which year he was made chief judge of that court, and was continued in that office, by successive annual appointments, until June, 1833. In 1805, he commenced regularly reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Provision being made by law for the appointment of a Reporter, he was chosen to that office in June, 1814, and was continued until he declined it in 1853. The number of the volumes of reports which he thus prepared and published was 26, besides a digest of most of the series. He also edited several English law works, in all about 40 volumes. He was connected as officer with many literary and benevolent institutions, and was President of the Connecticut Historical Society from 1839 until his death.

Feb. 24.—At St. Stephen's Parish, S. C., *William Dubose*, aged 67. He was born in that place, and graduated at Yale College in 1807. He resided on his plantation, in his native parish, shunning public station as far as possible. He served, however, as Senator in the Legislature of South Carolina, and in 1836 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of that State, which office he held for two years.

Feb. 26.—In New York City, *Henry Pierrepont Edwards*, aged 46. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1808, and graduated at Yale College in 1827. He studied law at the Law School in Litchfield, Conn., and removed to New York City, where he pursued the practice of the profession. In 1847 he was called to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and there remained until 1853, when he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and discharged the duties of his station with great satisfaction to the bar and to the public. Although among the youngest of the judges of the district, he was the oldest in commission.

March 25.—In Niles, Mich., *Hon. Thomas H. Fitzgerald.* He served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison, and in 1848 and 1849 was a Senator in Congress from Michigan under the appointment of the Governor.

March 4.—In Salem, Mass., *Rev. James Flint, D. D.*, aged 76. He was born in Reading, Mass., December 10, 1779, and graduated at Harvard College in 1802. After graduation he was for years a teacher. He then studied for the ministry with Rev. Dr. Bates of Dedham, and upon being licensed to preach was settled at East Bridgewater, 29th Oct., 1806. He remained there until 1821, when, on the 19th September, he was installed as pastor of the East Church in Salem, then vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. William Bentley.

July 19.—At the San José Mission, Cal., *Capt. Joseph L. Folsom*, aged 38.

He was born in Strafford County, N. H., May 19, 1817, and graduated at West Point in 1840. He served in Florida, and was soon after appointed assistant instructor of tactics at West Point. He arrived in California in March, 1847, as Assistant Quartermaster in the Seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was the first Collector of Customs at San Francisco, and is said to have been the richest man in that city.

May 8. — At Burton, Ohio, *Seabury Ford*, aged 53. He was born in Prospect, Conn., October 15, 1801, and graduated at Yale College in 1825. He resided in Burton, Ohio, engaged in the practice of law, but was frequently called into public life, being often a member and once Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, and also member and Speaker of the State Senate. In 1848 he was chosen Governor of Ohio, and served through the term of two years.

July 29. — At the Warm Sulphur Springs, Va., *Judge William Frick*, of the Superior Court of Baltimore.

Aug. 31. — In Philadelphia, Pa., *William H. Fry*, aged 78. He was one of the pioneers of the press in that city, having founded the National Gazette.

August. — At Rose Hill, near Geneva, N. Y., *Hon. Philo C. Fuller*. He was, in 1830, a member of the New York Assembly, and subsequently of the Senate. From 1833 to 1837 he was a member of the House of Representatives for New York. In 1840 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster-General, from which place he was removed by President Tyler. He went to Michigan, but returned and became Comptroller of the State of New York.

March 9. — In Boston, Mass., *Rev. Frederick Turell Gray*, aged 51. He was for some time an associate with Dr. Tuckerman as a missionary to the poor in Boston. He was ordained in November, 1834, to the work of this ministry, and continued his labors among the poor till November, 1839, when he became associate pastor with the Rev. Paul Dean over the Bulfinch Street Church and Society. The senior pastor resigning soon afterwards, Mr. Gray became sole pastor, and so continued until October, 1854, when he assumed the agency of the Sunday School Society, and resigned his pastoral connection, but, prostrated by disease, he did not enter upon his new duties. He was absent from the city from May, 1853, to July, 1854, during which time he assumed the charge of the Unitarian Society in San Francisco. He was much beloved, and his death was deeply lamented.

June 26. — In Vicksburg, Miss., *Hon. John J. Guion*, aged 54. He was a son of the late Major Isaac Guion of the United States army, and was born in Natchez in 1801. At the time of his death he was Judge of the Third Judicial District, to which office he had been elected for nearly two years. He was formerly Judge of the Criminal Court of Adams County, State Senator, and, as President of the Senate, Governor *pro tempore* from February 3, 1851, to November 3, 1851, on Governor Quitman's resignation.

Aug. 18. — In Cherry Valley, N. Y., *Hon. Jabez D. Hammond*. He was a Representative in Congress from New York from 1815 to 1817, and on the expiration of his term he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was a member until 1821. He visited Europe in 1830 to restore his health. He was elected County Judge in 1838, and about that time commenced his "Political History of the State of New York." In 1845 he was elected to succeed Mr. Van Buren as a Regent of the University of New York, and held the office until his death. His life was one of untiring industry. After his return from Europe, having withdrawn in a great measure from public and professional life, he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and published works entitled "Julius Melbourn," "The Political History of New York," and the "Life and Times of Silas Wright." In private life he was universally esteemed.

July 23. — In Santa Cruz, Canary Islands, *Joseph C. Hart*, American Consul at that place. He was a man of literary taste, and the author of "Marian Coffin," and other works.

Jan. 10. — In Marion District, S. C., *Hon. Benjamin K. Hennegan*. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina in 1838, and on the death of Governor Noble, in April, 1840, he became Governor for the residue of the term, ending in December of that year.

May 22. — In Winsted, Conn., *Hon. William S. Holbird*. He was a prominent lawyer of Litchfield County, was United States Attorney for Connecticut from 1833 to 1840, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1842 and 1843.

Feb. 27. — In Newton, Mass., *Hon. William Jackson*. He was one of the

pioneers of railroad enterprises in Massachusetts, and from 1834 to 1837 Representative in Congress from that State.

Jan. 6. — Near Limestone Springs, Spartanburg District, S. C., *Hon. David Johnson*, aged 73; successively Circuit Judge, Chancellor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Governor of the State from 1846 to 1848.

April 7. — In New York City, *Walter R. Jones*, aged 62. He was President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and of the Board of Underwriters of that city, and was well known for his intelligent and disinterested services in commercial and financial circles.

Jan. 30. — In Williamsburg, N. Y., *Hon. Herman Knickerbocker*, aged 75. He was a descendant in the third generation of the first emigrant of that name from Holland to the colony of New York. He early engaged in politics, and was member of Congress from the Rensselaer District from 1809 to 1811, as a Federalist. Upon the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency he joined the Democratic party.

Aug. 18. — In Boston, Mass., *Hon. Abbott Lawrence*, aged 63. He was the fifth son of Samuel Lawrence, and was born in Groton, Mass., December 16, 1792. Having enjoyed such advantages of education as the district schools of that time and the Groton (now Lawrence) Academy afforded, he came to Boston, and on the 8th of October, 1808, entered his brother Amos's store as a clerk. In January, 1814, he formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm of A. & A. Lawrence. The first year of the partnership proving unsuccessful, Mr. Lawrence had serious thoughts of entering the army, but returning peace bringing back a vigorous revival of the commercial and industrial interests of the country, he relinquished the idea. The firm entered largely into the importing business, and he went several times to Europe as the importing agent of the firm. The foundations of their fortunes were at this time securely laid. Upon the establishment of the tariff, Mr. Lawrence and his associates turned their energy to the building up of American manufactures. He became at once one of the foremost men, was one of the seven delegates from his State to the Harrisburg Convention of 1827, and until his death he aided, by his money, advice, and experience, this great department of American labor. The city of Lawrence, projected by him, perpetuates alike his name and the memory of his deeds. His views upon these subjects are illustrated in a series of letters addressed to the Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, and published in one of the Richmond papers in 1846.

Although feeling a strong interest in public affairs, he, as a general thing, declined to take office, to which his fellow-citizens were desirous of electing him. He was a member of the Common Council of Boston in 1831, and in 1834 was elected to Congress and served the term. He declined a re-election, but consented in 1839 to be a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Richard Fletcher, was elected, and took his seat in the House in December of that year. Upon his first entrance in Congress he was put on the Committee of Ways and Means.

In 1842 he was appointed a Commissioner on the part of Massachusetts to arrange the Northeastern Boundary question, and rendered most efficient service. In 1849 he was invited by General Taylor to take a seat in his Cabinet. He declined the offer, but accepted the appointment of Minister to Great Britain, the duties of which office he performed honorably to himself and advantageously for his country.

Mr. Lawrence was public-spirited, liberal, charitable, and benevolent. In all schemes of public improvement he took a deep interest, and aided them with his hand and purse. His foundation of the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, by a gift of $50,000, and the bequest of an additional $50,000 in his will, his establishing prizes for the deserving scholars of the public schools, and the aid always generously given by him to churches, and to religious and charitable associations, are well known throughout the land. In his intercourse with men he was polite, courteous, and affable. He was an upright gentleman, and an humble, sincere, and devout Christian. He bore his last illness, of eleven weeks' duration, and a portion of which was of intense suffering, without a murmur, and at last fell peacefully asleep.

March 29. — In Boston, *Hon. John Locke*, aged 91. He was born in Hopkinton, Mass., graduated at Cambridge in 1792, was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1796, and opened an office in Ashby. He represented that town in the Legislature in 1804, 1805, 1813, and 1823. In 1820 he was a member of the Constitu-

tional Convention. From 1823 to 1829 he represented the Worcester North District in Congress. In 1830 he was chosen State Senator from Middlesex County, and in 1831 was a member of the Executive Council. He removed to Lowell in 1837, and thence in 1849 to Boston, where he passed the remainder of his days.

Feb. 2.—In Washington, D. C., *John W. Maury*, late Mayor of that city, aged 45. He was an alderman of the city from the time he became of age each year, except 1840, when he declined a re-election, until 1852, when he was elected Mayor. At the time of his death he was President of the Bank of the Metropolis.

Jan. 12.—In Boston, Mass., *Samuel F. McCleary, Esq.*, aged 75. He was born in Boston, April 28, 1780. He was one of the six boys at the North Grammar School, to whom were awarded the first Franklin medals that were distributed in Boston. He studied law in the office of Harrison Gray Otis, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He was a warm Federalist, and was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Senate in 1810 and 1811, and was elected Clerk in 1813, to which office he was annually re-elected until 1822, when, at the request of John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston, and who had been President of the Senate, he accepted the office of City Clerk, to which he was elected that year, and by successive City Councils, annually, until 1852, when his failing health compelled him to decline a re-election, and he was succeeded by his son.

March 23.—In Jackson, Miss., *Col. Alexander R. McClung*, aged about 43. He was born in Kentucky, studied law, went to Mississippi to practise his profession, served in the Mexican war and gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. President Taylor appointed him Chargé d'Affaires at Bolivia. He resigned his appointment in a couple of years and returned to Mississippi.

May 12.—In Columbia, S. C., *D. J. McCord, Esq.* He was a lawyer of considerable repute, and is known to the profession at large as one of the authors of Nott and McCord's Reports, and as editor of the Statutes at Large of South Carolina, on the death of Dr. Cooper, to whom the work was originally intrusted. He had been also a member of the Legislature, and President of the Branch Bank of the State. He had good literary taste, and was a frequent contributor to the Southern periodicals.

Aug. 18.—In Nicholas County, Ky., *Gen. Thomas Metcalfe*, aged 75. He was born in Virginia, March 20, 1780. When quite young, his parents removed to Kentucky. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1813 commanded with distinguished gallantry a company of infantry at the battle of Fort Meigs. He served in the Legislature of Kentucky for many years, and was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1819 to 1829. While a member of Congress he was elected Governor of Kentucky, which office he held until 1833. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1840 made President of the Board of Internal Improvement. In 1843 he was appointed to fill Mr. Crittenden's unexpired term in the Federal Senate, and on his retirement from the Senate, in 1849, he went back to his farm, where, in the honor and respect of his fellow-citizens, he passed the remainder of his life.

March 3.—In Washington, D. C., *Robert Mills, Esq.*, civil engineer and architect. He was a native of South Carolina, but had been for twenty-five years a resident of Washington. He was the architect of the Post-Office Building, the Treasury Building, and the Patent-Office.

Feb. 1.—In Washington, D. C., *Señor Don Felipe Molina*, Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and San Salvador.

Feb. 5.—In Concord, N. H., *Rev. John Moore*. He fell dead in the street from a disease of the heart. He had been shortly before nominated by the American party as candidate for Governor, and withdrawn because ineligible.

Jan. 9.—In Jackson, Miss., *Hon. William H. Muse*, Secretary of State, aged 40.

Jan. 11.—In Washington, D. C., *Hon. Moses Norris*, from 1843 to 1847 Representative, and since 1849 Senator in Congress, from New Hampshire.

March 1.—In Delhi, Delaware County, New York, *Col. Amasa Parker*, aged 70. He was born in Litchfield County, Conn., and graduated at Yale College. He removed to Delhi in 1812, where he practised law until his death. He was Surrogate of the County and for many years Master in Chancery. He was proverbially faithful to his clients, courteous to his adversaries, vigilant in the preparation, and able in the trial, of his causes. In all the relations of life he honestly discharged his duties to all men.

June 6.—In Corunna, Mich., *Hon. Andrew Parsons*. He was elected

Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan in the fall of 1852, and entered upon the office in January, 1853. In the spring of 1853, upon Governor McClelland's accepting the appointment of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Parsons became Governor, and served out the term.

Jan. 10. — In Boston, Mass., *Arthur L. Payson*, aged 31. Though a young merchant, he was favorably known for his judgment, enterprise, and integrity among the business men of Boston. He found time from his business for study, and having acquired several of the modern languages while residing abroad with his father, who was Consul in the South of Europe for some years, he kept up his knowledge of them, and had been for some years one of the committee of examination in the modern languages at Harvard College.

March 20. — In Chicago, Ill., *Rev. Stephen Peet*, aged 60. He graduated at Yale College in 1823, studied theology, and for seven years was settled as a pastor in Euclid, Ohio. He was a man of uncommon energy and zeal, and was an early and thorough explorer of the Territory of Wisconsin, with reference to its religious interests. He visited all parts of the Territory, was present and assisted in the organization of about thirty churches, besides collecting the materials and preparing the way for many more. He took an active part in the establishment of Beloit College, and also in the founding of a Theological Seminary for the Northwestern States.

Aug. 11. — In New Orleans, La., *Samuel J. Peters, Esq.*, aged 54. He was a native of Canada, but for many years had been a resident of New Orleans, which city owes much of her prosperity to his energy and enterprise. He was for a long time President of two banking institutions, was President of the Chamber of Commerce, and also Collector of the Port of New Orleans during the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore.

March 25. — In Middlebury, Vermont, *Samuel Shethar Phelps*, aged 61. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 13, 1793, and graduated at Yale College in 1811. While studying law, in 1812, he entered the American army, and served in the ranks at Plattsburg, until in the autumn of that year he was appointed paymaster. He settled in Middlebury, Vt, in professional practice as a lawyer, and so continued until he was called to public stations. In 1831 he was chosen a member of the Legislative Council of Vermont, and during the same year he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, which office he held by successive elections until 1838. In the latter year he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and was re-elected to this office in 1844.

Feb. 1. — In Washington, D. C., *Stephen Pleasanton*, for fifty years and during the administrations of twelve Presidents the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Jan. 1. — In Marietta, Ohio, *Hon. Wm. Rufus Putnam*, aged 83. He was the son of Gen. Rufus Putnam, who made the first permanent white settlement northwest of the Ohio in 1788. He settled in Marietta in 1799. He had been a member of the Legislature, and was much esteemed as an earnest and useful man.

April 17. — In Cincinnati, Ohio, *Dr. Joseph Ray*, aged 48. He was born in Ohio County, Va., November 25, 1807. He commenced teaching at the age of sixteen to procure the means of acquiring a better education. He was for a time at Washington College, Pa., and afterwards at college at Athens, Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine in 1828 at the Ohio Medical College, whence he graduated and soon became a surgeon in the Commercial Hospital of that city. He was, in 1834, Professor of Mathematics in Woodward College, and continued so until 1851, when he was put at the head of the institution, which had then become the Woodward High School. As early as 1834 he began to prepare mathematical works for publication, and subsequently published three treatises on Arithmetic and two on Algebra, which are in good repute at the West. For the last five or six years of his life he was President of the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge, and he devoted himself unremittingly to the oversight of this institution.

Jan. 12. — In Barnstable, Mass., *Timothy Reed, Esq.*, aged 61. He was a native of Warwick, Mass., studied law, commenced practice in Winchester, N. H., but removed to Yarmouth, Mass. in 1829, and became the law partner of Governor Reed. He was subsequently Cashier of the Barnstable Bank, Register of Probate, and at the time of his death was Clerk of the Courts for that county.

March 6. — In Charleston, S. C., *Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds*, aged 56, Catholic Bishop of the Charleston Diocese.

August. — In Kentucky, *John Rowan*, Chargé to Naples during President Polk's administration.

Aug. 22. — In Rochester, N. Y., *Hon. Abraham M. Schermerhorn*, a Representative in Congress from New York from 1849 to 1853.

April 16. — In St. Luke's Parish, S. C., *Hon. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook*, aged about 60. He had been member of the State Senate, President of the State Agricultural Society, and Governor of the State from 1848 to 1850.

Jan. 25. — In Augusta, Me., *Hon. Luther Severance*, the founder and editor of the Kennebec Journal. He was a Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1847, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands during the Taylor and Fillmore administration, and also frequently a member of the Maine Legislature. The cause of his death was a cancer.

May 18. — In Albany, N. Y., *Hon. John C. Spencer*, aged 67. He was the son of the late Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, and was born in Hudson, N. Y., 8th January, 1788. His father, on being appointed to the bench, removed to Albany. He entered Williams College, but soon went to Union College, where he graduated. President Nott was then at the head of the College, and one of the last professional acts of Mr. Spencer was to defend in court the President's administration for many years of the affairs of the College. Mr. Spencer was called to the bar in 1809, and opened an office in Canandaigua. He was married the same year. He lived in Canandaigua until 1845, when he removed to Albany, where he resided until his death. During the last two years of his clerkship, he was private secretary to Governor Daniel D. Tomkins. He thus, at the age of nineteen, became connected with public affairs, and from that time until his last illness, no prominent public event occurred in which he did not take a vehement interest. In 1811 he was made Master in Chancery; in 1813 he was Brigade Judge Advocate in active service on the frontier; in 1814 was appointed Postmaster of Canandaigua; in 1815 was Assistant Attorney-General for the western part of the State, and in 1816 was elected to Congress, where he served two years. While there, he was one of the committee who examined into the affairs of the United States Bank, and their report was drawn by his hand. When, fifteen years afterwards, the final struggle came, and General Jackson was using the means furnished to his hand by this report, Mr. Spencer was found among the friends of the Bank.

In 1820 he was first elected to the Assembly, and was chosen Speaker. The next year he was returned, but was in the minority. In 1824 he was elected to the State Senate and served four years. He joined the Anti-Masonic party, and was appointed by Governor Van Buren Special Attorney-General, under the law passed for that purpose, to prosecute those connected with the alleged abduction of Morgan. He accomplished little in this office, and resigned it in about a year (May, 1830), having meanwhile embroiled himself in a controversy with Governor Throop, who succeeded Mr. Van Buren. In 1832 he was again elected to the Assembly. In 1839 he was appointed Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, and did much to reduce them to a system. He served for two years. He was appointed Regent of the University in 1840. In October, 1841, he was made Secretary of War by President Tyler, and in March, 1843, was transferred to the Treasury Department, but resigned in 1844 from his opposition to the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Spencer was a successful lawyer, but he achieved his highest fame from his connection with the revision of the Statutes of New York. Not content with merely preparing the Statutes, he followed them up with a series of essays explaining their purposes. So great confidence was placed in him by the people, that he was selected to revise the whole body of the law of the State; but his advancing age compelled him to decline the task. He was honest, industrious, a man of intellect and intense energy, vehement in his prejudices and prepossessions.

Feb. 3. — In Cambridge, Md., *Colonel Thomas Staniford*, 3d Regiment U. S. Infantry, aged 66.

June 28. — In New York City, *George W. Strong*, aged about 74. He was born at East Hampton (L. I.), N. Y., and graduated at Yale College in 1803. He resided in New York City engaged in the practice of the law, and maintained through life an eminent place in the profession.

July 4 — In Sparta, Ga., *Dr. William Terrell*. He was frequently a member of the State Legislature, and was a Representative from Georgia to Congress from 1817 to 1821. In the latter part of his life he withdrew from politics. He

was one of the most accomplished and useful citizens of Georgia. He took great interest in the promotion of Agricultural Science, and in 1853 he made the munificent donation of $ 20,000 for the establishment of an Agricultural Professorship in the University of Georgia, which professorship bears his name.

Jan. 16. — In Kingston, N. Y., *Hon. John Van Buren*, one of the oldest lawyers of the Ulster bar, and from 1841 to 1843 a member of Congress from that district.

Aug. 25. — In Royalston, Mass., *Professor Nelson Wheeler*, formerly of Worcester, Mass., aged 41. He was for a long time at the head of the Worcester County Academy, and subsequently was Principal of the High School in that city. In 1852 he was elected Professor of Greek in Brown University, Providence, and performed the duties of the professorship with marked success and promise for two years, when disease compelled him to give it up.

April 27. — In Boston, Mass., *Thomas Wigglesworth*, aged 79. He was born in Concord, Mass., 2d November, 1775, where his parents were temporarily while Boston was in possession of the British troops. He graduated at Cambridge in 1793, and commenced the study of law in Salisbury, N H., but soon discontinued his legal studies, and, going to Newburyport, entered a counting-room. He came to Boston in 1796, and early engaged in the Russia and India trade, in the latter of which he continued to the end of his life, having accumulated a large fortune.

June 22. — In Boston, Mass., *Hon. Samuel Sumner Wilde*, aged 84. He was the son of Daniel Wilde, and was born in Taunton, 5th February, 1771. He fitted for college in Taunton, and entered in the Sophomore Class at Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1789. He studied law with Hon. David Leonard Barnes, a distinguished lawyer in Taunton, who afterwards removed to Providence, and was Judge of the District Court of Rhode Island. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1792, and the same year was married to Eunice, daughter of the late General Cobb of Taunton. He immediately removed to Waldoboro', Lincoln County, Maine, where he began the practice of his profession. He remained two years in that town, and then removed to the adjoining town of Warren, where he resided five years. In 1799 he removed to Hallowell. He represented the town of Warren two years in the Legislature, but after his removal to Hallowell, he devoted himself principally to his profession. He was, however, twice chosen an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and in 1814 was elected a State Councillor. He was also one of the delegates to the Hartford Convention, and was the last survivor of that assemblage.

In June, 1815, he was appointed by Governor Strong an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in which office he continued, discharging its duties with signal ability and success, until his resignation, on account of the infirmities of age, on the 28th of October, 1850, having held it thirty-five years and four months, a longer period than it was ever held by any other individual. He removed in 1820 from Hallowell to Newburyport, where he resided till 1831, when he removed to Boston, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a delegate from Newburyport to the Convention of 1820 for revising the Constitution of the State. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin College in 1817, from Harvard College in 1844, and from Dartmouth in 1849. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His judicial career was distinguished by great legal learning and stern integrity. In private life his character was unblemished and exemplary.

June 12. — In Boston, Mass., *Eliphalet Williams*, a highly esteemed citizen, aged 77. He was chairman of the last board of Selectmen before Boston became a city. He was a member of the Common Council for fifteen years, and was in 1829 President of that Board.

August 26. — In Norfolk, Va., of the yellow-fever, *Hunter Woodis*, Mayor of the City. In the midst of the pestilence he remained at his post, discharging its onerous and responsible duties.

July 30 — In Hamilton, Ohio, *Hon John Woods*, aged 61. He was a native of Dauphin County, Pa., and came to Ohio in his infancy. He was admitted to the bar in 1819, settled in Hamilton, and at once took a high stand in his profession. In 1824 he was elected to Congress, and served two terms. In 1829 he became the editor and publisher of the Hamilton Intelligencer, and so continued until 1832, when he returned to his profession, which he successfully practised until 1845, when he was elected Auditor of State, which office he held for two terms. While Auditor, he did much to preserve the credit of the State.

FOREIGN OBITUARY.

1854.

Sept. 29. — Off Balaclava, in the Bertholet, *Marshal de Saint Arnaud*, late Commander of the French forces in the Crimea, aged 53. He was born in Paris in 1801. He joined the army in 1816, and soon left it, but joined it again in 1831. He became Captain in 1836, while serving in Algeria. He became Colonel in 1844, and in 1847 a Major-General. He conducted in 1850 a successful campaign against the Kabyles. In 1851 President Napoleon gave him the command of the second division of the army of Paris, and shortly after made him Minister of War. He undertook and executed the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, and in 1852 was made Marshal of France, and Senator. He was Minister of War until he left that post to command the army of the East. He was a man of deep religious impressions, and was much courted by the Freneh clergy. He had been much engaged latterly in building chapels.

Sept. 25. — On board the French steamer Egyptus, on his passage from the East, *William Henry Bartlett*, aged 44, an accomplished artist, and the author of Views in Switzerland, America, and of the "Pilgrim Fathers," &c., &c.

Oct. 27. — In Tunbridge Wells, Eng., *Golding Bird, M. D.*, Fellow of the Royal Linnæan and Geological Societies, &c., aged 39. He is known as the author of several works, among which are "Elements of Natural Philosophy," "Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism," "Researches in Poisoning by Charcoal Vapors," and "Reports on the Diseases of Children." He was early connected with the Medical School of Guy's Hospital, and from 1847 to 1849 was Lecturer on Materia Medica at the College of Physicians.

Nov. 5. — In the battle of Inkermann, *Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, K. C. B.*, commanding the 4th division of the British army. He was born in London in 1794, and commenced his military life in 1810. In 1837 he was called to Canada, where he was placed in command of all the troops south of the St. Lawrence. In 1852 he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and soon brought the Kafir war to an honorable conclusion. In Dec. 1854 he was appointed Adjutant-General of the army, and on his return to England, went to the Crimea.

Sept. 22. — In Northamptonshire, Eng., *Right Hon. Sir Thomas Denman*, aged 75. He was born in London, Feb. 23d, 1779, graduated at Cambridge in 1800, and was called to the bar in 1806. He entered Parliament in 1818, and soon distinguished himself. In 1820 he was appointed Solicitor-General to Queen Caroline, and ably and bravely discharged his duty in her memorable trial in the House of Peers. The freedom of the city of London was presented to him, as also to Brougham and Dr. Lushington, for their conduct during the trial. In 1832, on the death of Lord Tenterden, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and sworn a Privy Councillor. In 1834 he was raised to the peerage. After having presided in the Court of Queen's Bench for more than seventeen years (during which he was, in 1841, Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Cardigan), he retired in March, 1350.

Oct 10. — In London, *General Sir Gordon Drummond*, aged 82, Colonel of the 8th Regiment. He saw much service in the war with America in 1812, and commanded the British troops at the battle of Niagara.

Dec. 15. — In Marseilles, *M. Leon Faucher*, aged 55, formerly Home Minister of France, and an eminent politician and economist. He devoted himself early to the press, and at the Revolution in July was one of the writers in *Le Temps*. He afterwards edited the *Courier Français*.

Sept. 28. — In Isleworth, Eng., *George Field*, aged 77, the author of "Chromatics," "Outlines of Analogical Philosophy," and other works, and well known for his success in the application of science to the arts.

Nov. 18. — In Edinburgh, *Edward Forbes, Esq.*, aged 38, Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal Linnæan and Geological Societies, &c. He published many valuable works on Natural Science, and, although young, had earned high honors by his acquirements.

Nov. 5 — In London, *Charles Kemble*, comedian, aged 74, the last surviving brother of this distinguished family.

Dec. 20. — In London, *Sir James Kempt*, aged 89. He entered the army in

1783. In 1820 he became Governor of Nova Scotia, and in 1828 he was made Governor of Canada, where he remained two years.

Nov. 25. — Near Stuttgard, *Rev. John Kitto, D. D.*, aged 50. He was the author of many valuable works connected with Biblical literature.

Sept. 12. — In Ayrshire, Scotland, of cholera, *Rev. David Lansborough, D. D.*, aged 73, a distinguished naturalist, a contributor to periodicals of articles upon Natural History, and especially upon fossil botany and shells, and the author of a work entitled "Popular History of British Zoöphytes."

Nov. 25. — In Abbotsford, *John Gibson Lockhart, D. C. L.*, aged 59. He was born in 1794 in Scotland, and spent his youth, after he was two years old, in Glasgow. He entered Oxford at the age of 15, where he greatly distinguished himself. He graduated B. C. L. in 1817, and was created D. C. L. in 1854. He married, in 1820, Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott. Among his earliest contributions to Blackwood were his Spanish Ballads. In 1820 he published his first novel, "Valerius, a Roman Story." In 1825 appeared his "Life of Burns." In 1826 he succeeded Mr. Gifford as editor of the Quarterly Review, and retained it until his health failed in 1853. His "Life of Scott" has won for him the fame of a faithful and masterly biographer.

Sept. 9. — In Albano, the *Cardinal Angelo Mai*, aged 72, Chief Librarian of the Vatican, a correspondent of the Academy of Belles-Lettres in Paris, member of the Academy of Munich, &c., &c. His fame rests mainly upon his discoveries from palimpsest manuscripts, from 1814 to 1823. The whole of his labors were printed in two collections, one in 10 volumes octavo, and the other in 10 volumes quarto.

Nov. 18. — Near Great Yarmouth, Eng., *Captain George William Manby*, aged 89, well known as the inventor of several kinds of apparatus for saving lives in cases of shipwreck.

Oct. 25. — Killed in the battle of Balaclava, *Capt. Lewis Edward Nolan*, a distinguished cavalry officer. He was well versed in the languages of Modern Europe, and had visited the most important military posts of Europe. He published, in 1854, a work on the "Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps." He was the bearer of the order of Lord Raglan to Lord Lucan, which caused the memorable and famous charge of the Light Brigade in that battle.

Oct. 14. — In Brighton, Eng., *Samuel Phillips, LL. D.*, aged 39. He was of Jewish origin, tried merchandise, and failed, and in 1841, when 26 years old, began to earn his livelihood with his pen. He became, about 1845, the literary reviewer for the Times newspaper. He published, near 1841, a novel, called "Caleb Stukely," and recently a selection from his reviews, entitled "Readings on the Rail." Two years since, the University of Göttingen conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Sept. 14. — In Aldborough, Eng., *Rear-Admiral Robert Ramsay*, aged 81. He entered the navy in 1793, and was made Commander in 1812. In 1814 he served on the American coast, and commanded a division of the armed boats in the attack upon Barney's flotilla, and a division of seamen in the attack upon Baltimore. He was engaged in the expeditions upon the Gulf coast in the following spring.

Sept. 24. — In London, Eng., of cholera, *George Leith Roupell*, aged 57, a physician and surgeon of eminence, and an author of works on Typhus Fever, on the Cholera, and on the Effects of Poisons.

Dec 22. — In Oxford, Eng., *Rev. Martin Joseph Routh*, aged 99, President of Magdalene College. He was born 15th Sept., 1755. He was made Master of Arts at Oxford in 1776, in 1781 was appointed College Librarian, and on the 11th April, 1791, was elected President of Magdalene. He published his first literary work, an edition of the Euthydemus and Gorgias of Plato; thirty years afterwards the first two volumes, and in 1815 the third volume of his "Reliquæ Sacræ." He edited, in 1823, an edition of Bishop Burnett's "History of his own Life and Times," and subsequently, one of Burnett's "Reign of James II." Some of the works reached second editions. He was a man of great talents, learning, and virtues.

Dec. 13. — In Edinburgh, *Hon. Andrew Rutherford*, aged 62, one of the Judges of the Court of Session. He was called to the bar in 1812, and was elevated to the bench in 1851.

Nov. 5. — Killed in the battle of Inkermann, *Brig.-Gen. Thomas Fox Strangways*, aged 64, and lately the Commander of the Artillery.

Nov. 17. — In Stockholm, Sweden, *Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart*, aged 51, well known in England and abroad for his devotion to the cause of Poland and the Polish exiles.

Nov. 19. — Near London, *Abraham John Valpy, Esq.*, aged 67. He was a learned printer, and a successful speculator in books. He published various editions of the ancient and English classics.

Dec. 23. — At sea, the *Right Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal, D. D.*, aged 35, the first Bishop of Sierra Leone, and a member of the council of that colony.

1855.

April 30. — In London, *Sir Henry Rowley Bishop*, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, aged 68. He was the most distinguished representative of the English school of composition. In 1848, he was elected Professor of Music at Oxford, the degree of Doctor of Music having been conferred upon him in 1839. He was knighted in 1842.

April 13. — In London, *Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche*, aged 59. A distinguished geologist, and the author of many geological works. He was Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and a member of various scientific societies. He was knighted in 1848 in recognition of his valued and long-continued services.

June. — In Kent, *John Black, Esq.*, aged 72, formerly editor of the Morning Chronicle.

June 17. — In Cambridge, Eng., *Rev. John James Blunt*, Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, aged 61. He travelled in Italy in 1818, and published a volume under the title of "Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily." He then became curate to Reginald Heber until his departure for India, and afterwards with his successor in the living. He published several works, among which the "Sketch of the Reformation of the Church of England," has reached the fifteenth edition, and has been translated into French and German.

June 30. — Near London, *James Silk Buckingham*, aged 69, the well-known lecturer and writer. He was born near Falmouth. He first became known to the public by his attempt to open the journalism of India at a time when the Court of Directors opposed all freedom of the press. He visited India several times, and on his way travelled through various countries, and afterwards published narratives of his travels. In 1822 appeared "Travels in Palestine," in 1825, "Arabia," in 1827, "Mesopotamia and Adjacent Countries," and in 1830, "Assyria and Media." At a later period, he made tours in various parts of Europe and North America, the published accounts of which make many volumes. He visited the United States, and lectured in most of the cities of the Union. In 1832, he was elected to Parliament, and retained his seat until 1837. He took part in questions affecting social reforms, and was a zealous advocate of temperance. At the time of his death he was engaged in an "Autobiography."

June 18. — In the assault on the Redan fort, at Sebastopol, *Major-General Sir John Campbell*, aged 48. He was the son of Sir Archibald Campbell, and on entering the army, in 1821, proceeded with his father to the Cape, and served while there and subsequently at various stations on his staff. At the opening of the present war he was appointed Brigadier-General, and from the time he arrived at the scene of duty he was ever at his post.

May 8. — In London, *Jane, widow of Sir Humphrey Davy*, a lady conspicuous in the literary circles of London for her accomplishments, unwearied conversation, and physical activity.

Feb. 21. — In North Brixton, *Charles Roger Dod*, aged 62. He was intended for the bar, but soon devoted himself to journalism, at first in the country, but for the last thirty-seven years in London, and for twenty-three years in connection with the *Times* newspaper. He superintended the reports of the debates in Parliament. For many years he contributed to the *Times* the memoirs of most of the distinguished persons who have died in that period. His name is well known on the title-pages of the Parliamentary Companion, and the Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, all which works he originated.

April 17. — In Paris, *M. Theodore Ducos*, French Minister of Marine, aged 54. He was born in Bordeaux, and in 1834 was elected Deputy from that city.

July 2. — In London, *Sir Charles Ekins*, Admiral of the Red, aged 87. He

entered the navy in 1781, and was made a full Admiral in 1841. In 1824 he published an historical work, entitled "Naval Battles from 1744 to the Peace of 1814, critically Reviewed and Illustrated."

March 19.—In Sussex, *Right Hon. David Montague Erskine*, aged 78. He was the eldest son of the celebrated Lord Erskine, and was called to the bar in 1802. In February, 1806, he was returned to Parliament for Portsmouth, in the room of his father, but vacated his seat on being appointed Envoy and Minister to the United States, having previously married, in 1800, a daughter of the late General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. He suceeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1823.

June 23.—In camp, before Sebastopol, of cholera, *Major-General James Bucknall Estcourt*, aged 52, Adjutant-General of the English forces in the Crimea.

June 10.—In Bristol, *John Bishop Estlin, Esq.*, aged 69. He acquired a great reputation in his profession of medicine and surgery, but more particularly gave his attention to ophthalmic diseases. In 1812, he established the "Dispensary for the cure of complaints in the eyes," at which more than sixty thousand poor people have been relieved.

Feb. 10.—In Turin, *Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa*, younger brother of the King of Sardinia. He was born on the 16th of November, 1822. In the wars of 1848 and 1849 he greatly distinguished himself as commander of a division, and since that time devoted himself to the improvement of artillery. He married in 1850, the Princess Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the present King of Saxony.

Feb. 2.—In England, *Rev. G. Fletcher*, aged 108. He was born February 2, 1747, in Nottinghamshire, and from the age of six years he was brought up in the tenets of the Wesleyans. He was 21 years a farmer, served in the army for 26 years, and after being for 36 years in the West India Dock Company's service, retired on their bounty. Until within six months of his decease he preserved an astonishing activity of mind and body, often preaching without fatigue three times a day.

June 2.—In Oxford, England, *Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D. D.*, aged 75, Dean of Christ Church, a Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Llandaff. This eminent scholar was early noted for his proficiency in Greek literature. He was elected a student of Christ Church in 1800. He published very many valuable works, chiefly annotated editions of the Greek Classics. He was appointed in 1811 Regius Professor of Greek, and after many distinguished honors the Deanery of Christ Church was conferred upon him, which office he held 24 years, devoting his time to the maintenance of sound learning in the University.

Feb. 23.—In Göttingen, *Carl Frederic Gauss*, aged 77. He was born in Brunswick, 30th April, 1777; graduated in 1799 at the now extinct University of Helmstadt; in 1801 he published his "Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ," in 1809 the "Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium," and subsequently numerous other mathematical and scientific treatises. He was Director of the Observatory at Göttingen for nearly 49 years. He was much beloved and honored.

June 29.—In Paris, *Delphine, wife of M. Emile de Girardin*. She was born in 1803, being the daughter of Madame Sophie Gay. She was remarkable for her beauty, as well as for her literary talent. In 1822 she sent her first poems to the Academy, for which Charles X. gave her a pension of 1,500 francs. She accompanied her mother to Italy, where she was received like another Corinne, and her return to France was greeted with great enthusiasm. In 1831 she was married, and subsequently published in the *Presse* several articles under the *nom de plume* of Vicomte Charles de Launay. Her principal works are the poems "Napoline," "Madeleine," the "Canne de M. de Balzac," the "Marquis de Pontages," the "Cross of Berney," and the plays of "Judith," "Cleopatra," "Lady Tartuffe," "La Joie fait Peux," and "Le Chapeau d'un Horloger."

April 2.—In Naples, *George Bellas Greenough*, Esq., F. R. S., &c., aged 77. He spent most of his life in the study of geology, and, in connection with others, founded the Geological Society of London in 1807. He constructed several valuable maps, the most celebrated of which is a geological and physical map of all India, giving the geological attributes of each district between the plateaux north of the Himalaya and Cape Comorin.

May 2.—In London, *Sir George Head*, Deputy Knight Marshal to her Majesty, aged 73. He entered the army in 1809 as commissariat clerk, and in 1813 was appointed commissariat of the third division in Spain, where he witnessed many battles which he describes in his narrative, "Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-General." In 1814 he was sent to Lake Huron to superintend the

commissariat duties of a proposed naval establishment on the Canadian lakes. He was afterwards sent to Halifax, and published his adventures in a work entitled "Forest Scenery and Incidents in the Wilds of North America." He afterwards published "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England in the Summer of 1835." In 1849 he published "Rome, a Tour of many Days." He was also the author of several graphic articles in the Quarterly Review, and was the translator of "Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca," 1850, and the "Metamorphoses of Apuleius," 1851. He was knighted in 1831.

Feb. 20. — In Norfolk, Eng., *Joseph Hume, M.P.*, aged 78. At the age of 13, he was apprenticed to an apothecary, where he remained until appointed assistant surgeon in the East India Company's service. While in India he filled several important posts, and returned from there in 1808. In 1818 he was elected to Parliament, and his long career in the House of Commons was brilliant and successful. He spoke often, and frequently made longer speeches than any other member. He took the lead in all the plans of reform, particularly of the army and navy, of civil and criminal laws, of established churches, and ecclesiastical courts.

July 30. — In Berwick-on-Tweed, *George Johnston, M. D.*, aged 58, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. While engaged in the practice of his profession, he devoted his leisure to Natural History, in which he attained great eminence. He published several works on the subject, and contributed to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, Magazine of Natural History, &c.

June 23. — In the hospital at Therapia, from a wound received at Sebastopol, *Captain Edmund Mowbray Lyons*, aged 36, a naval officer of great ability, determination, and gallantry.

March 13. — In Brighton, Eng., *John James Masquerier, Esq.*, aged 77. He attained a high rank as a painter, particularly in the art of portrait-painting. He was a native of France.

July, near 20th. — In Turin, *Madame Maubourg*, the eldest and last surviving daughter of Marquis Lafayette.

Jan. 10. — At Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, *Miss Mary Russell Milford*, aged 68, well known as the author of "Our Village." She also wrote several dramatic works, some of which made their way to the public stage, among which are "Julian," in 1823; "Foscari," in 1826; and "Rienzi," in 1828. Her contributions to the magazines, annuals, and other periodicals, have been numerous. She has also published several volumes of sketches. Her last work was "Atherton and other Tales," in 1854.

March 2. — In St. Petersburg, *Nicholas I.*, Emperor of all the Russias, aged 59. He was born at St. Petersburg on the 6th of July, 1796, and was the third son of the Emperor Paul and his second wife, Mary of Wurtemberg. At an early period he applied himself with great ardor to military pursuits, as well as to the science of political economy, and became familiar with the French and German languages. In 1816, after having visited the principal battle-fields of Europe, he arrived in England, and on his return in 1817, married the eldest daughter of the King of Prussia, and the sister of the present king. On the death of his brother Alexander in 1825, Constantine, the next heir, having renounced the crown, he ascended the throne. A struggle ensued between his own supporters and those of Constantine, which he soon subdued by his remarkable energy and self-possession. In 1826 he was crowned at Moscow. His reign was devoted to strengthening the power and extending the domains of Russia. His death was occasioned by a fit of pulmonary apoplexy quickly following an attack of influenza.

May 31. — In Haworth, Yorkshire, *Charlotte, wife of Rev. Arthur Nicholls*, better known under her *nom de plume* of *Currer Bell*. She was the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Bronti, Vicar of Haworth, and married in June, 1854, the curate of her father's parish. Her history is well known, as well as that of her sisters, Emily, the author of "Wuthering Heights," and Anne, the author of "Agnes Grey." Charlotte wrote "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette," the first of which established her fame as a writer of great power and originality.

July 7. — At Ems, *Sir William Edward Parry*, aged 64. He entered the navy in 1803. From 1813 to 1817 he was attached to the North American station, and received a commission to join Sir John Ross's expedition as Lieutenant in 1818. This expedition proved a failure. He was appointed to the command of the second, and had the satisfaction of crossing the meridian at 110° W. from Greenwich, in the latitude of 74° 44′ 20″, and becoming entitled to the reward

of £5,000, being the reward offered by Parliament for reaching thus far west within the Arctic Circle. Upon the return of this expedition, he was promoted in 1820 to be Commander. He was absent upon another expedition, which extended through the years 1821, 1822, and 1823. He made two subsequent Arctic voyages, and in the last, which was in 1826, attained the latitude of 82° 45′, the nearest point to the north pole that had then been reached. He was knighted in 1829.

Jan. 24. — Near Reading, *Joseph Phillimore, D. C. L.*, aged 79, Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford. He entered college in 1789, and was elected to Christ's Church in 1793. He was early distinguished for skill in Latin composition and versification. He was in Parliament from 1817 to 1830. In 1834 he was appointed King's Advocate in the Admiralty Court, and Judge of the Consistory Court of Gloucester in 1846. He published three volumes of the Decisions of the Ecclesiastical Courts; and, in 1823, reports of cases argued before Sir George Lee. He was an able lawyer and judge.

Jan. 10. — In Edinburgh, *Hon. Patrick Robertson*, aged 60, one of the Judges of the Court of Session. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and made Judge in 1843.

June 17. — In Hampshire, *Right Hon. Sir Georye Henry Rose*, a Privy Councillor, and magistrate of Hampshire. In 1807, he was sent to the United States on the affair of the Chesapeake, and afterwards filled various diplomatic offices. He was the author of "A Letter on the Means and Importance of converting the Slaves in the West Indies to Christianity," 1823, and of "Scriptural Research," 1832. In 1831, he edited "A Selection of Papers of the Earl of Marchmont."

April 26. — In London, *William Devonshire Saull, Esq.*, aged 71, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Geological and Astronomical Societies, and a member of the Société Geologique of France. His name will be remembered in connection with a valuable private museum, formed of geological specimens and other curiosities, which he threw open to the public every Thursday.

July 25. — At Tunbridge Wells, *William Selwyn, Esq.*, aged 81. He was an eminent lawyer, and distinguished for his literary pursuits. He was called to the bar in 1807, having been admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1797. He is well known as the author of "Selwyn's Nisi Prius," and also as being the reporter of cases in the Court of King's Bench, six volumes of which were published under the title of "Maule and Selwyn's Reports."

Aug. 7. — In England, *Rev. Richard Sheepshanks*, aged 61. He devoted himself almost entirely to the science of astronomy, and for some years edited the Notices of the Astronomical Society. He made great efforts in determining the latitude and longitude of places in England and Ireland, and contributed a series of papers to the Penny Cyclopædia, on the science of astronomy.

June 28. — In the camp before Sebastopol, the *Right Hon. Fitzroy James Henry Somerset*, Baron Raglan, Commander of her Majesty's forces in the Crimea, aged 66. At fifteen years of age, he was appointed Cornet in the Light Dragoons, and in 1805 he was promoted to be Lieutenant. In 1807, he was attached to Sir Arthur Paget's embassy to Turkey, and in the same year served on the Duke of Wellington's staff, on the expedition to Copenhagen. He served with him in the Peninsula, and was with him at Waterloo, where he lost his right arm. He was sent at various times on important missions, and in 1819 was appointed Secretary to the Duke of Wellington. While Master-General of Ordnance, he was appointed commander of the forces which proceeded to Turkey in February, 1854, and during the arduous duties of the campaign, by his calmness, quick perception, and fortitude, won the confidence of the army, and performed great and brilliant services.

June 22. — In Balaclava, *William Henry Stone, Esq.*, aged 30, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. He was employed at the seat of war in administering the fund for the relief of the sick and wounded, and while there was a correspondent of the London Times. He was a young man of brilliant promise.

July 10. — Before Sebastopol, *Lieut.-Colonel Vico*, French Commissioner with the British army, an efficient and indefatigable officer.

Jan. 30. — In Clapton, Hackney, *Joshua Watson, Esq., D. C. L.*, aged 83, a distinguished divine of the Church of England.

July 2. — In Pimlico, *Thomas Weaver, Esq.*, aged 82, an eminent geologist.

April 29. — In Folkstone, *Mr. John Wilson*, aged 81, a celebrated landscape and marine painter.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

1854.

Aug. 29. — The allied English and French fleet, consisting of the Forte, Euridyce, and Obligado (French), and the President, Pique, and Virago (English), attack and bombard the Russian town Petropaulowski, and the Russian vessels Aurora and Dwina in the bay. Aug. 30th, the bombardment is continued without effect. The English admiral, Price, is killed by a shot from his pistol. Aug. 31 and Sept. 4, the bombardment is continued, and on Sept. 4 a force is landed, which carries a battery and spikes the guns; but, attempting to mount a hill beyond the battery, is repulsed, and retreats to the vessels. Sept. 5, those killed in the assault are buried. Sept. 7, the squadron leaves the port. 209 of the English and French were killed or wounded. The town is said to have been defended by 1,200 men, with 120 guns.

Aug. 29. — A new asteroid, named Euphrosyne, is discovered at the Washington Observatory by James Ferguson, assistant astronomer.

Sept. 4. — The signal "Prepare for sea" is given to the English and French transports collected at Baltchik, with the troops and munitions of war bound for the expedition to the Crimea.

Sept. 5. — A monument is raised in Hartford, Conn., to the memory of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, the founder of instruction for the deaf and dumb, by his pupils.

Sept. 8. — A violent storm sets in at Charleston, S. C., and lasts forty-eight hours, overflowing the wharves, and doing great damage to the shipping.

Sept. 9. — The ratifications of the Reciprocity Treaty are exchanged at Washington, and Sept. 11 the treaty is made public.

Sept. 11. — The new Boston Theatre is opened with great splendor, under the management of Thomas Barry.

Sept. 14–16. — The Allies — 25,000 English, 25,000 French, and 8,000 Turkish troops — land at Old Fort, about 30 miles north of Sebastopol and 20 miles south of Eupatoria, without resistance, and Sept. 19 commence their march to Sebastopol.

Sept. 14. — The cholera prevails to a fearful extent in Columbia, Pa. 83 deaths have occurred to this date.

Sept. 17. — The steamer City of Philadelphia, seven days out, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with 540 passengers, strikes upon Cape Race, and becomes a total loss. The passengers are saved.

Sept. 18–21. — A severe gale does great damage on the coast of Texas.

Sept. 18. — William Miller, British Consul at the Sandwich Islands, presents his protest to the king against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

Sept. 20. — By the displacement of a switch, the train of passenger cars of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton road, when near the depot in Cincinnati, is thrown off the track, and down an eighteen-foot embankment, into the Whitewater Canal, where the water is about four feet deep. 14 persons are more or less seriously injured

Sept. 20. — The Allies attack the Russians under Menschikoff, who, 40,000 in number, are strongly intrenched upon the heights of the Alma, and after a contest of four hours drive them from the ground with great loss. The English have 253 killed and 1,427 wounded; the French, 256 killed and 1,087 wounded. The Russian loss is said to be between 7,000 and 8,000.

Sept. 21. — General Concha, the new Captain-General of Cuba, lands at Havana, and is received in great state.

Sept. 23. — The Allies leave the Alma, cross the Katscha, and Sept. 24 pass the Belbeck. Sept. 25, leaving the high road, they cross to the Tchernaya, and reach (Sept. 26) Balaclava without serious opposition, and are in communication with the fleet. The Russians (Sept. 23) close the passage to the harbor of Sebastopol, by sinking in the entrance five ships of the line and two frigates.

Sept. 25. — H. B. M. ship Rattlesnake arrives at San Francisco, and brings the news of the arrival at Port Clarence (Aug. 21) of the ship Enterprise, Capt. Collinson, from his long expedition into the Arctic in search of Sir John Franklin.

Sept. 26. — A decree, published in the Moniteur of this day, organizes the

new police of Paris on the same plan as that of London. The number is to be 2,900, who will do duty day and night, by turns, under the charge of two commissioners or chiefs. The annual cost will be 5,600,000 francs.

Sept. 26. — Marshal de St. Arnaud resigns the command of the French to Gen. Canrobert, and Sept. 29 dies at sea on board the Bertholet.

Sept. 27. — The Collins steamer Arctic, Capt. Luce, when about 50 miles distant from Cape Race, in a dense fog, comes in collision, at 12 o'clock, M., with the French screw-steamer Vesta. Her bows are stove, and she fills and sinks, at fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock, P. M., the attempts to stop the leak being unsuccessful. The engine fires are soon put out. The Arctic has 410 persons, passengers and crew, on board. 22 passengers and 65 of the crew are saved. 212 passengers and 110 of the crew are lost. Of the 61 women and 19 children on board, not one is saved. The conduct of the crew is selfish, mutinous, and dastardly.

Sept. 28. — The United States sloop of war Albany, Commander James T. Gerry, sails from Aspinwall, and has not been heard of since.

Sept. 28. — Capt. McClure, of the Arctic ship Investigator, arrives at Cork in the Phœnix, — one of the last vessels fitted out by the British government.

Oct. 1. — For several days, the shores on and around the harbor of Vera Cruz are strown with an immense number of dead fish, supposed to have been killed by the gas evolved in some submarine volcanic eruption.

Oct. 1. — The steamer Yankee Blade, from San Francisco to Panama, when one day out, off Point Arguilla, fifteen miles above Point Conception, strikes the reef rocks, and is wrecked. She has on board her crew and 800 passengers. 15 passengers are lost, and $ 153,000 in gold.

Oct. 4. — The greater part of the town of Memel, including its three churches, custom-house, bank, and court-houses, is destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £ 1,000,000.

Oct. 8. — The steamer E. K. Collins, from Saut Ste. Marie for Cleveland, takes fire on the lake, and is burned. Twenty-three persons are lost, by fire or drowning.

Oct. 9. — The Indian difficulties continuing, General Smith, commander of the United States troops in Texas, makes a requisition upon the Governor of that State for six companies of rangers to serve for three months.

Oct. 9. — The Allies open the trenches in their approaches against Sebastopol. The Russians make frequent sorties.

Oct. 10, 11. — Messrs Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States Envoys to England, France, and Spain, meet in conference as to the purchase of Cuba by the United States, at Ostend, in Belgium; and Oct. 12 – 18, the conference is continued at Aix-la Chapelle in Prussia. Oct. 18, they make an official report to the American Secretary of State.

Oct. 13. — The buildings of Howard College, at Marion, Ala., are destroyed by fire.

Oct. 14. — Rev. John Bapst, a Catholic clergyman of Bangor, Me., is tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail, in Ellsworth, in that State. Opposition to his course, as a Catholic, on the school question is said to be the reason.

Oct. 17. — The Allies open their first fire from the batteries and the fleet upon Sebastopol, the English leading the right attack and the French the left. The quarantine fort is silenced for the time. The Russian loss is stated at 500 killed. The Allies lose 90 killed and 300 wounded. The fleet suffers the most.

Oct. 20. — A despatch is received in Montreal by Sir George Simpson from Dr. Rae, dated York Factory, Aug. 4, that he has learned from the Esquimaux of the death of Sir John Franklin and his crews, by starvation, after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice. The natives were said to have in their possession articles of European manufacture, and among them silver spoons and forks with the initials and crests of members of his party.

Oct. 21. — Miss Nightingale, with the staff of nurses, 37 in number, organized by her, leaves England for the Crimea, via Marseilles. They arrive at the hospital at Scutari, Nov. 5th.

Oct. 24. — Pierre Soulé, the United States Minister to Spain, on landing at Calais from London, *en route* for Spain, and with despatches from the legation in London to that in Paris, is stopped by the French police, and, as he understands it, is forced to go back to England. The French government explain, that the order was that he should not sojourn in France, but that he might pass through France to go to Spain. Upon this being communicated to Mr. Soulé in London, he arrives in Paris, Nov. 9th, and on the 11th leaves for Bordeaux.

Oct. 25. — The Russians, under Gen. Liprandi, 30,000 strong, attack the Allies at Balaclava, carry and maintain two redoubts on the heights which were occupied by Turks, and capture several guns, but are repulsed by the English and French. The day is made famous by the charge of the Light Brigade of cavalry.

Oct. 27. — On the Great Western Railroad of Canada, a collision occurs between a passenger and gravel train. 42 persons die of injuries here received, and others suffer from their wounds.

Oct. 28. — A fire in Cleveland, Ohio, consumes property to the amount of $ 2,000,000.

Oct. 28. — The Turks in the Principalities attack the Russians between Isatchka and Tultscha, and after a contest of two hours compel them to cross the Danube, and destroy the bridges.

Nov. 1. — The passenger train, leaving Chicago for Rock Island, is thrown off the track by the breaking of an axle, and 40 are killed, wounded, or scalded.

Nov. 1. — The British ship Enterprise, Capt. Collinson, arrives in Hong Kong, after a three years' unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin in the Arctic Sea.

Nov. 2. — A great fire rages in Lockport, N. Y., and consumes a considerable portion of the northern part of the town.

Nov. 5. — The battle of Inkermann is fought. The Russian force is said to be 50,000, and their loss 42 officers and 2,969 men killed, and 296 officers and 5,791 men wounded. The Allies take many prisoners. The French loss during the day is 1,726. The English loss is 459 killed and 1,833 wounded. The English force in the battle is 8,000, and that of the French 6,000.

Nov. 9. — The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty give notice that they assert a continuing right to her Majesty's ships Assistance, Resolute, Investigator, Pioneer, and Intrepid, left in the Arctic Seas by their crews.

Nov. 13. — A violent storm at Constantinople does much damage.

Nov. 13 – 16. — A fearful tempest rages over the Black Sea. It is most violent on the 14th at Balaclava, where 18 British and 12 French ships are lost, and 340 men, with a large amount of property.

Nov. 22. — Rev. William A. Stearns, D. D., late pastor of a parish in Cambridgeport, Mass., is inaugurated President of Amherst College.

Nov. 24. — The steamer Ocean, from Boston for the Kennebec, comes in collision, in Boston harbor, with the Cunard steamer Canada, is cut down to the water's edge, takes fire, and is destroyed. Three or four of her passengers perish.

Nov. 28 – Dec. 9. — The people in the Ballarat gold-diggings, near Geelong, Australia, are in a state of great excitement, the diggers refusing to pay the digger's license, and resisting its collection. Dec. 3, a body of armed police attack an intrenched camp, kill 26 and take 123 prisoners. Martial law is proclaimed, Dec. 4th, in the district of Bunningyong. The excitement extends to Melbourne, and all in the service of government, even to the post-office clerks, are sworn in as special constables. Dec. 9, all becomes tranquil.

Dec. 1, 2, 3. — On these three days, the people of Mexico vote with a great but forced unanimity that the Republic shall continue to be governed by General Santa Aña.

Dec. 2. — A new treaty is concluded between Austria and the Western Powers.

Dec. 6. — The veto message of President Pierce upon the River and Harbor Bill is considered, and the vote on passing the bill, notwithstanding the veto, is 90 to 35, and thus the bill fails.

Dec. 8. — The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary is proclaimed by the Pope, in St. Peter's Church, Rome, as a dogma of the Catholic faith.

Dec. 9. — The King of the Sandwich Islands issues his proclamation, to the effect that, it having come to his knowledge that his government had been recently threatened with overthrow by lawless violence, he accepts the aid of the naval forces of the United States, Great Britain, and France, offered by the representatives of those powers at his court.

Dec. 13. — A Russian *ukase* orders an additional levy of ten men in every thousand, in the eastern half of the Russian empire, Jews not excepted.

Dec. 15. — Kamehameha III., King of the Sandwich Islands, dies, aged 41, and is succeeded by Prince Alexander Liholiho, under the title of Kamehameha IV. The new king was 20 years old, Feb. 9, 1854.

Dec. 19. — The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs declares, in the Cortes: "I say it most distinctly and emphatically, that the sale of the island of Cuba would be the sale of Spanish honor itself."

Dec. 22. — Parliament pass a law permitting the enlistment of foreigners as officers and soldiers in her Majesty's service.

Dec. 23. — Simoda, Japan, is destroyed by an earthquake. A wave from the bay overflows the town, and in its flow and return leaves but sixteen buildings out of a thousand standing. Other ports are injured. The Russian frigate Diana in the harbor is so injured that she is subsequently lost.

Dec. 28. — The English, French, and Austrian Ministers sign a protocol, recording the interpretation affixed by the Allies to the four points of negotiation, and communicate the same to Prince Gortschakoff; and Jan. 7, he informs the ministers that Nicholas accepts the interpretation, and has empowered him to negotiate for peace.

1855.

Jan. 5. — General Castilla defeats President Echenique in battle, and enters Lima in triumph.

Jan. 5. — The entire portion of the Victoria Bridge across the river St. Lawrence is carried away by the pressure of the ice, the stone-work remaining strong.

Jan. 8. — A commercial convention of delegates from the Southern and Southwestern States assembles at New Orleans. General Lamar of Texas is elected President. Of the 120 delegates present, 83 are from Louisiana. It adjourns Jan. 16.

Jan. 11. — Governor Gardner of Massachusetts makes proclamation that the District of Boston Corner is now part of New York.

Jan. 12. — Maria Theresa, mother of the King of Sardinia, dies in Turin, aged 53; and Jan. 20, his wife, the Queen, dies. Feb. 12, the Duke of Genoa, his brother, dies, and May 17, his son, born a few days before the death of the Queen, dies.

Jan. 15. — The joint commission at London for settling American and British claims closes its labors.

Jan. 18. — The Moniteur announces that the subscription to the French loan of 500,000,000 francs, authorized by the law of December 31, 1854, amounts to 2,175,000,000 francs, 177,000 persons taking part in it.

Jan. 23. — There is a violent earthquake near Wellington Settlement, New Zealand. The land has been raised, by measurement, between three and four feet. The shell-fish attached to the rocks die.

Jan. 23. — Parliament meets, and Mr. Roebuck submits a motion for inquiry into the administration of the war, which is set down for the 25th. On the 29th the vote is taken, and there is a majority of 257 against the ministers, who, Jan. 30, resign. Lord Palmerston subsequently succeeds in forming a ministry.

Jan. 26. — The chapel and east wing (Rutledge College) of the South Carolina College are destroyed by fire.

Jan. 28. — The French Spoliation Bill, having previously gone through the Senate, passes the House by a vote of 110 to 76. It goes to the Senate.

Jan. 28. — The Panama Railroad being completed, the first train passes over it this day.

Jan. 29. — Nicholas orders the formation of a general militia of the empire.

Jan. 31. — Mr. Soulé has an audience of the Queen of Spain, and takes his leave of the court of Madrid.

Jan. 31. — The railroads in the West are blocked with snow; for several days, travel is much obstructed. No communication is had between St. Louis and Chicago for eleven days. Seventeen locomotives are frozen up or buried in the snow on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

Feb. 1. — The U. S. surveying steamer Water-Witch, in ascending the Paraguay, in violation of an order of the government, that no man-of-war should enter the waters of that river, is fired at from the fort, and one man is killed. The Water-Witch returns the fire, and backs down the stream.

Feb. 3. — Booth and Rycraft, convicted in the Federal District Court of Wisconsin for violating the Fugitive Slave Law, in aiding the escape of an alleged fugitive, and fined and imprisoned in the county jail of the State, are brought before the Supreme Court of the State by habeas corpus, and discharged, because the indictment was insufficient; the judges at the same time saying that the law was unconstitutional.

Feb. 12. — The island of Cuba is declared by the Captain-General to be in a state of siege, and the coasts and circumjacent waters in blockade.

Feb. 17. — The Russians under Osten Sacken attack Eupatoria, defended by the Turks under Omar Pasha, and are repulsed with loss.

Feb. 19. — President Pierce vetoes the French Spoliation Bill, and it fails in the House of the requisite vote to pass it over the veto.

Feb. 22, 23. — Page, Bacon, & Co., and Adams & Co., and other bankers in San Francisco, in consequence of a run upon them, suspend payment. There is a fearful financial panic.

Feb. 23. — The Stonington boat, which left Stonington on the evening of the 20th, arrives in New York, having been detained seventy-two hours on the Sound by the ice.

Feb. 26. — The sword worn by General Jackson through his military campaigns is presented to Congress by the heirs of the late Robert Armstrong, the friend and companion of Jackson.

Feb. 28. — An earthquake at Broussa kills or wounds in that place and the villages 445 people. A second shock kills or wounds 204 people. A fire breaks out and consumes many houses. Only three in every ten are left uninjured.

March 2. — Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias, dies in St. Petersburg "of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza," and his son, Alexander II., ascends the throne.

March 3. — The House of Representatives at Washington receives President Pierce's veto of the Ocean Steamer Bill. The attempt to pass it, notwithstanding the veto, fails, the vote being 98 to 79.

March 4. — Ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance between Sardinia and the Western Powers are exchanged at Turin, and Sardinia transmits to other governments the declaration of war against Russia.

March 10. — Don Carlos, the claimant of the Spanish throne from the time of the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, dies in Trieste. He was called in Italy the Conde de Molina.

March 10. — The college building at Princeton, N. J., known as Nassau Hall, is destroyed by fire. The building was erected in 1756, and in the Revolutionary war was used for barracks by both the British and Americans. The contents of the picture-gallery are saved.

March 13. — At the election in Meredith, N. H., the floor of the new town-hall gives way. It is estimated that 800 persons were within the building, and that 300 persons were precipitated through a space of 30 feet by 14, to a depth of 18 feet. Six or seven die of injuries received, and a hundred have their bones broken.

March 14. — The new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls is crossed for the first time by a locomotive and train of cars.

March 15. — The plenipotentiaries at Vienna exchange powers, and commence proceedings.

March 17. — The French and Russians contend fiercely for the rifle-pits which the Russians have established between the French advance and the Mamelon.

March 19. — An explosion takes place in the Midlothian coal-pits in Chesterfield Co., Va. Of the 50 persons in the pits, 35 are found dead, and 10 are wounded beyond recovery.

March 22. — The Russians, in a night sortie upon the French lines opposite the Malakoff, are driven back, after a fight of two and a half hours.

March 22. — Ramon Pinto suffers death by the *garotte* in Havana. He was an eminent lawyer, but was convicted of connection with a conspiracy to take Concha's life and overthrow the existing government.

March 25. — An unsuccessful attempt at revolution is made in San Domingo, with the intent to recall Ex-president Baez. Some of the conspirators take refuge with the English Consul.

March 28. — The United States Marshal at Philadelphia arrests twelve men who had enlisted in that city for a foreign legion.

March 28. — The closing sale of the estate of Daniel Webster at Marshfield takes place.

March 29. — The State Prison at Nashville, Tenn., is destroyed by fire. One convict is smothered, but none escape.

March 30. — The election takes place in Kansas for members of the Territorial Legislature. The polls are invaded and carried by "emigrants" from Missouri.

April 4. — The Baltic fleet sails from Portsmouth. The English Baltic fleet

will consist of 85 vessels, mounting 2,098 guns; the French, of 16 vessels, mounting 408 guns.

April 6. — Another asteroid is discovered at the Imperial Observatory, France, by M. Chacornac.

April 9. — All the English and French batteries open on Sebastopol, and the fire continues through the day and night, and through the 10th. The Russian loss is stated by Gortschakoff at 833 killed and wounded.

April 9. — A "Peoples' Proclamation," signed, "Citizens of Kansas Territory," is issued, denouncing the unfitness of Governor Reeder, and calling on the people to elect on the 23th of April a fit person to recommend to the President as his successor.

April 10. — Broussa is again visited with an earthquake; and, April 11, the wooden buildings in the place are mostly destroyed by fire.

April 12. — Judge Curtis, in the Federal Circuit Court of Massachusetts, quashes the indictment against Martin Stowell for obstructing the Marshal in the Burns case. The other indictments are *nol. pros'd* by the District Attorney.

April 12. — The United States give the twelve months' notice to Denmark of their intention to terminate the treaty of 1826, by which the payment of Sound Dues was recognized.

April 14. — The office of the Industrial Luminary in Parkville, Mo., is broken into and ransacked, the printing-press thrown into the Missouri River, by some citizens of Platte Co., Mo., and the editors are ordered to leave the State. The mob votes that no person belonging to the Northern Methodist Church shall preach in Platte Co., under "the penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence, and a hemp rope for the second."

April 17. — Petropaulowski is deserted by its inhabitants, and its fortifications destroyed, and what stores cannot be removed are burned.

April 17. — The French spring two mines under the Flag-staff Battery, which break down 80 feet in its centre.

April 19. — A new planet of the eleventh magnitude is discovered by Luther at the Observatory of Bilk, near Dusseldorf.

April 19. — The Emperor of the French and the Empress arrive at Dover, on their visit to Victoria, and return to France, April 26.

April 20. — N. M. Rothschild & Sons take the new English three per cent loan of £16,000,000.

April 20. — Commodore McCauley, whose departure in the San Jacinto for Cuba was supposed to be connected with alleged Spanish insults to American vessels, arrives at Havana, and is at once upon friendly terms with the Captain-General.

April 21. — A riot breaks out in Chicago, Ill., growing out of the license question. The military are called out.

April 21. — The Vienna Conference breaks up and adjourns *sine die*, having accomplished nothing. Russia would not agree to the third point, "that the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea should cease, either by limiting her naval force therein by treaty, or by excluding all war ships, and admitting only vessels of commerce."

April 25. — Lt.-Col. St. Vrain, with a detachment of United States troops, comes up with and captures a camp of the Apache Indians, on the Purgatory, near the Raton Mountains, kills 7, captures 6, and wounds 7 Indians.

April 26. — General Concha gives a dinner to Commodore McCauley and his officers.

April 27. — A fire consumes property, in shipping, buildings, and goods stored, to the amount of $500,000, on Lincoln's and Battery Wharves, Boston.

April 27. — Col. Kinney is arrested in New York on a bench warrant, issued upon an indictment found against him in the Federal District Court for beginning a military enterprise against Nicaragua.

April 27. — Horatio J. Perry, Secretary of Legation in Spain, writes from Madrid a letter to the President of the United States, in answer to Mr. Soulé's letter, published in the National Intelligencer of March 24, 1855, and requests its publication in the Intelligencer, where it appears, May 22, 1855.

April 28. — An attempt is made to shoot Louis Napoleon, while riding in the Champs Elysees. The assassin is Giovanni Pianori, a hired bravo.

April 29. — Col. Fauntleroy, with United States troops, attacks a camp of the Utah Indians, near the Arkansas River, about 20 miles north of the Puncha Pass, kills 40, captures 6, and a large amount of Indian property and plunder.

April 30. — Governor Reeder of Kansas has a public reception on returning to his home in Eastern Pennsylvania.

April. — The Prussian Second Chamber, by a large majority, pass a resolution expressing "its conviction that the government will take the first opportunity for the total abolition of the Sound Dues."

May 1. — The French under General Pelissier carry the Russian works in front of the Central Bastion, and hold them against vigorous sorties, taking eight small mortars and 200 prisoners.

May 1. — An extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius commences, and continues some days. By May 10 the lava had advanced ten miles from its source.

May 2. — The French carry the advanced works of the Russians in front of the Quarantine Bastion, and hold them against the Russian sorties on that and the following days.

May 2. — The National Medical Convention meets at Philadelphia. Dr. George B. Wood, Jr., of that city, is elected President.

May 3. — A severe conflict occurs between the Russians and Allies, in the attempts of the former to recover their lost ground.

May 3. — A division of the allied fleets, with 8,000 French and 5,000 English troops, under command of Sir George Brown, leaves Kamiesch Bay and arrives off Kertch, when it is recalled.

May 6. — A Provincial Council of the Catholic Bishops is held at Baltimore; and (May 13) they issue an address to the laity, in which they say: "We have never exacted of you, as we ourselves have never made even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engagement inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion, we have avowed these principles, and, even in our communications to the late Pontiff, we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were in civil matters subject to his authority."

May 7. — M. Drouyn de l'Huys resigns the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and is succeeded by M. de Walenski.

May 9. — General La Marmora, with 4,000 of the Sardinian contingent, arrives at Balaclava.

May 10. — Joseph Hiss is expelled, for misconduct, from the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

May 10. — Governor Gardner, in a message to the House of Representatives, declines to remove Judge Edward G. Loring, as addressed.

May 10. — Count Nesselrode issues a circular, giving the Russian interpretation of the Vienna Conferences.

May 10. — A mob of armed men, in Clay County, Indiana, destroy the Birch Creek Reservoir, connected with the Wabash and Erie Canal, and subsequently do violence to those opposing them. The Governor of the State issues his proclamation, and offers rewards for their detection.

May 15. — The Universal Industrial Exhibition is opened at Paris by Louis Napoleon.

May 15. — A destructive tornado occurs in Lapeer County, Michigan.

May 16. — General Canrobert resigns the command of the French troops in the Crimea, and is succeeded by General Pelissier.

May 20. — The King of Hanover issues an ordinance, annulling the Constitution as settled Sept. 5, 1848, and the Provincial Electoral Law of Aug. 1, 1850.

May 21. — The allied English and French fleet enter the harbor of Petropaulowski, and find it deserted.

May 21. — Governor Gardner of Massachusetts returns the Personal Liberty Bill with his veto; but the Legislature, notwithstanding his objections, pass it, the Senate by a vote of 32 to 3 and the House by 230 to 76.

May 21. — The ship canal around the falls of the St. Mary's River, Michigan, being completed, is accepted.

May 22. — The Convent Suppression Bill passes the Sardinian Senate, by a vote of 53 to 42.

May 22. — The French attack and carry one half of a *place d'armes* of the Russians, between the Central Bastion and the sea, and May 23 carry the remainder. Russian loss said to be 5,000.

May 22. — A squadron of 8 English and 4 French steamers and 6 screw gunboats, carrying a land force of 16,305 troops, leaves Sebastopol for the Sea of Azof. May 24, it arrives near Cape St. Paul, and the troops land without opposition. The Russians blow up their forts, spike their guns, burn their magazines, granaries, and vessels, and retire into the interior. May 25, the Allies pass through

Kertch and reach Yenikale, where they find their small steamers and gun-boats. They burn the shipping and government stores at the several grain depots upon that coast. 290 vessels and provisions for 100,000 men for four months are destroyed. June 5th, the Russian garrison evacuates Anapa, and Russia has not a single fort on the eastern shore of the Black Sea.

May 22. — A violent tornado passes over Jefferson and Cook Counties, Illinois. It destroys everything in its course. One house had nine persons in it, four of whom were instantly killed, and the rest were injured.

May 22. — The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane commences its sessions in Boston. Dr. Isaac Ray, of Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., is elected President.

May 23. — The state of siege and blockade of the island of Cuba is withdrawn.

May 23. — The six articles of amendment to the State Constitution of Massachusetts are adopted.

May 25. — The Allies cross the Tchernaya, and the Russians retire to the hills.

May 26. — A *ukase* orders that all the serfs in certain of the Russian states between the ages of 30 and 35 should be enrolled.

May 26. — Professor Agassiz issues a prospectus for publishing in ten quarto volumes his "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States."

May 30. — The ship Magnolia, with arms and ammunition, is seized at St. Joseph's, Fla., by the revenue cutter McClelland.

May 31. — The Negro Suffrage Bill is defeated in the Connecticut House of Representatives, by twenty majority.

May 31. — The propeller Arctic and barque Release leave Brooklyn navy-yard under command of Lieut. Hartstene, U. S. N., in search of Dr. Kane and his companions in the Arctic Sea.

June 1. — The Republic of Nicaragua issues a manifesto, proclaiming martial law, and prohibiting "the adventurers Kinney and Fabens," on pain of death, from entering the republic for any cause.

June 2. — There is a riot at Portland. A crowd attempts to seize with violence certain liquors claimed to be owned by the city; and, persisting, the military are called out, and fire, killing one man and wounding several others.

June 2. — A fire in Bergen, Norway, destroys 350 houses.

June 5. — An attempt is made to throw the mail train from the track of the Western Railroad, near Worcester. A rail is displaced, and the cars are thrown off. The train contained the specie sent from New York for the English steamer.

June 5. — The British frigate Cossack appears off Hango Udd, and sends a boat on shore under a flag of truce, and the men land. The boat is fired on and sunk, and the crew killed or wounded, and taken prisoners.

June 5. — The National Know-Nothing, or "American," Convention assembles at Philadelphia.

June 6. — The bombardment of Sebastopol is re-opened with 157 guns and mortars on the part of the English, and above 300 on the part of the French.

June 7. — At 6, P. M. the Allies attack and carry some of the Russian outworks, the French those in front of the Mamelon, and the English the Quarries in front of the Redan. The Russians make six attempts in the course of the night to recover them, but without success. English loss, 11 officers and 25 men killed, 30 officers and 433 men wounded; French loss in killed and wounded estimated at 400. 73 guns and 502 prisoners are taken from the Russians.

June 9. — The Merlin and Fire-fly steamers, in a reconnoissance, strike upon some of Jacobi's infernal machines, which explode, but without injury to the vessels, except tearing off their copper.

June 13. — The antislavery branch of the American party, called the Know-Somethings, assembles in convention at Cincinnati.

June 14. — The Merrimack, the first completed of the six new steam-frigates, is launched at the Charlestown navy-yard.

June 18. — The Allies make a combined attack upon the Malakoff and Redan towers, without success, and at a loss of 56 officers killed, 146 wounded, 17 prisoners, and 1,694 men killed or missing, and 2,690 wounded.

June 19. — The schooner Emma, with Col. Kinney and some of his expeditionists aboard, is wrecked upon the Caycos Islands.

June 19. — The American Minister, Dodge, presents his credentials to the Queen of Spain.

June 23. — Violent rain in the Crimea.

June 23. — The Russians under General Mouravieff, to the number of 30,000,

have invested Kars. The Turkish garrison is under the command of General Williams, an Englishman.

June 23, 24. — 47 Russian ships, of from 700 to 200 tons, each, are destroyed near Nystadt, in the Gulf of Bothnia, by boats from the allied squadron.

June 28. — Col. Walker arrives off San Juan del Sud in the brig Vesta, and lands his forces and those of General Castillon that had joined him. A battle is fought at Rivas, in which Col. Walker is compelled to retire.

June 28. — Lord Raglan dies of the cholera. He is succeeded by Major-General James Simpson as commander-in-chief.

June 30. — The yellow-fever becomes epidemic in New Orleans, and to Aug. 19 there are 1,282 deaths from it.

July 1. — There is a second Sunday demonstration in Hyde Park by a large and excited mob against Sir Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Bill.

July 2. — The Legislature of Kansas meets at Pawnee, and organizes. Thomas Johnson is elected President of the Council, and Dr. John H. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House.

July 3. — The Cunard steamer Persia is launched at Glasgow.

July 3. — An Asylum for Idiots is opened at Earlswood, near Rygate, England.

July 4. — Svartholm, a fort of great strength, commanding the approach to Lovisa on the Gulf of Finland, deserted by its garrison, is destroyed by the Allies.

July 4. — A convention of cotton-planters assembles at Cooper's Well, Miss., to hear the report of a committee upon the subject of a direct trade between the Southern States and Europe, and adjourns to meet in Jackson in January next.

July 6. — Governor Reeder returns to the Kansas Legislature the act removing the seat of government of the Territory to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, with his objections; but the Legislature pass the bill over his veto.

July 10. — The English bombard the Redan for one day.

July 12. — A convention of the friends of slavery is held at Lexington, Missouri.

July 12. — A mob at Jonesville, Missouri, seize a prisoner whom a jury had found guilty of murder, for which the statute punishment was imprisonment for life, and hang him on a tree.

July 13. — Lord John Russell resigns his office as one of the Secretaries of State.

July 15. — A disastrous fire at Manchester, N. H., consumes 32 buildings.

July 15. — The first legislature of the new state of Panama, formed of the Provinces of Panama, Azuero, Veraguos, and Chiriqui, meets at Panama. Justo Arogemena is appointed Superior Chief.

July 18. — Capt. W. R. Henry, late of the Texas Volunteers, issues a proclamation to the people of Texas and to the Mexicans, that he and his companions are intending to cross the Rio Grande, to aid in overthrowing Santa Ana, and in establishing a government more favorable to the interests of Texas.

July 18. — John H. Wheeler, the U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, leaves Washington for New York, taking with him a female slave, Jane Johnson, and her two sons. He stops over one train at Philadelphia, goes with his slaves to a hotel, and, when about to leave in the evening boat, his slaves, with the advice and assistance of Passmore Williamson and certain negroes, leave him. Upon the petition of Wheeler, Judge Kane of the Federal District Court issues a habeas corpus to Williamson, directing him to produce the bodies of the slaves. His return to the writ is, that he has not, and has not had, the custody and control of them. Judge Kane hears testimony to traverse the return, and, 27th July, commits Williamson for contempt in refusing to answer, and making a false return to the writ of habeas corpus.

July 20. — A great portion of the village of Chamouni is destroyed by fire.

July 21. — The fortress of Fredericksham is attacked by a portion of the allied fleet, and its garrison driven out.

July 22, 23. — The insurgent Mexicans, under General Vidauri at Saltillo, defeat the government forces under Generals Cruz and Guitian, and drive them from the city.

July 24. — The National Council of Switzerland orders that the laws forbidding the enlistment of Swiss subjects for foreign service be enforced throughout the Cantons.

July 25, 26. — Violent and repeated shocks of an earthquake destroy the Swiss villages of St. Nicholas and Viege.

July 26. — The Pope declares the laws which have been enacted in Piedmont,